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منظمة
الأمم المتحدة
للأغذية والزراعة

هيئة تدابير الصحة النباتية

الدورة الرابعة عشرة
روما، 1-5 أبريل/نيسان 2019
اعتماد المعايير الدولية لتدابير الصحة النباتية - التعديلات الحبرية على المعايير الدولية المعتمدة: "التلوث" ومشتقاته
البند 10-2 من جدول الأعمال
من إعداد أمانة الاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات

أولاً - مقدمة

1- أضافت لجنة المعايير، في مايو/أيار 2017، مصطلح "التلوث" (استعراض الاتساق في استخدامه في المعايير الدولية) (002-2017) إلى قائمة مواضيع معايير الاتفاقية الدولية نظراً إلى إمكانية وجود بعض الحالات حيث يستخدم مصطلح "التلوث"، في معايير معتمدة (مثل المعيار الدولي رقم 18) خطوط توجيهية لاستخدام الإشعاع في الصحة النباتية))، بمعنى مختلف غير ذلك الوارد في مسرد المصطلحات.

2- وبادر الفريق الفني المعني بمسرد مصطلحات الصحة النباتية، في اجتماعه المنعقد في ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2017، إلى استعراض استخدام مصطلح "التلوث" ومشتقاته في المعايير الدولية واقترح التعديلات الحبرية الواردة أدناه لضمان الاتساق في استخدام هذا المصطلح ومشتقاته دون تغيير المعنى المقصود لنصوص المعايير الدولية.

3- وقامت لجنة المعايير، في مايو/أيار 2018، باستعراض واعتماد التعديلات الحبرية التي اقترحتها الفريق الفني المعني بمسرد مصطلحات الصحة النباتية لضمان الاتساق في استخدام مصطلح "التلوث" ومشتقاته في المعايير الدولية المعتمدة.



cpm 14

يمكن الاطلاع على هذه الوثيقة باستخدام رمز الاستجابة السريعة (QR)؛ وهذه هي مبادرة من منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للتقليل إلى أدنى حد من أثرها البيئي وتشجيع اتصالات أكثر مراعاة للبيئة. ويمكن الاطلاع على وثائق أخرى على موقع المنظمة www.fao.org

4- وترد التعديلات الحبرية في المرفق 1 بهذه الوثيقة (النسخة الإنكليزية فقط)، بما في ذلك المعلومات الأساسية والأساس المنطقي لكل اقتراح محدد.

ثانياً- القرارات

5- وإن هيئة تدابير الصحة النباتية مدعوة إلى القيام بما يلي:

- (1) الأخذ علماً بالتعديلات الحبرية المتعلقة باستخدام مصطلح "التلوث" لضمان الاتساق في استخدامه في مختلف المعايير الدولية المعتمدة (المرفق 1 بالنسخة الإنكليزية فقط)؛
- (2) والأخذ علماً بأن التعديلات الحبرية ستترجم إلى اللغات الرسمية للمنظمة وستدخل على النسخ اللغوية للمعايير المعنية حسبما تسمح به الموارد؛
- (3) والموافقة على إلغاء النسخ السابقة للمعايير والاستعاضة عنها بالنسخ المحاط علماً بما حديثاً عندما تقوم الأمانة بإدخال التعديلات الحبرية.

Attachment 01: Ink amendments to ensure a consistent use of “contamination” and its derivatives in adopted ISPMs (*English only*)

Table 1: Ink amendments to avoid using “contamination” or its derivatives where the intended meaning does not correspond to the Glossary definition of “contamination”

ISPM	ISPM SECTION	CURRENT TEXT	PROPOSED INK AMENDMENT	EXPLANATION
ISPM 11 (<i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests</i>)	1.1 Initiation points	S2 The types of LMOs that an NPPO may be asked to assess for phytosanitary risk include: - plants for use (a) as agricultural crops, for food and feed, ornamental plants or managed forests; (b) in bioremediation (as an organism that cleans up contamination) [...]	S2 The types of LMOs that an NPPO may be asked to assess for phytosanitary risk include: - plants for use (a) as agricultural crops, for food and feed, ornamental plants or managed forests; (b) in bioremediation (as an organism that cleans up contamination <u>pollution</u>) [...]	“Contamination” is not used according to its Glossary definition. Bioremediation is a waste management technique that involves the use of organisms to neutralize pollutants from a contaminated site. According to EPA (USA), bioremediation is a "treatment that uses naturally occurring organisms to break down hazardous substances into less toxic or non-toxic substances". Therefore, the suggested ink amendment is to replace the term “contamination” by the word “pollution”.
ISPM 18 (<i>Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure</i>)	ANNEX 2 Criteria 3. Product handling, storage and segregation	Commodities are handled in an environment that does not increase the risk of contamination from physical, chemical or biological hazards	Commodities are handled in an environment that does not increase the risk of contamination from physical, chemical or biological hazards	“Contamination” is not used according to its Glossary definition. The suggested ink amendment is to avoid using “contamination”.
ISPM 21 (<i>Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests</i>)	3.3.1 Pest effects	In some cases, economic consequences may only become apparent after a long period of time (e.g. a degenerative disease in a perennial crop, a pest with a long-lived resting stage). Furthermore, the infestation in the plants may result in contamination of places of production with a consequential impact on future crops. [...]	In some cases, economic consequences may only become apparent after a long period of time (e.g. a degenerative disease in a perennial crop, a pest with a long-lived resting stage). Furthermore, the infestation in the plants may result in the contamination of <u>the pest remaining in</u> places of production with a consequential impact on future crops. [...]	“Contamination” is not considered to be used strictly according to its Glossary definition, in which “places of production” are not listed. Rewording is suggested to avoid using “contamination”.
ISPM 33 (<i>Pest free potato</i> (Solanum))	3.1 Establishment of pest free potato	[...] In addition to the laboratory testing procedure for regulated pests described below, potato	[...] In addition to the laboratory testing procedure for regulated pests described below, potato micropropagative material	“Contamination” is not used according to its Glossary definition.

ISPM	ISPM SECTION	CURRENT TEXT	PROPOSED INK AMENDMENT	EXPLANATION
<i>spp.) micropropagative material and minitubers for international trade)</i>	micropropagative material	micropropagative material should be inspected and found free from other pests or their symptoms and general microbial contamination.	should be inspected and found free from other pests or their symptoms and from <u>microbes in</u> general microbial contamination .	Rewording is suggested to avoid using "contamination".
ISPM 36 (<i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i>)	APPENDIX 1 Table 1	6 Pests spread by water - Use of uncontaminated water sources, free of pests	6 Pests spread by water - Use of uncontaminated water sources, free of pests	"Uncontaminated" is not considered to be used strictly according to the Glossary definition of "contamination", in which "water sources" are not listed. Furthermore, the word is redundant. Rewording is suggested to avoid using "uncontaminated".

Table 2: Ink amendments to ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*) where the term “contamination” is used in relation to biological control agents or beneficial organisms, but the use of “contaminants” is more appropriate

ISPM	ISPM SECTION	CURRENT TEXT	PROPOSED INK AMENDMENT	EXPLANATION
ISPM 2 (<i>Framework for pest risk analysis</i>)	1.2.2 Biological control agents and other beneficial organisms	<p>Biological control agents and other beneficial organisms are intended to be beneficial to plants. Thus, when performing a PRA, the main concern is to look for potential injury to non-target organisms. Other concerns may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contamination of cultures of beneficial organisms with other species, the culture thereby acting as a pathway for pests 	<p>Biological control agents and other beneficial organisms are intended to be beneficial to plants. Thus, when performing a PRA, the main concern is to look for potential injury to non-target organisms. Other concerns may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contamination <u>presence of other species as contaminants of</u> cultures of beneficial organisms with other species, the culture thereby acting as a pathway for pests. 	<p>“Contamination” is not used according to its Glossary definition.</p> <p>The wording proposed instead uses “contaminants” because it is a word commonly used in this context and well understood. This is also in line with the note on “contaminant” in the <i>General recommendation in the use of terms in ISPMs</i> (as proposed by the TPG in their December 2017 meeting).</p>

Table 3: Ink amendments to adopted ISPMs where “contaminant” is used but the Glossary terms “contamination” or “contaminating pest” should be used instead

ISPM	ISPM SECTION	CURRENT TEXT	PROPOSED INK AMENDMENT	EXPLANATION
ISPM 2 (<i>Framework for pest risk analysis</i>)	1.2.1 Plants as pests	Plants as pests may also be introduced unintentionally into a country, for example as contaminants of seeds for sowing, grain for consumption or fodder, wool, soil, machinery, equipment, vehicles, containers or ballast water.	Plants as pests may also be introduced unintentionally into a country, for example as contaminants of contaminating pests with seeds for sowing, grain for consumption or fodder, wool, soil, machinery, equipment, vehicles, containers or ballast water.	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term “contaminating pest”.
ISPM 11 (<i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests</i>)	ANNEX 4 Introduction	This annex provides specific guidance on conducting PRA to determine if a plant is a pest of It focuses primarily on plants proposed for import, whether as plants for planting or for other intended uses. It does not cover the unintentional introduction of plants as contaminants in commodities or conveyances.	This annex provides specific guidance on conducting PRA to determine if a plant is a pest of... It focuses primarily on plants proposed for import, whether as plants for planting or for other intended uses. It does not cover the unintentional introduction of plants as contaminants contaminating pests in commodities or conveyances.	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term “contaminating pest”.
ISPM 11	ANNEX 4 <i>Probability of spread (refer to section 2.2.3)</i>	The likelihood and extent of spread depends on natural and human-mediated factors. [...] Human-mediated factors, whether intentional or unintentional, may include: - intended use, consumer demand, economic value and ease of transport - the movement of propagules as a contaminant of soil or other materials (e.g. clothing, conveyances, machinery, tools, equipment)	The likelihood and extent of spread depends on natural and human-mediated factors. [...] Human-mediated factors, whether intentional or unintentional, may include: - intended use, consumer demand, economic value and ease of transport - the movement of propagules of contaminating pests as a contaminant of with soil or other materials (e.g. clothing, conveyances, machinery, tools, equipment)	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term “contaminating pest”.
ISPM 14 (<i>The use of integrated measures in a systems</i>)	3. Relationship with PRA and Available Risk	Harvest - sanitation (e.g. removal of contaminants, “trash”)	Harvest - sanitation (e.g. removal of contamination contaminants , “trash”)	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term “contamination”.

ISPM	ISPM SECTION	CURRENT TEXT	PROPOSED INK AMENDMENT	EXPLANATION
<i>approach for pest risk management)</i>	Management Options			
ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>)	5.1.6.2 Emergency action	Emergency action may be required in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation, such as the detection of quarantine pests or potential quarantine pests: - as contaminants of conveyances, storage places or other places involved with imported commodities.	Emergency action may be required in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation, such as the detection of quarantine pests or potential quarantine pests: - as contaminants <u>contaminating pests</u> of conveyances, storage places or other places involved with imported commodities.	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term “contaminating pest”.
ISPM 23 (<i>Guidelines for inspection</i>)	2.3.2 Compliance of phytosanitary requirements	Inspection can be used to verify the compliance with some phytosanitary requirements. Examples include: freedom from contaminants (e.g. leaves, soil)	Inspection can be used to verify the compliance with some phytosanitary requirements. Examples include: - freedom from contaminants <u>contamination</u> (e.g. leaves, soil)	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term “contamination”.
ISPM 33 (<i>Pest free potato (Solanum spp.) micropropagative material and minitubers for international trade</i>)	Annex 2 Operating procedures	- a monitoring programme to check the level of air-borne contaminants in the subculture room, cabinets and growth room	- a monitoring programme to check the level of air-borne contaminants <u>contamination</u> in the subculture room, cabinets and growth room	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term “contamination”.
ISPM 41 (<i>International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment</i>)	Appendix 2 Category: Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used VME, such as:	Contamination notes: Contaminants: soil, pests.	Contamination notes: Contaminants <u>Contamination by:</u> soil, pests	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term “contamination”.

ISPM	ISPM SECTION	CURRENT TEXT	PROPOSED INK AMENDMENT	EXPLANATION
ISPM 41	Appendix 2 Category: Earth moving used VME, such as: - bulldozers - graders - surface mining equipment. Reconditioned or field-tested used VME are included. Pest risk is variable, but high levels of contamination may occur in this category	Contamination notes: Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris and seeds can also be contaminants	Contamination notes: Soil is the main contaminant; Contamination mainly by soil; but also by pests, plant debris and seeds can also be contaminants	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term “contamination”.
ISPM 41	Appendix 2 Category: Used military VME, such as:	Contamination notes: Contaminants: soil, pests [...]	Contamination notes: Contaminants Contamination by: soil, pests [...]	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term “contamination”.
ISPM 41	Appendix 2 Category: Waste management used VME, such as:	Contamination notes: Organic waste debris is the main contaminant, including: soil, pests [...]	Contamination notes: Contamination mainly by organic waste debris is the main contaminant, including: soil, pests [...]	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term “contamination”.
ISPM 41	Appendix 2 Category:	The most likely contaminants are soil and to a lesser extent pests. Pest risk is generally low unless used VME are contaminated with surface soil [...]	The Contamination is most likely contaminants are by soil and to a lesser extent by pests. Pest risk is generally low	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term “contamination”.

ISPM	ISPM SECTION	CURRENT TEXT	PROPOSED INK AMENDMENT	EXPLANATION
	Deep mining used VME.		unless used VME are contaminated with surface soil [...]	
ISPM 41	Appendix 2 Category: Used vehicles, such as: - cars, vans, trucks, buses	Contamination notes: Contaminants: soil, pests [...]	Contamination notes: Contaminants Contamination by: soil, pests [...]	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term "contamination".