

## GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS

### INTRODUCTION

#### Scope

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

#### Purpose

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

#### References

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- Guidelines for pest risk analysis*, 1996. ISPM N° 2, FAO, Rome.
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- Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*, 1996. ISPM N° 4, FAO, Rome.
- Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*, 1999. ISPM N° 10, FAO, Rome.
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*Report of the 4th meeting of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures*, 2002. FAO, Rome.  
*Report of the 5th meeting of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures*, 2003. FAO, Rome.  
*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*, 2002. ISPM N° 14. FAO, Rome.

### **Outline of reference**

This publication supersedes the previous version of ISPM No. 5 dated April 2002. Its purpose is to assist National Plant Protection Organizations and others in information exchange and the harmonization of vocabulary used in official communications and legislation pertaining to phytosanitary measures. The present version incorporates revisions agreed as a result of the approval of the International Plant Protection Convention (1997) and terms added through the adoption of additional International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).

All elements of this Glossary have been established on the basis that the New Revised Text of the IPPC (1997) is approved. Where new ISPMs result in the adoption of additional terms or definitions, the text of the ISPMs are to be used as the definitive reference until an updated Glossary is published. Likewise, reports of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM) will be considered the definitive reference for changes, additions, or deletions in terms or definitions agreed by the ICPM but not contained in ISPMs. References in square brackets refer to the approval of the term and definition, and not to subsequent adjustments in translation.

Users will note that the single Multilingual Index of Phytosanitary Terms used in the previous publications has been modified and attached separately to each language section of the Glossary. This is done to improve the utility of the index as a cross-reference for each official language. As in previous editions of the Glossary, terms in definitions are printed in bold to indicate their relation to other Glossary terms and to avoid unnecessary repetition of elements described elsewhere in the Glossary. Derived forms of words that appear in the Glossary, e.g. *inspected* from *inspection*, are also considered glossary terms.

Every attempt has been made to ensure accuracy, consistency and the best possible translation across languages.

## PHYTOSANITARY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

<b>absorbed dose</b>	Quantity of radiatin energy (in <b>gray</b> ) absorbed per unit of mass of a specified target [ISPM N° 18, 2003]
<b>Additional Declaration</b>	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a <b>Phytosanitary Certificate</b> and which provides specific additional information pertinent to the phytosanitary condition of a <b>consignment</b> [FAO, 1990]
<b>antagonist</b>	An <b>organism</b> (usually pathogen) which does no significant damage to the host but its colonization of the host protects the host from significant subsequent damage by a <b>pest</b> [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>area</b>	An <b>officially</b> defined country, part of a country or all or parts of several countries [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]
<b>area endangered</b>	See <b>endangered area</b>
<b>area of low pest prevalence</b>	An <b>area</b> , whether all of a country, part of a country, or all or parts of several countries, as identified by the competent authorities, in which a specific <b>pest</b> occurs at low levels and which is subject to effective <b>surveillance</b> , <b>control</b> or <b>eradication</b> measures [IPPC, 1997]
<b>authority</b>	The <b>National Plant Protection Organization</b> , or other entity or person officially designated by the government to deal with matters arising from the responsibilities set forth in the Code [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>bark-free wood</b>	<b>Wood</b> from which all bark excluding the vascular cambium, ingrown bark around knots, and bark pockets between rings of annual growth has been removed [ISPM N° 15, 2002]
<b>biological control (biocontrol)</b>	<b>Pest control</b> strategy making use of living natural enemies, antagonists or competitors and other self-replicating biotic entities [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>biological control agent</b>	A natural enemy, antagonist or competitor, and other self-replicating biotic entity used for <b>pest control</b> [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>biological pesticide (biopesticide)</b>	A generic term, not specifically definable, but generally applied to a biological control agent, usually a pathogen, formulated and applied in a manner similar to a chemical pesticide, and normally used for the rapid reduction of a <b>pest</b> population for short-term <b>pest control</b> [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>buffer zone</b>	An <b>area</b> in which a specific <b>pest</b> does not occur or occurs at a low level and is <b>officially controlled</b> , that either encloses or is adjacent to an infested <b>area</b> , an infested <b>place of production</b> , a <b>pest free area</b> , a <b>pest free place of production</b> or a <b>pest free production site</b> , and in which <b>phytosanitary measures</b> are taken to prevent <b>spread</b> of the <b>pest</b> [ISPM N° 10, 1999]
<b>bulbs and tubers</b>	A <b>commodity class</b> for dormant underground parts of <b>plants</b> intended for <b>planting</b> (includes corms and rhizomes) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
<b>certificate</b>	An <b>official</b> document which attests to the phytosanitary status of any <b>consignment</b> affected by <b>phytosanitary regulations</b> [FAO, 1990]
<b>chemical pressure impregnation</b>	<b>Treatment</b> of <b>wood</b> with a chemical preservative through a process of pressure in accordance with an officially recognized technical specification [ISPM N° 15, 2002]
<b>classical biological control</b>	The intentional introduction and permanent <b>establishment</b> of an exotic biological agent for long-term <b>pest control</b> [ISPM N° 3, 1996]

<b>clearance</b> (of a <b>consignment</b> )	Verification of compliance with <b>phytosanitary regulations</b> [FAO, 1995]
<b>Commission</b>	The Commission on <b>phytosanitary measures</b> established under Article XI [IPPC, 1997]
<b>commodity</b>	A type of <b>plant</b> , <b>plant product</b> , or other article being moved for trade or other purpose [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
<b>commodity class</b>	A category of similar <b>commodities</b> that can be considered together in <b>phytosanitary regulations</b> [FAO, 1990]
<b>commodity pest list</b>	A list of <b>pests occurring</b> in an <b>area</b> which may be associated with a specific <b>commodity</b> [CEPM, 1996]
<b>competitor</b>	An <b>organism</b> which competes with <b>pests</b> for essential elements (e.g. food, shelter) in the environment [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>compliance procedure</b> (for a <b>consignment</b> )	<b>Official procedure</b> used to verify that a <b>consignment</b> complies with stated phytosanitary requirements [CEPM, 1999]
<b>consignment</b>	A quantity of <b>plants</b> , <b>plant products</b> and/or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single <b>phytosanitary certificate</b> (a <b>consignment</b> may be composed of one or more <b>commodities</b> or <b>lots</b> ) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
<b>consignment in transit</b>	A <b>consignment</b> that is not imported into a country but passes through it to another country, subject to official procedures which ensure that it remains enclosed, and is not split up, not combined with other consignments nor has its packaging changed [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM 1999; ICPM, 2002 formerly <b>country of transit</b> ]
<b>containment</b>	Application of <b>phytosanitary measures</b> in and around an infested <b>area</b> to prevent <b>spread</b> of a <b>pest</b> [FAO, 1995]
<b>contaminating pest</b>	A <b>pest</b> that is carried by a <b>commodity</b> and, in the case of <b>plants</b> and <b>plant products</b> , does not infest those <b>plants</b> or <b>plant products</b> [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]
<b>contamination</b>	Presence in a <b>commodity</b> , storage place, conveyance or container, of <b>pests</b> or other <b>regulated articles</b> , not constituting an <b>infestation</b> (see <b>infestation</b> ) [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999]
<b>control</b> (of a <b>pest</b> )	<b>Suppression</b> , <b>containment</b> or <b>eradication</b> of a <b>pest</b> population [FAO, 1995]
<b>control point</b>	A step in a system where specific procedures can be applied to achieve a defined effect and can be measured, monitored, controlled and corrected [ISPM N° 14, 2002]
<b>controlled area</b>	A <b>regulated area</b> which an <b>NPPO</b> has determined to be the minimum <b>area</b> necessary to prevent spread of a pest from a <b>quarantine area</b> [CEPM, 1996]
<b>country of origin</b> (of a <b>consignment</b> of <b>plant products</b> )	Country where the <b>plants</b> from which the <b>plant products</b> are derived were grown [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999]
<b>country of origin</b> (of a <b>consignment</b> of <b>plants</b> )	Country where <b>the plants</b> were grown [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999]
<b>country of origin</b> (of <b>regulated articles</b> other than <b>plants</b> and <b>plant products</b> )	Country where the <b>regulated articles</b> were first exposed to <b>contamination</b> by <b>pests</b> [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999]

<b>cut flowers and branches</b>	A <b>commodity class</b> for fresh parts of <b>plants</b> intended for decorative use and not for <b>planting</b> [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
<b>debarking</b>	Removal of bark from <b>round wood</b> ( <b>debarking</b> does not necessarily make the <b>wood</b> bark-free) [FAO, 1990]
<b>delimiting survey</b>	<b>Survey</b> conducted to establish the boundaries of an <b>area</b> considered to be infested by or <b>free from a pest</b> [FAO, 1990]
<b>detection survey</b>	<b>Survey</b> conducted in an <b>area</b> to determine if <b>pests</b> are present [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995]
<b>detention</b>	Keeping a <b>consignment</b> in <b>official</b> custody or confinement for phytosanitary reasons (see <b>quarantine</b> ) [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999]
<b>devitalization</b>	A procedure rendering <b>plants</b> or <b>plant products</b> incapable of germination, growth or further reproduction [ICPM, 2001]
<b>dose mapping</b>	Measurement of the <b>absorbed dose</b> distribution within a <b>process load</b> through the use of <b>dosimeters</b> placed at specific locations within the <b>process load</b> [ISPM N° 18, 2003]
<b>dosimeter</b>	A device that, when irradiated, exhibits a quantifiable change in some property of the device which can be related to <b>absorbed dose</b> in a given material using appropriate analytical instrumentation and techniques [ISPM N° 18, 2003]
<b>dosimetry</b>	A system used for determining <b>absorbed dose</b> , consisting of <b>dosimeters</b> , measurement instruments and their associated reference standards, and procedures for the system's use [ISPM N° 18, 2003]
<b>dunnage</b>	<b>Wood packaging material</b> used to secure or support a <b>commodity</b> but which does not remain associated with the commodity [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM N° 15, 2002]
<b>ecoarea</b>	An <b>area</b> with similar fauna, flora and climate and hence similar concerns about the introduction of <b>biological control agents</b> [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>ecosystem</b>	A complex of <b>organisms</b> and their environment, interacting as a defined ecological unit (natural or modified by human activity, e.g. agroecosystem), irrespective of political boundaries [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>efficacy (treatment)</b>	A defined, measurable, and reproducible effect by a prescribed <b>treatment</b> [ISPM N° 18, 2003]
<b>emergency action</b>	A prompt <b>phytosanitary action</b> undertaken in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation [ICPM, 2001]
<b>emergency measure</b>	A <b>phytosanitary regulation</b> or procedure established as a matter of urgency in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation. An emergency measure may or may not be a <b>provisional measure</b> [ICPM, 2001]
<b>endangered area</b>	An <b>area</b> where ecological factors favour the <b>establishment</b> of a <b>pest</b> whose presence in the <b>area</b> will result in economically important loss [FAO, 1995]
<b>entry (of a consignment)</b>	Movement through a <b>point of entry</b> into an <b>area</b> [FAO, 1995]
<b>entry (of a pest)</b>	Movement of a <b>pest</b> into an <b>area</b> where it is not yet present, or present but not widely distributed and being <b>officially controlled</b> [FAO, 1995]

<b>equivalence</b>	The situation of <b>phytosanitary measures</b> which are not identical but have the same effect [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]
<b>eradication</b>	Application of <b>phytosanitary measures</b> to eliminate a <b>pest</b> from an <b>area</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly <b>eradicate</b> ]
<b>establishment</b>	Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a <b>pest</b> within an <b>area</b> after <b>entry</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997; formerly <b>established</b> ]
<b>establishment (of a biological control agent)</b>	The perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a <b>biological control agent</b> within an <b>area</b> after <b>entry</b> [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>exotic</b>	Not native to a particular country, <b>ecosystem</b> or <b>ecoarea</b> (applied to <b>organisms</b> intentionally or accidentally introduced as a result of human activities). As the Code is directed at the <b>introduction of biological control agents</b> from one country to another, the term “ <b>exotic</b> ” is used for <b>organisms</b> not native to a country [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>field</b>	A plot of land with defined boundaries within a <b>place of production</b> on which a <b>commodity</b> is grown [FAO, 1990]
<b>find free</b>	To <b>inspect</b> a <b>consignment, field or place of production</b> and consider it to be <b>free from</b> a specific <b>pest</b> [FAO, 1990]
<b>free from (of a consignment, field or place of production)</b>	Without <b>pests</b> (or a specific <b>pest</b> ) in numbers or quantities that can be detected by the application of <b>phytosanitary procedures</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999]
<b>fresh</b>	Living; not dried, deep-frozen or otherwise conserved [FAO, 1990]
<b>fruits and vegetables</b>	A <b>commodity class</b> for <b>fresh</b> parts of <b>plants</b> intended for consumption or processing and not for <b>planting</b> [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
<b>fumigation</b>	<b>Treatment</b> with a chemical agent that reaches the <b>commodity</b> wholly or primarily in a gaseous state [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
<b>germplasm</b>	<b>Plants</b> intended for use in breeding or conservation programmes [FAO, 1990]
<b>grain</b>	A <b>commodity class</b> for <b>seeds</b> intended for processing or consumption and not for <b>planting</b> (see <b>seeds</b> ) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
<b>gray (Gy)</b>	Unit of <b>absorbed dose</b> where 1 Gy is equivalent to the absorption of 1 joule per kilogram (1 Gy = 1 J.kg <sup>-1</sup> ) [ISPM N° 18, 2003]
<b>growing medium</b>	Any material in which <b>plant</b> roots are growing or intended for that purpose [FAO, 1990]
<b>growing period (of a plant species)</b>	Time period of active growth during a <b>growing season</b> [ICPM, 2003]
<b>growing season</b>	Period or periods of the year when <b>plants</b> actively grow in an <b>area, place of production</b> or production site [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2003]
<b>harmonization</b>	The establishment, recognition and application by different countries of <b>phytosanitary measures</b> based on common <b>standards</b> [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]
<b>harmonized phytosanitary measures</b>	<b>Phytosanitary measures</b> established by contracting parties to the <b>IPPC</b> , based on <b>international standards</b> [IPPC, 1997]

<b>heat treatment</b>	The process in which a <b>commodity</b> is heated until it reaches a minimum temperature for a minimum period of time according to an <b>officially</b> recognized technical specification [ISPM N° 15, 2002]
<b>hitch-hiker pest</b>	See <b>contaminating pest</b>
<b>host pest list</b>	A list of <b>pests</b> that infest a <b>plant</b> species, globally or in an <b>area</b> [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]
<b>host range</b>	Species of <b>plants</b> capable, under natural conditions, of sustaining a specific <b>pest</b> [FAO, 1990]
<b>Import Permit</b>	<b>Official</b> document authorizing importation of a <b>commodity</b> in accordance with specified phytosanitary requirements [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
<b>Import Permit (of a biological control agent)</b>	An <b>official</b> document authorizing importation (of a <b>biological control agent</b> ) in accordance with specified requirements [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>inactivation</b>	Rendering micro-organisms incapable of development [ISPM N° 18, 2003]
<b>incursion</b>	An isolated population of a <b>pest</b> recently detected in an <b>area</b> , not known to be established, but expected to survive for the immediate future [ICPM, 2003]
<b>infestation (of a commodity)</b>	Presence in a <b>commodity</b> of a living <b>pest</b> of the <b>plant</b> or <b>plant product</b> concerned. <b>Infestation</b> includes infection [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999]
<b>inspection</b>	<b>Official</b> visual examination of <b>plants, plant products</b> or other <b>regulated articles</b> to determine if <b>pests</b> are present and/or to determine compliance with <b>phytosanitary regulations</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly <b>inspect</b> ]
<b>inspector</b>	Person authorized by a <b>National Plant Protection Organization</b> to discharge its functions [FAO, 1990]
<b>intended use</b>	Declared purpose for which <b>plants, plant products</b> , or other <b>regulated articles</b> are imported, produced, or used [ISPM N° 16, 2002]
<b>interception (of a consignment)</b>	<b>The refusal</b> or controlled <b>entry</b> of an imported <b>consignment</b> due to failure to comply with <b>phytosanitary regulations</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
<b>interception (of a pest)</b>	The detection of a <b>pest</b> during <b>inspection</b> or <b>testing</b> of an imported <b>consignment</b> [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]
<b>intermediate quarantine</b>	<b>Quarantine</b> in a country other than the <b>country of origin</b> or destination [CEPM, 1996]
<b>International Plant Protection Convention</b>	International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990]
<b>International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures</b>	An <b>international standard</b> adopted by the Conference of FAO, the Interim Commission on <b>phytosanitary measures</b> or the Commission on <b>phytosanitary measures</b> , established under the <b>IPPC</b> [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]
<b>international standards</b>	International <b>standards</b> established in accordance with Article X paragraph 1 and 2 of the <b>IPPC</b> [IPPC, 1997]
<b>introduction</b>	<b>The entry</b> of a <b>pest</b> resulting in its <b>establishment</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]
<b>introduction (of a biological control agent)</b>	The release of a <b>biological control agent</b> into an <b>ecosystem</b> where it did not exist previously (see <b>establishment</b> ) [ISPM N° 3, 1996]

<b>inundative release</b>	The release of overwhelming numbers of a mass-produced, invertebrate <b>biological control agent</b> in the expectation of achieving a rapid reduction of a <b>pest</b> population without necessarily achieving continuing impact [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>ionizing radiation</b>	Charged particles and electromagnetic waves that as a result of physical interaction create ions by either primary or secondary processes [ISPM N° 18, 2003]
<b>IPPC</b>	<b>International Plant Protection Convention</b> , as deposited in 1951 with FAO in Rome and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
<b>irradiation</b>	Treatment with any type of <b>ionizing radiation</b> [ISPM N° 18, 2003]
<b>ISPM</b>	<b>International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures</b> [CEPM, 1996; revised ICPM, 2001]
<b>kiln-drying</b>	A process in which <b>wood</b> is dried in a closed chamber using heat and/or humidity control to achieve a required moisture content [ISPM N° 15, 2002]
<b>legislation</b>	Any act, law, regulation, guideline or other administrative order promulgated by a government [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>living modified organism</b>	Any living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of <b>modern biotechnology</b> [ <i>Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity</i> , 2000]
<b>LMO</b>	<b>Living modified organism</b> [ISPM No. 11, 2004]
<b>lot</b>	A number of units of a single <b>commodity</b> , identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin etc., forming part of a <b>consignment</b> [FAO, 1990]
<b>mark</b>	An <b>official</b> stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a <b>regulated article</b> to attest its phytosanitary status [ISPM N° 15, 2002]
<b>micro-organism</b>	A protozoan, fungus, bacterium, virus or other microscopic self-replicating biotic entity [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>minimum absorbed dose (Dmin)</b>	The localized minimum <b>absorbed dose</b> within the <b>process load</b> [ISPM N° 18, 2003]
<b>modern biotechnology</b>	The application of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. in vitro nucleic acid techniques, including recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles; or</li> <li>b. fusion of cells beyond the taxonomic family,</li> </ol> that overcome natural physiological reproductive or recombination barriers and that are not techniques used in traditional breeding and selection. [ <i>Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity</i> , 2000]
<b>monitoring</b>	An <b>official</b> ongoing process to verify phytosanitary situations [CEPM, 1996]
<b>monitoring survey</b>	Ongoing <b>survey</b> to verify the characteristics of a <b>pest</b> population [FAO, 1995]
<b>National Plant Protection Organization</b>	<b>Official</b> service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the <b>IPPC</b> [FAO, 1990; formerly <b>Plant Protection Organization (National)</b> ]
<b>natural enemy</b>	An <b>organism</b> that lives at the expense of another <b>organism</b> and which may help to limit the population of its host. This includes <b>parasitoids</b> , <b>parasites</b> , <b>predators</b> and <b>pathogens</b> [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>naturally occurring</b>	A component of an <b>ecosystem</b> or a selection from a wild population, not altered by artificial means [ISPM N° 3, 1996]



<b>non-quarantine pest</b>	<b>Pest</b> that is not a <b>quarantine pest</b> for an <b>area</b> [FAO, 1995]
<b>NPPO</b>	<b>National Plant Protection Organization</b> [FAO, 1990; ICPM, 2001]
<b>occurrence</b>	The presence in an <b>area</b> of a <b>pest officially</b> recognized to be indigenous or <b>introduced</b> and/or not <b>officially</b> reported to have been <b>eradicated</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; ISPM No. 17; formerly <b>occur</b> ]
<b>official</b>	Established, authorized or performed by a <b>National Plant Protection Organization</b> [FAO, 1990]
<b>official control</b>	The active enforcement of mandatory <b>phytosanitary regulations</b> and the application of mandatory <b>phytosanitary procedures</b> with the objective of <b>eradication</b> or <b>containment</b> of <b>quarantine pests</b> or for the management of <b>regulated non-quarantine pests</b> (see Glossary Supplement N° 1) [ICPM, 2001]
<b>organism</b>	Biotic entity capable of reproduction or replication, vertebrate or invertebrate animals, <b>plants</b> and <b>micro-organisms</b> [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>outbreak</b>	A recently detected <b>pest</b> population, including an <b>incursion</b> , or a sudden significant increase of an established <b>pest</b> population in an <b>area</b> [FAO, 1995; revised ICPM, 2003]
<b>packaging</b>	Material used in supporting, protecting or carrying a <b>commodity</b> [ISPM No. 20, 2004]
<b>parasite</b>	An <b>organism</b> which lives on or in a larger <b>organism</b> , feeding upon it [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>parasitoid</b>	An insect parasitic only in its immature stages, killing its host in the process of its development, and free living as an adult [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>pathogen</b>	<b>Micro-organism</b> causing disease [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>pathway</b>	Any means that allows the <b>entry</b> or <b>spread</b> of a <b>pest</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
<b>pest</b>	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to <b>plants</b> or <b>plant products</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]
<b>pest categorization</b>	The process for determining whether a <b>pest</b> has or has not the characteristics of a <b>quarantine pest</b> or those of a <b>regulated non-quarantine pest</b> [ISPM N° 11, 2001]
<b>Pest Free Area</b>	An <b>area</b> in which a specific <b>pest</b> does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being <b>officially</b> maintained [FAO, 1995]
<b>pest free place of production</b>	<b>Place of production</b> in which a specific <b>pest</b> does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period [ISPM N° 10, 1999]
<b>pest free production site</b>	A defined portion of a <b>place of production</b> in which a specific <b>pest</b> does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period and that is managed as a separate unit in the same way as a <b>pest free place of production</b> [ISPM N° 10, 1999]
<b>pest record</b>	A document providing information concerning the presence or absence of a specific <b>pest</b> at a particular location at a certain time, within an <b>area</b> (usually a country) under described circumstances [CEPM, 1997]
<b>Pest Risk Analysis</b>	The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether a <b>pest</b> should be regulated and the strength of any <b>phytosanitary measures</b> to be taken against it [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997]

<b>pest risk assessment</b> (for <b>quarantine pests</b> )	Evaluation of the probability of the <b>introduction</b> and <b>spread</b> of a <b>pest</b> and of the associated potential economic consequences [FAO, 1995; revised ISPM N° 11, 2001]
<b>pest risk management</b> (for <b>quarantine pests</b> )	Evaluation and selection of options to reduce the risk of <b>introduction</b> and <b>spread</b> of a <b>pest</b> [FAO, 1995; revised ISPM N° 11, 2001]
<b>pest status</b> (in an <b>area</b> )	Presence or absence, at the present time, of a <b>pest</b> in an <b>area</b> , including where appropriate its distribution, as <b>officially</b> determined using expert judgement on the basis of current and historical <b>pest records</b> and other information [CEPM, 1997; revised ICPM, 1998]
<b>PFA</b>	<b>Pest Free Area</b> [FAO, 1995; revised ICPM, 2001]
<b>phytosanitary action</b>	An <b>official</b> operation, such as <b>inspection</b> , <b>testing</b> , <b>surveillance</b> or <b>treatment</b> , undertaken to implement <b>phytosanitary regulations</b> or procedures [ICPM, 2001]
<b>Phytosanitary Certificate</b>	<b>Certificate</b> patterned after the model <b>certificates</b> of the <b>IPPC</b> [FAO, 1990]
<b>phytosanitary certification</b>	Use of <b>phytosanitary procedures</b> leading to the issue of a <b>Phytosanitary Certificate</b> [FAO, 1990]
<b>phytosanitary legislation</b>	Basic laws granting legal authority to a <b>National Plant Protection Organization</b> from which <b>phytosanitary regulations</b> may be drafted [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
<b>phytosanitary measure</b> (agreed interpretation)	Any <b>legislation</b> , <b>regulation</b> or <b>official</b> procedure having the purpose to prevent the <b>introduction</b> and/or <b>spread</b> of <b>quarantine pests</b> , or to limit the economic impact of <b>regulated non-quarantine pests</b> [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997; ISPM, 2002]
<i>The agreed interpretation of the term phytosanitary measure accounts for the relationship of phytosanitary measures to regulated non-quarantine pests. This relationship is not adequately reflected in the definition found in Article II of the IPPC (1997).</i>	
<b>phytosanitary procedure</b>	Any <b>officially</b> prescribed method for <b>implementing phytosanitary regulations</b> including the performance of <b>inspections</b> , <b>tests</b> , <b>surveillance</b> or <b>treatments</b> in connection with <b>regulated pests</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001]
<b>phytosanitary regulation</b>	<b>Official</b> rule to prevent the <b>introduction</b> and/or <b>spread</b> of <b>quarantine pests</b> , or to limit the economic impact of <b>regulated non-quarantine pests</b> , including establishment of <b>procedures</b> for <b>phytosanitary certification</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001]
<b>place of production</b>	Any premises or collection of <b>fields</b> operated as a single production or farming unit. This may include production sites which are separately managed for phytosanitary purposes [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999]
<b>plant pest</b>	See <b>pest</b>
<b>plant products</b>	Unmanufactured material of <b>plant</b> origin (including <b>grain</b> ) and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the <b>introduction</b> and <b>spread</b> of <b>pests</b> [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997; formerly <b>plant product</b> ]
<b>plant protection organization</b> (national)	See <b>National Plant Protection Organization</b>
<b>plant quarantine</b>	All activities designed to prevent the <b>introduction</b> and/or <b>spread</b> of <b>quarantine pests</b> or to ensure their <b>official control</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
<b>planting</b> (including <b>replanting</b> )	Any operation for the placing of <b>plants</b> in a <b>growing medium</b> , or by grafting or similar operations, to ensure their subsequent growth, reproduction or propagation [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999]

<b>plants</b>	Living plants and parts thereof, including <b>seeds</b> and <b>germplasm</b> [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997]
<b>plants for planting</b>	<b>Plants</b> intended to remain <b>planted</b> , to be <b>planted</b> or <b>replanted</b> [FAO, 1990]
<b>plants <i>in vitro</i></b>	A <b>commodity class</b> for plants growing in an aseptic medium in a closed container [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2002; formerly <b>plants in tissue culture</b> ]
<b>point of entry</b>	Airport, seaport or land border point <b>officially</b> designated for the importation of <b>consignments</b> , and/or entrance of passengers [FAO, 1995]
<b>post-entry quarantine</b>	<b>Quarantine</b> applied to a <b>consignment</b> after <b>entry</b> [FAO, 1995]
<b>PRA</b>	<b>Pest Risk Analysis</b> [FAO, 1995; revised ICPM, 2001]
<b>PRA area</b>	<b>Area</b> in relation to which a <b>Pest Risk Analysis</b> is conducted [FAO, 1995]
<b>practically free</b>	Of a <b>consignment</b> , <b>field</b> , or <b>place of production</b> , without <b>pests</b> (or a specific <b>pest</b> ) in numbers or quantities in excess of those that can be expected to result from, and be consistent with good cultural and handling practices employed in the production and marketing of the <b>commodity</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
<b>pre-clearance</b>	<b>Phytosanitary certification</b> and/or <b>clearance</b> in the <b>country of origin</b> , performed by or under the regular supervision of the <b>National Plant Protection Organization</b> of the country of destination [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
<b>predator</b>	A natural enemy that preys and feeds on other animal <b>organisms</b> , more than one of which are killed during its lifetime [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>process load</b>	A volume of material with a specified loading configuration and treated as a single entity [ISPM N° 18, 2003]
<b>processed wood material</b>	Products that are a composite of <b>wood</b> constructed using glue, heat and pressure, or any combination thereof [ISPM N° 15, 2002]
<b>prohibition</b>	A <b>phytosanitary regulation</b> forbidding the importation or movement of specified <b>pests</b> or <b>commodities</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
<b>protected area</b>	A <b>regulated area</b> that an <b>NPPO</b> has determined to be the minimum <b>area</b> necessary for the effective protection of an <b>endangered area</b> [FAO, 1990; omitted from FAO, 1995; new concept from CEPM, 1996]
<b>provisional measure</b>	A <b>phytosanitary regulation</b> or procedure established without full <b>technical justification</b> owing to current lack of adequate information. A <b>provisional measure</b> is subjected to periodic review and full technical justification as soon as possible [ICPM, 2001]
<b>quarantine</b>	<b>Official</b> confinement of <b>regulated articles</b> for observation and research or for further <b>inspection</b> , <b>testing</b> and/or <b>treatment</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999]
<b>quarantine (of a biological control agent)</b>	<b>Official</b> confinement of <b>biological control agents</b> subject to <b>phytosanitary regulations</b> for observation and research, or for further <b>inspection</b> and/or <b>testing</b> [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>quarantine area</b>	An <b>area</b> within which a <b>quarantine pest</b> is present and is being <b>officially controlled</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
<b>quarantine pest</b>	A <b>pest</b> of potential economic importance to the <b>area endangered</b> thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being <b>officially controlled</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC 1997]

<b>quarantine station</b>	<b>Official</b> station for holding <b>plants</b> or <b>plant products</b> in <b>quarantine</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly <b>quarantine station or facility</b> ]
<b>raw wood</b>	<b>Wood</b> which has not undergone processing or <b>treatment</b> [ISPM N° 15, 2002]
<b>re-exported consignment</b>	<b>Consignment</b> that has been imported into a country from which it is then exported. The consignment may be stored, split up, combined with other consignments or have its packaging changed (formerly <b>country of re-export</b> ) [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001; ICPM, 2002]
<b>refusal</b>	Forbidding <b>entry</b> of a <b>consignment</b> or other <b>regulated article</b> when it fails to comply with <b>phytosanitary regulations</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
<b>Regional Plant Protection Organization</b>	An intergovernmental organization with the functions laid down by Article IX of the <b>IPPC</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; formerly <b>plant protection organization (regional)</b> ]
<b>regional standards</b>	<b>Standards</b> established by a <b>Regional Plant Protection Organization</b> for the guidance of the members of that organization [IPPC, 1997]
<b>regulated area</b>	An <b>area</b> into which, within which and/or from which <b>plants, plant products</b> and other <b>regulated articles</b> are subjected to <b>phytosanitary regulations</b> or <b>procedures</b> in order to prevent the <b>introduction</b> and/or <b>spread</b> of <b>quarantine pests</b> or to limit the economic impact of <b>regulated non-quarantine pests</b> [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001]
<b>regulated article</b>	Any <b>plant, plant product</b> , storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil and any other <b>organism</b> , object or material capable of harbouring or spreading <b>pests</b> , deemed to require <b>phytosanitary measures</b> , particularly where international transportation is involved [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]
<b>regulated non-quarantine pest</b>	A <b>non-quarantine pest</b> whose presence in <b>plants for planting</b> affects the <b>intended use</b> of those <b>plants</b> with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party [IPPC, 1997]
<b>regulated pest</b>	A <b>quarantine pest</b> or a <b>regulated non-quarantine pest</b> [IPPC, 1997]
<b>release (into the environment)</b>	Intentional liberation of an <b>organism</b> into the environment (see <b>introduction</b> and <b>establishment</b> ) [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>release (of a consignment)</b>	Authorization for <b>entry</b> after <b>clearance</b> [FAO, 1995]
<b>replanting</b>	See <b>planting</b>
<b>required response</b>	A specified level of effect for a <b>treatment</b> [ISPM N° 18, 2003]
<b>restriction</b>	A <b>phytosanitary regulation</b> allowing the importation or movement of specified <b>commodities</b> subject to specific requirements [CEPM, 1996, revised CEPM, 1999]
<b>RNQP</b>	<b>Regulated non-quarantine pest</b> [ISPM N° 16, 2002]
<b>round wood</b>	<b>Wood</b> not sawn longitudinally, carrying its natural rounded surface, with or without bark [FAO, 1990]
<b>RPPO</b>	<b>Regional Plant Protection Organization</b> [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
<b>sawn wood</b>	<b>Wood</b> sawn longitudinally, with or without its natural rounded surface with or without bark [FAO, 1990]
<b>Secretary</b>	<b>Secretary</b> of the <b>Commission</b> appointed pursuant to Article XII [IPPC, 1997]

<b>seeds</b>	A <b>commodity class</b> for seeds for <b>planting</b> or intended for planting and not for consumption or processing (see <b>grain</b> ) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
<b>specificity</b>	A measure of the host range of a <b>biological control agent</b> on a scale ranging from an extreme specialist only able to complete development on a single species or strain of its host (monophagous) to a generalist with many hosts ranging over several groups of <b>organisms</b> (polyphagous) [ISPM N° 3, 1996]
<b>spread</b>	Expansion of the geographical distribution of a <b>pest</b> within an <b>area</b> [FAO, 1995]
<b>standard</b>	Document established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context [FAO, 1995; <b>ISO/IEC GUIDE 2:1991</b> definition]
<b>stored product</b>	Unmanufactured <b>plant product</b> intended for consumption or processing, stored in a dried form (this includes in particular <b>grain</b> and dried <b>fruits</b> and <b>vegetables</b> ) [FAO, 1990]
<b>suppression</b>	The application of <b>phytosanitary measures</b> in an infested <b>area</b> to reduce <b>pest</b> populations [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999]
<b>surveillance</b>	An <b>official</b> process which collects and records data on <b>pest occurrence</b> or absence by <b>survey, monitoring</b> or other procedures [CEPM, 1996]
<b>survey</b>	An <b>official</b> procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a <b>pest</b> population or to determine which species <b>occur</b> in an <b>area</b> [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]
<b>systems approach(es)</b>	The integration of different <b>pest risk management</b> measures, at least two of which act independently, and which cumulatively achieve the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection [ISPM N° 14, 2002]
<b>technically justified</b>	Justified on the basis of conclusions reached by using an appropriate <b>pest risk analysis</b> or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information [IPPC, 1997]
<b>test</b>	<b>Official</b> examination, other than visual, to determine if <b>pests</b> are present or to identify <b>pests</b> [FAO, 1990]
<b>transience</b>	Presence of a <b>pest</b> that is not expected to lead to <b>establishment</b> [ISPM N° 8, 1998]
<b>transit</b>	See <b>consignment in transit</b>
<b>transparency</b>	The principle of making available, at the international level, <b>phytosanitary measures</b> and their rationale [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]
<b>treatment</b>	<b>Officially authorized</b> procedure for the killing, <b>inactivation</b> or removal of pests, or for rendering pests infertile or for <b>devitalization</b> [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995; ISPM No. 15, 2002; ISPM No. 18, 2003]
<b>wood</b>	A <b>commodity class</b> for round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage, with or without bark [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
<b>wood packaging material</b>	<b>Wood</b> or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting or carrying a <b>commodity</b> (includes <b>dunnage</b> ) [ISPM N° 15, 2002]

## MULTILINGUAL INDEX OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS

English	Français	Español	中文	عربي
absorbed dose	dose absorbée	dosis absorbida	吸收剂量	جرعة زائدة
Additional Declaration	déclaration supplémentaire	Declaración Adicional	附加声明	إقرار إضافي
antagonist	antagoniste	antagonista	拮抗生物	الكائن المناوئ
area	zone	área	地区	منطقة
area of low pest prevalence	zone à faible prévalence d'organismes nuisibles	área de escasa prevalencia de plagas	有害生物发生率低地区	منطقة تنتشر فيها الآفات على مستوى منخفض
authority	autorité	autoridad	当局	السلطة
bark-free wood	bois exempt d'écorce	madera libre de corteza	无皮木材	الخشب منزوع القشرة
biological control (biocontrol)	lutte biologique	control biológico (biocontrol)	生物防治	المكافحة البيولوجية
biological control agent	agent de lutte biologique	agente de control biológico	生物防治物	عامل مكافحة البيولوجية
biological pesticide (biopesticide)	pesticide biologique (biopesticide)	plaguicida biológico (bioplaguicida)	生物农药	المبيد البيولوجي
buffer zone	zone tampon	zona tampón	缓冲区	المنطقة الواقية
bulbs and tubers	bulbes et tubercules	bulbos y tubérculos	块根和块茎	أبصال ودرنات
certificate	certificat	certificad	证书	شهادة
chemical pressure impregnation	imprégnation chimique sous pression	impregnación química a presión	化学加压浸透	التشبع بالضغط الكيميائي
classical biological control	lutte biologique classique	control biológico clásico	传统生物防治	المكافحة البيولوجية التقليدية
clearance (of a consignment)	agrément (d'un envoi)	aprobación (de un envío)	核可 (货物的)	إجازة (شحنة)
Commission	Commission	Comisión	委员会	الهيئة
commodity	marchandise	producto básico	商品	سلعة
commodity class	catégorie de marchandise	clase de producto básico	商品类别	فئة سلعية
commodity pest list	liste d'organismes nuisibles d'une marchandise	lista de plagas de productos básicos	商品有害生物清单	قائمة الآفات السلعية
competitor	compétiteur	competidor	竞争性生物	الكائن المنافس

compliance procedure (for a consignment)	procédure de vérification de conformité (pour un envoi)	procedimientos de verificación (para un envío)	遵守程序 (货物)	إجراءات الامتثال (شحنة)
consignment	envoi	envío	货物	شحنة
consignment in transit	envoi en transit	envío en tránsito	过境货物	شحنة عابرة
containment	enrayement	contención	封锁	احتواء
contaminating pest	organisme nuisible contaminant	plaga contaminante	污染有害生物	آفة ملوثة
contamination	contamination	contaminación	污染	تلوث
control (of a pest)	lutte (contre un organisme nuisible)	control (de una plaga)	防治 (有害生物的)	مكافحة (آفة)
control point	point de maîtrise du risque	punto de control	控制点	نقطة مراقبة
controlled area	zone contrôlée	área controlada	防治区	منطقة المكافحة
country of origin (of a consignment of plant products)	pays d'origine (d'un envoi de produits végétaux)	país de origen (de un envío de productos vegetales)	原产国 (植物产品货物)	بلد المنشأ (لشحنة من المنتجات النباتية)
country of origin (of a consignment of plants)	pays d'origine (d'un envoi de végétaux)	país de origen (de un envío de plantas)	原产国 (植物货物)	بلد المنشأ (لشحنة نباتات)
country of origin (of regulated articles other than plants and plant products)	pays d'origine (d'articles réglementés autres que des végétaux et des produits végétaux)	país de origen (de artículos reglamentados que no sean plantas o productos vegetales)	原产国 (植物和植物产品以外的限定物)	بلد المنشأ (للبنود الخاضعة للوائح بخلاف النباتات والمنتجات النباتية)
cut flowers and branches	fleurs coupées et rameaux	flores y ramas cortadas	切花和枝条	أزهار وأغصان مقطوفة
debarking	écorçage	descortezado	去皮	تقشير (إزالة القلف)
delimiting survey	prospection de délimitation	encuesta de delimitación	定界调查	مسح لتعيين الحدود
detection survey	prospection de repérage	encuesta de detección	发生调查	مسح كشفي
detention	détention	detención	扣留	احتجاز
devitalization	dévitalisation	desvitalización	丧失活力	إماتة
dose mapping	cartographie de dose	mapeo de la dosis	剂量绘图	رسم خرائط الجرعات
dosimeter	dosimètre	dosímetro	剂量仪	مقياس الجرعات
dosimetry	dosimétrie	dosimetría	剂量测定	نظام قياس الجرعات
dunnage	bois de calage	madera de estiba	垫木	أخشاب فرش الشحنة
ecoarea	écozone	ecoárea	生态区	المنطقة الايكولوجية
ecosystem	écosystème	ecosistema	生态系统	النظام الايكولوجي
efficacy (treatment)	efficacité (du traitement)	eficacia (del tratamiento)	效能 (处理)	فعالية العلاج

## GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS

emergency action	action d'urgence	acción de emergencia	紧急行动	عمل طارئ
emergency measure	mesures d'urgence	medida de emergencia	紧急措施	تدبير طارئ
endangered area	zone menacée	área en peligro	受威胁地区	منطقة مهددة
entry (of a consignment)	entrée (d'un envoi)	entrada (de un envío)	进入 (货物的)	دخول (شحنة)
entry (of a pest)	entrée (d'un organisme nuisible)	entrada (de una plaga)	进入(有害生物的)	دخول (آفة)
equivalence	équivalence	equivalencia	等同性	تكافؤ
eradication	éradication	erradicación	根除	استئصال
establishment	établissement	establecimiento	定殖	توطن
establishment (of a biological control agent)	établissement (d'un agent de lutte biologique)	establecimiento (de un agente de control biológico)	定殖 (生物防治物的)	التوطن (عامل للمكافحة البيولوجية)
exotic	exotique	exótico	外来的	أجنبي
field	champ	campo	大田	حقل
find free	trouver exempt	encontrar libre	没有发现	وجد خاليا
free from	exempt	libre de (referente a un envío, campo o lugar de producción)	无疫(货物、大田或产地)	خال من
fresh	frais	fresco	新鲜的	طازج
fruits and vegetables	fruits et légumes	frutas y hortalizas	水果和蔬菜	فاكهة وخضر
fumigation	fumigation	fumigación	熏蒸	تدخين
germplasm	matériel génétique	germoplasma	种质	مادة وراثية
grain	grain	grano	谷物	حبوب
gray (Gy)	gray (Gy)	gray (Gy)	gray (Gy)	غراي (غي)
growing medium	milieu de culture	medio de crecimiento	生长介质	وسط النمو
growing period (of a plant species)	période de végétation (d'une espèce végétale)	periodo de crecimiento (de una especie de planta)	生长期 (植物品种的)	فترة النمو (العلاج النباتي)
growing season	saison de végétation	temporada de crecimiento	生长季节	موسم النمو
harmonization	harmonisation	armonización	协调	توافق - تجانس
harmonized phytosanitary measures	mesures phytosanitaires harmonisées	medidas fitosanitarias armonizadas	协调一致的植物检疫措施	تدابير الصحة النباتية المنسقة
heat treatment	traitement thermique	tratamiento térmico	热处理	المعالجة بالحرارة
host pest list	liste d'organismes nuisibles à un hôte	lista de plagas de un hospedante	寄主有害生物清单	قائمة آفات العائل
host range	gamme de plantes hôtes	rango de hospedantes	寄主范围	نطاق النباتات العائلة



Import Permit	permis d'importation	Permiso de Importación	输入许可证	إذن الاستيراد
Import Permit (of a biological control agent)	permis d'importation (d'un agent de lutte biologique)	Permiso de Importación (de un agente de control biológico)	输入许可证 (一种生物防 物的)	إذن الاستيراد (عامل مكافحة بيولوجية)
inactivation	inactivation	inactivación	灭 活	التخميل
incursion	incursion	incursión	侵入	غزوة
infestation (of a commodity)	infestation (d'une marchandise)	infestación (de un producto básico)	侵染 (一种商品的)	إصابة (سلعة)
inspection	inspection	inspección	检 验	تفتيش
inspector	inspecteur	inspector	检疫员	مفتش
intended use	usage prévu	uso destinado	原定用途	الاستخدام المقصود
interception (of a consignment)	interception (d'un envoi)	intercepción (de un envío)	拦截 (货物的)	اعتراض (شحنة)
interception (of a pest)	interception (d'un organisme nuisible)	intercepción (de una plaga)	截获 (有害生物的)	اعتراض (آفة)
intermediate quarantine	quarantaine intermédiaire	cuarentena intermedia	中间检疫	حجر زراعي وسطي
International Plant Protection Convention	Convention internationale pour la protection des végétaux	Convención Internacional de Protección Fitosanitaria	国际植物保护公约	الاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات
International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures	Norme internationale pour les mesures phytosanitaires	Norma Internacional para Medidas Fitosanitarias	国际植物检疫 措施标准	المعيار الدولي لتدابير الصحة النباتية
international standards	normes internationales	normas internacionales	国际标准	معايير دولية
introduction	introduction	introducción	传 入	وفود (دخول)
introduction (of a biological control agent)	introduction (d'un agent de lutte biologique)	introducción (de un agente de control biológico)	传入 (一种生物防 治物)	جلب (عامل للمكافحة البيولوجية)
inundative release	lâcher inondatif	liberación inundativa	淹没式释放	الاطلاق الإغراقى
ionizing radiation	rayonnements ionisants	radiación ionizante	电离辐射	إشعاع مؤين
IPPC	CIPV	CIPF	IPPC	الاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات
irradiation	irradiation	irradiación	辐 照	تشعيع
ISPM	NIMP	NIMF	ISPM	المعيار الدولي لتدابير الصحة النباتية
kiln-drying	séchage à l'étuve	secado en estufa	窑内烘干	التجفيف في القماش
legislation	législation	legislación	法 规	التشريع
living modified organism	organisme vivant modifié	organismo vivo modificado	活体转基因生物	الكائن الحي المحور
LMO	OVM	OVM	LMO	

## GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS

lot	lot	lote	批次	رسالة (لط)
mark	marque	marca	标记	علامة
micro-organism	micro-organisme	microorganismo	微生物	الكائن الدقيق
minimum absorbed dose (Dmin)	dose minimale absorbée (Dmin)	dosis mínima absorbida (Dmin)	最低吸收剂量 (Dmin)	جرعة دنيا ممتصة
modern biotechnology	biotechnologie moderne	biotecnología moderna	现代生物技术	التقانة الأحيائية الحديثة
monitoring	suivi	monitoreo	监测	رصد
monitoring survey	prospection de suivi	encuesta de monitoreo	监测调查	مسح رسدي
National Plant Protection Organization	Organisation nationale de la protection des végétaux	Organización Nacional de Protección Fitosanitaria	国家植物保护机构	منظمة وقاية النباتات القطرية
natural enemy	auxiliaire	enemigo natural	天敌	العدو الطبيعي
naturally occurring	présent naturellement	presente naturalmente	自然生成的	المكون العنصر في صورته الطبيعية
non-quarantine pest	organisme non de quarantaine	plaga no cuarentenaria	非检疫性有害生物	آفة لا تخضع للحجر الزراعي
NPPO	ONPV	ONPF	NPPO	منظمة وقاية النباتات القطرية
occurrence	présence	presencia	发生	ظهور (آفة)
official	officiel	oficial	官方的	رسمي (إجراء)
official control	lutte officielle	control oficial	官方防治	مكافحة رسمية
organism	organisme	organismo	生物	الكائن الحي
outbreak	apparition d'un foyer	brote	突发	تفشي
packaging	emballage	embalaje	包装	مواد التعبئة
parasite	parasite	parásito	寄生虫	الطفيل
parasitoid	parasitoide	parasitoide	拟寄生物	شبيه الطفيل
pathogen	pathogène	patógeno	病原体	الكائن الممرض
pathway	filière	vía	途径	طريق
pest	organisme nuisible	plaga	有害生物	آفة
pest categorization	catégorisation des organismes nuisibles	categorización de plagas	有害生物分类	تصنيف الآفات
Pest Free Area	zone exempte	Area Libre de Plagas	非疫区	منطقة خالية من الآفات
pest free place of production	lieu de production exempt	lugar de producción libre de plagas	非疫产地	مكان للإنتاج خال من الآفات
pest free production site	site de production exempt	sitio de producción libre de plagas	非疫生产点	موقع للإنتاج خال من الآفات

pest record	signalement d'un organisme nuisible	registro de una plaga	有害生物记录	سجل الآفات
Pest Risk Analysis	analyse du risque phytosanitaire	Análisis de Riesgo de Plagas	有害生物风险分析	تحليل مخاطر الآفات
pest risk assessment (for quarantine pests)	évaluation du risque phytosanitaire (pour les organismes de quarantaine)	evaluación del riesgo de plagas (para plagas cuarentenarias)	有害生物风险评估 (检疫性有害生物)	تقييم مخاطر الآفات (بالنسبة للآفات الحَجْرِيَّة)
pest risk management (for quarantine pests)	gestion du risque phytosanitaire (pour les organismes de quarantaine)	manejo del riesgo de plagas (para plagas cuarentenarias)	有害生物风险管理 (检疫性有害生物)	إدارة مخاطر الآفات (بالنسبة للآفات الحَجْرِيَّة)
pest status (in an area)	situation d'un organisme nuisible (dans une zone)	estatus de una plaga (en un área)	有害生物状况 (某一地区)	أوضاع الآفات (في منطقة ما)
PFA	ZE	ALP	PFA	منطقة خالية من الآفات
phytosanitary action	action phytosanitaire	acción fitosanitaria	植物检疫行动	أعمال الصحة النباتية
Phytosanitary Certificate	certificat phytosanitaire	Certificado Fitosanitario	植物检疫证书	شهادة الصحة النباتية
phytosanitary certification	certification phytosanitaire	certificación fitosanitaria	植物检疫出证	اعتماد إجراءات الصحة لنباتية
phytosanitary legislation	législation phytosanitaire	legislación fitosanitaria	植物检疫法律	تشريعات الصحة النباتية
phytosanitary measure (agreed interpretation)	mesure phytosanitaire (interprétation convenue)	medida fitosanitaria (interpretación convenida)	植物检疫措施 (商定解释)	تدابير الصحة النباتية
phytosanitary procedure	méthode phytosanitaire	procedimiento fitosanitario	植物检疫程序	إجراءات الصحة النباتية
phytosanitary regulation	réglementation phytosanitaire	reglamentación fitosanitaria	植物检疫法规	لوائح الصحة النباتية
place of production	lieu de production	lugar de producción	产地	مكان الإنتاج
plant products	produits végétaux	productos vegetales	植物产品	المنتجات النباتية
plant quarantine	quarantaine végétale	cuarentena vegetal	植物检疫	الحجر الزراعي
planting (including replanting)	plantation (y compris replantation)	plantar (incluye replantar)	种植 (包括再种植)	غرس (بما في ذلك إعادة الغرس)
plants	végétaux	plantas	植物	نباتات
plants for planting	végétaux destinés à la plantation	plantas para plantar	种植用植物	نباتات الغرس
plants <i>in vitro</i>	végétaux <i>in vitro</i>	plantas <i>in vitro</i>	离体培养植物	نباتات مستنبطة في مزارع انسجة
point of entry	point d'entrée	punto de ingreso	输入口岸	نقطة الدخول
post-entry quarantine	quarantaine post-entrée	cuarentena posentrada	入境后检疫	حجر ما بعد الدخول
PRA	ARP	ARP	PRA	تحليل مخاطر الآفات
PRA area	zone ARP	área de ARP	PRA 地区	المنطقة التي يشملها تحليل مخاطر الآفات

## GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS

practically free	pratiquement exempt	prácticamente libre	基本无疫	خالية فعليا
pre-clearance	pré-agrément	precertificación	预检	إجازة أولية
predator	prédateur	depredator	捕食性生物	الكانن المفترس
process load	charge opérationnelle	carga del proceso	处理负载	شحنة العملية
processed wood material	matériau en bois transformé	material de madera	加工木质材料	مواد خشبية مجهزة
prohibition	interdiction	prohibición	禁令	حظر
protected area	zone protégée	área protegida	保护区	منطقة محمية
provisional measure	mesure provisoire	medida provisional	临时措施	تدبير مؤقت
quarantine	quarantaine	cuarentena	检疫	الحجر
quarantine (of a biological control agent)	quarantaine (d'un agent de lutte biologique)	cuarentena (de un agente de control biológico)	检疫 (生物防治物的)	الحجر الزراعي (عامل لمكافحة البيولوجية)
quarantine area	zone de quarantaine	área bajo cuarentena	检疫区	منطقة الحجر
quarantine pest	organisme de quarantaine	plaga de cuarentena	检疫性有害生物	آفة خاضعة للحجر الزراعي
quarantine station	station de quarantaine	estación (cuarentenaria)	检疫机关	محطة الحجر الزراعي
raw wood	bois brut	madera en bruto	原木	خشب خام
re-exported consignment	envoi ré-exporté	envío reexportado	再出口货物	شحنة يعاد تصديرها
refusal	refoulement	rechazo	拒绝	رفض
Regional Plant Protection Organization	Organisation régionale de la protection des végétaux	Organización Regional de Protección Fitosanitaria	区域植物保护组织	منظمة وقاية النباتات الإقليمية
regional standards	normes régionales	normas regionales	区域标准	معايير إقليمية
regulated area	zone réglementée	área reglamentada	限定区	منطقة خاضعة للوائح
regulated article	article réglementé	artículo reglamentado	限定物	بند خاضع للوائح الصحة النباتية
regulated non-quarantine pest	organisme réglementé non de quarantaine	plaga no cuarentenaria reglamentada	非检疫性限定 有害生物	آفة غير حجرية تخضع للوائح
regulated pest	organisme nuisible réglementé	plaga reglamentada	限定有害生物	آفة خاضعة للوائح
release (into the environment)	lâcher (dans l'environnement)	liberación (en el medio ambiente)	释放 (到环境中)	الإطلاق (في البيئة)
release (of a consignment)	libération (d'un envoi)	liberación (de un envío)	放行 (一批货物的)	إفراج (عن شحنة)
required response	réponse requise	respuesta requerida	需要的反应	الاستجابة المطلوبة
restriction	restriction	restricción	限制	تقييد

RNQP	ORNO	PNCR	RNQP	آفة غير جحرية تخضع للوائح
round wood	grume	madera en rollo	园木	أخشاب مستديرة
RPPO	ORPV	ORPF	RPPO	منظمة وقاية النباتات الإقليمية
sawn wood	bois scié	madera aserrada	锯木	أخشاب منشورة
Secretary	Secrétaire	Secretario	秘书	الأمين
seeds	semences	semillas	种子	البذور
specificity	spécificité	specificidad	专一性	نوعية الكائنات العائلة
spread	dissémination	dispersión	扩散	انتشار
standard	norme	norma	标准	معيار
stored product	denrée stockée	producto almacenado	仓储产品	منتج مخزن
suppression	suppression	supresión	抑制	تقليص
surveillance	surveillance	vigilancia	监视	مراقبة
survey	prospection	encuesta	调查	مسح
systems approach(es)	approche(s) systémique(s)	enfoque(s) de sistemas	系统方法	اسلوب (اساليب) النظم
technically justified	techniquement justifié	técnicamente justificado	技术合理的	وجود مبررات فنية
test	analyse	prueba	检测	اختبار
transience	situation transitoire	transitoriedad	暂时性	الوجود العارض
transparency	transparence	transparencia	透明度	شفافية
treatment	traitement	tratamiento	处理	معالجة
wood	bois	madera	木材	أخشاب
wood packaging material	matériau d'emballage en bois	embalaje de madera	木质包装材料	مواد التعبئة الخشبية

Supplement N° 1

## GUIDELINES ON THE INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPT OF OFFICIAL CONTROL FOR REGULATED PESTS

### 1. Purpose

The words *officially controlled* express an essential concept in the definition of a quarantine pest. *The Glossary of phytosanitary terms* defines official as “established, authorized or performed by an NPPO” and control as “suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population”. However, for phytosanitary purposes, the concept of *official control* is not adequately expressed by the combination of these two definitions. The purpose of this guideline is to describe more precisely the interpretation of the concept of official control and its application in practice.

### 2. Scope

This guideline refers only to the official control of regulated pests. For the purposes of this guideline, the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests, which are present in an importing country but not widely distributed, and regulated non-quarantine pests.

### 3. Definition

Official control is defined as:

*The active enforcement of mandatory phytosanitary regulations and the application of mandatory phytosanitary procedures with the objective of eradication or containment of quarantine pests or for the management of regulated non-quarantine pests.*

### 4. General Requirements

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.

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).

Official control includes:

- eradication and/or containment in the infested area(s)
- surveillance in the endangered area(s)
- measures related to controls on movement into and within the protected area(s) including measures applied at import.

All official control programmes have elements that are mandatory. At minimum, programme evaluation and pest surveillance are required in official control programmes to determine the need for and effect of control to justify measures applied at import for the same purpose. Measures applied at import should be consistent with the principle of non-discrimination (see section 5.1 below).

For quarantine pests, eradication and containment may have an element of suppression. 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.

## 5. Specific Requirements

### 5.1 Non-discrimination

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:

- 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
- if downgrading or reclassifying is permitted within a national official control programme, similar options should be available for imported consignments.

### 5.2 Transparency

The import and domestic requirements for official control should be documented and made available, on request.

### 5.3 Technical justification (risk analysis)

Domestic and import requirements should be technically justified and result in non-discriminatory risk management.

### 5.4 Enforcement

The domestic enforcement of official control programmes should be equivalent to the enforcement of import requirements. Enforcement should include:

- a legal basis
- operational implementation
- evaluation and review
- official action in case of non-compliance.

### 5.5 Mandatory nature of official control

Official control is mandatory in the sense that all persons involved are legally bound to perform the actions required. The scope of official control programmes for quarantine pests is completely mandatory (e.g. procedures for eradication campaigns), whereas the scope for regulated non-quarantine pests is mandatory only in certain circumstances (e.g. official certification programmes).

### 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. Any import restrictions should have the same effect as the measures applied internally for official control.

### 5.7 NPPO authority and involvement in official control

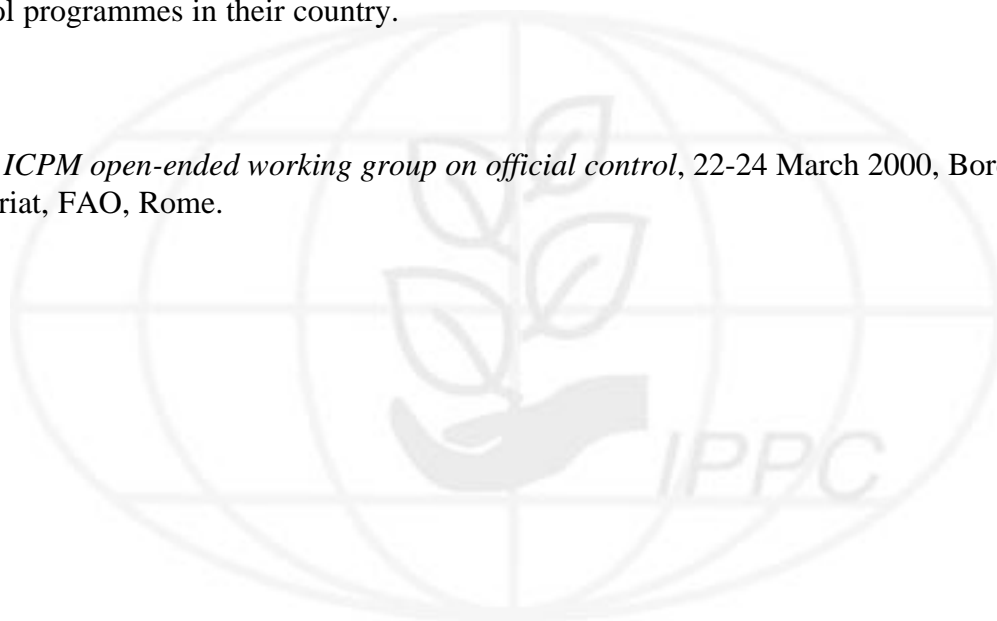
Official control should:

- 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.

Responsibility and accountability for official control programmes rests with the national government. Agencies other than the NPPO may be responsible for aspects of official control programmes, and certain aspects of official control programmes may be the responsibility of sub-national authorities or the private sector. The NPPO should be fully aware of all aspects of official control programmes in their country.

### References

*Report of the ICPM open-ended working group on official control, 22-24 March 2000, Bordeaux, France, IPPC Secretariat, FAO, Rome.*





Supplement N° 2

## **GUIDELINES ON THE UNDERSTANDING OF *POTENTIAL ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE* AND RELATED TERMS INCLUDING REFERENCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### **1. Purpose and Scope**

These guidelines provide the background and other relevant information to clarify *potential economic importance* and related terms, so that such terms are clearly understood and their application is consistent with the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM). These guidelines also show the application of certain economic principles as they relate to the IPPC's objectives, in particular in protecting uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems with respect to invasive alien species that are plant pests.

These guidelines clarify that the IPPC:

- can account for environmental concerns in economic terms using monetary or non-monetary values;
- asserts that market impacts are not the sole indicator of pest consequences;
- maintains the right of members to adopt phytosanitary measures with respect to pests for which the economic damage caused to plants, plant products or ecosystems within an area cannot be easily quantified.

They also clarify, with respect to plant pests, that the scope of the IPPC covers the protection of cultivated plants in agriculture (including horticulture or forestry), uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems.

### **2. Background**

The IPPC has historically maintained that the adverse consequences of plant pests, including those concerning uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems, are measured in economic terms. References to the terms *economic effects*, *economic impacts*, *potential economic importance* and *economically unacceptable impact* and the use of the word *economic* in the IPPC and in ISPMs has resulted in some misunderstanding of the application of such terms and of the focus of the IPPC.

The scope of the Convention applies to the protection of wild flora resulting in an important contribution to the conservation of biological diversity. However, it has been misinterpreted that the IPPC is only commercially focused and limited in scope. It has not been clearly understood that the IPPC can account for environmental concerns in economic terms. This has created issues of harmonization with other agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

### **3. Economic Terms and Environmental Scope of the IPPC and ISPMs**

The economic terms found in the IPPC and ISPMs may be categorized as follows.

Terms requiring judgement to support policy decisions:

- *potential economic importance* (in the definition for *quarantine pest*);
- *economically unacceptable impact* (in the definition for *regulated non-quarantine pest*);
- *economically important loss* (in the definition for *endangered area*).

- Terms related to evidence that supports the above judgements:
- *limit the economic impact* (in the definition for *phytosanitary regulation* and the agreed interpretation of *phytosanitary measure*);
- *economic evidence* (in the definition for *Pest Risk Analysis*);
- *cause economic damage* (in Article VII.3 of the IPPC, 1997);
- *direct and indirect economic impacts* (in ISPM No. 11 and ISPM No. 16);
- *economic consequences and potential economic consequences* (in ISPM No. 11);
- *commercial and non-commercial consequences* (in ISPM No. 11).

ISPM No. 2 refers to *environmental damage* as a factor to consider in the assessment of potential economic importance. Section 2.2.3 includes many items demonstrating the broad scope of economic impacts that is intended to be covered.

ISPM No. 11 notes in section 2.1.1.5 with respect to pest categorization, that there should be a clear indication that the pest is likely to have an unacceptable economic impact, which may include environmental impact, in the PRA area. Section 2.3 of the standard describes the procedure for assessing potential economic consequences of an introduction of a pest. Effects may be considered to be direct or indirect. Section 2.3.2.2 addresses analysis of commercial consequences. Section 2.3.2.4 provides guidance on the assessment of the non-commercial and environmental consequences of pest introduction. It acknowledges that certain types of effects may not apply to an existing market that can be easily identified, but it goes on to state that the impacts could be approximated with an appropriate non-market valuation method. This section notes that if a quantitative measurement is not feasible, then this part of the assessment should at least include a qualitative analysis and an explanation of how the information is used in the risk analysis. *Environmental or other undesirable effects of control measures* are covered in section 2.3.1.2 (Indirect effects) as part of the analysis of economic consequences. Where a risk is found to be unacceptable, Section 3.4 provides guidance on the selection of risk management options, including measurements of cost-effectiveness, feasibility and least trade restrictiveness.

In April 2001 the ICPM recognized that under the IPPC's existing mandate, to take account of environmental concerns, further clarification should include consideration of the following five proposed points relating to potential environmental risks of plant pests:

- reduction or elimination of endangered (or threatened) native plant species;
- reduction or elimination of a keystone plant species (a species which plays a major role in the maintenance of an ecosystem);
- reduction or elimination of a plant species which is a major component of a native ecosystem;
- causing a change to plant biological diversity in such a way as to result in ecosystem destabilization;
- resulting in control, eradication or management programs that would be needed if a quarantine pest was introduced, and impacts of such programs (e.g. pesticides or the release of non-indigenous predators or parasites) on biological diversity.

Thus it is clear, with respect to plant pests, that the scope of the IPPC covers the protection of cultivated plants in agriculture (including horticulture and forestry), uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems.

#### **4. Economic Considerations in PRA**

##### **4.1 Types of economic effect**

In PRA, economic effects should not be interpreted to be only market effects. Goods and services

not sold in commercial markets can have economic value and economic analysis encompasses much more than the study of market goods and services. The use of the term *economic effects* provides a framework in which a wide variety of effects (including environmental and social effects) may be analysed. Economic analysis uses a monetary value as a measure to allow policy makers to compare costs and benefits from different types of goods and services. This does not preclude the use of other tools such as qualitative and environmental analyses that may not use monetary terms.

#### 4.2 Costs and benefits

A general economic test for any policy is to pursue the policy if its benefit is at least as large as its cost. Costs and benefits are broadly understood to include both market and non-market aspects. Costs and benefits can be represented by both quantifiable measurements and qualitative measurements. Non-market goods and services may be difficult to quantify or measure but nevertheless are essential to consider.

Economic analysis for phytosanitary purposes can only provide information with regard to costs and benefits, and does not judge if one distribution is necessarily better than another distribution of costs and benefits of a specific policy. In principle, costs and benefits should be measured regardless to whom they occur. Given that judgments about the preferred distribution of costs and benefits are policy choices, these should have a rational relationship to phytosanitary considerations.

Costs and benefits should be counted whether they occur as a direct or indirect result of a pest introduction or if a chain of causation is required before the costs are incurred or the benefits realized. Costs and benefits associated with indirect consequences of pest introductions may be less certain than costs and benefits associated with direct consequences. Often, there is no monetary information about the cost of any loss that may result from pests introduced into natural environments. Any analysis should identify and explain uncertainties involved in estimating costs and benefits and assumptions should be clearly stated.

### 5. Application

The following criteria<sup>1</sup> should be met before a plant pest is deemed to have *potential economic importance*:

- a potential for introduction in the PRA area;
- the potential to spread after establishment; and
- a potential harmful impact on plants, for example:
  - crops (for example loss of yield or quality); or
  - the environment, for example damage to ecosystems, habitats, or species; or
  - some other specified value, for example recreation, tourism, aesthetics.

As stated in Section 3, environmental damage, arising from the introduction of a plant pest, is one of the types of damage recognized by the IPPC. Thus, with respect to the third criterion above, contracting parties to the IPPC have the right to adopt phytosanitary measures even with respect to a pest that only has the potential for environmental damage. Such action should be based upon a Pest Risk Analysis that

<sup>1</sup> With respect to the first and second criteria, IPPC (1997) Article VII.3 states that for pests which may not be capable of establishment, measures taken against these pests must be technically justified

includes the consideration of evidence of potential environmental damage. When indicating the direct and indirect impact of pests on the environment, the nature of the harm or losses arising from a pest introduction should be specified in Pest Risk Analysis.

In the case of regulated non-quarantine pests, because such pest populations are already established, introduction in an area of concern and environmental effects are not relevant criteria in the consideration of *economically unacceptable impacts* (see ISPM No. 16: *Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application*).

### References

*International Plant Protection Convention*, 1997. FAO, Rome.

*Guidelines for Pest Risk Analysis*, 1996. ISPM No. 2, FAO, Rome.

*Pest Risk Analysis for quarantine pests*, 2001. ISPM No. 11, FAO, Rome.

*Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application*, 2002. ISPM No. 16, FAO, Rome.

Report of the Third Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (includes the working group document in Appendix XII), 2001. FAO, Rome.



**APPENDIX**

This appendix provides additional clarification of some terms used in this supplement. It is not a prescriptive part of this supplement.

*Economic analysis:* It primarily uses monetary values as a measure to allow policy makers to compare costs and benefits from different types of goods and services. It encompasses more than the study of market goods and services. Economic analysis does not prevent the use of other measures that do not use a monetary value; for example, qualitative or environmental analysis.

*Economic effects:* This includes market effects as well as non-market effects, such as environmental and social considerations. Measurement of the economic value of environmental effects or social effects may be difficult to establish. For example, the survival and well being of another species or the value of the aesthetics of a forest or a jungle. Both qualitative and quantitative worth may be considered in measuring economic effects.

*Economic impacts of plant pests:* This includes both market measures as well as those consequences that may not be easy to measure in direct economic terms, but which represent a loss or damage to cultivated plants, uncultivated plants or plant products.

*Economic value:* This is the basis for measuring the cost of the effect of changes (e.g. in biodiversity, ecosystems, managed resources or natural resources) on human welfare. Goods and services not sold in commercial markets can have economic value. Determining economic value does not prevent ethical or altruistic concerns for the survival and well-being of other species based on cooperative behaviour.

*Qualitative measurement:* This is the valuation of qualities or characteristics in other than monetary or numeric terms.

*Quantitative measurement:* This is the valuation of qualities or characteristics in monetary or other numeric terms.