



UPDATE ON ACTIVITIES OF THE TECHNICAL PANEL FOR THE GLOSSARY FROM JUNE 2021 TO JULY 2022¹

(Prepared by the IPPC Secretariat with input from the TPG Assistant Steward and Steward)

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Stewards

- [1] The stewards for the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) are:
- Alvaro SEPULVEDA LUQUE (Steward) (*selected by the SC in May 2022*)
 - Ebbe NORDBO (Assistant Steward)

1.2 IPPC Secretariat support

- [2] The current IPPC Secretariat (hereafter referred to as “the secretariat”) TPG Lead is Artur SHAMILOV, with support from Edgar MUSHEGIAN and Aixa DEL GRECO.

Membership of the TPG as of July 2022:

Name	Language	End of term
Alvaro SEPULVEDA LUQUE (Steward) (Chile)	Spanish	2027 (1 st term)
Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC (Steward) (France)	French	2023 (2 nd term)
Ebbe NORDBO (Assistant steward) (EPPO)	English	2024 (3 rd term)
Beatriz MELCHO (Uruguay)	Spanish	2025 (3 rd term)
Rajesh RAMARATHNAM (Canada)	English	2024 (1 st term)
Asenath Abigael KOECH (Kenya)	English	2022 (1 st term)
Shaza Roshdy OMAR (Egypt)	Arabic	2022 (2 nd term)
Konstantin GREBENNIKOV (Russian Federation)	Russian	2026 (1 st term)

- [3] The secretariat at the Standards Committee (SC) September 2021 virtual focused meeting² had explained that Olga LAVRENTJEVA had resigned from the SC and from the TPG as the Russian language expert on the TPG. A call for an expert on the Russian language to join the TPG had been held from 20 September to 25 October 2021, and two nominations had been received. The SC reviewed the nominations and selected Mr GREBENNIKOV as an expert for the Russian language for the TPG.³
- [4] Ms KOECH’s term as a TPG member ends in 2022, and the TPG was invited to discuss whether they would recommend to the SC that her term be renewed. Ms KOECH confirmed her willingness and the support from her supervisor to continue as a TPG member, and the TPG recommended the renewal of her membership.
- [5] The TPG also asked the SC to consider revising TP 5 to increase the number of Spanish language experts to TPG, noting that, as a result of the numerous consultation comments in Spanish or dealing with Spanish language translation issues, the Spanish-speaking panel member has a high workload.
- [6] The Chinese language expert on the TPG, Hong NING (China), had resigned. The SC agreed to launch a call, which was done on 25 February 2022. Two nominations have been received, and the e-decision

¹ TPG December 2021 virtual meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/90770/>.

² SC September 2021 virtual focused meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/90346/>.

³ SC November 2021 virtual focused meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/90440/>.

on selecting the expert for the Chinese language for the TPG had been launched, but it was inconclusive.⁴ Hence, the SC is invited to address this matter.⁵

➔ **Corresponding recommendations: (1), (2), (3) and (4).**

1.3 Volume of work for the TPG from June 2021 to May 2022

The current TPG work programme includes the creation, revision, or deletion of **18** Glossary terms/definitions, as enlisted in the *List of topics for IPPC standards* (LOT).

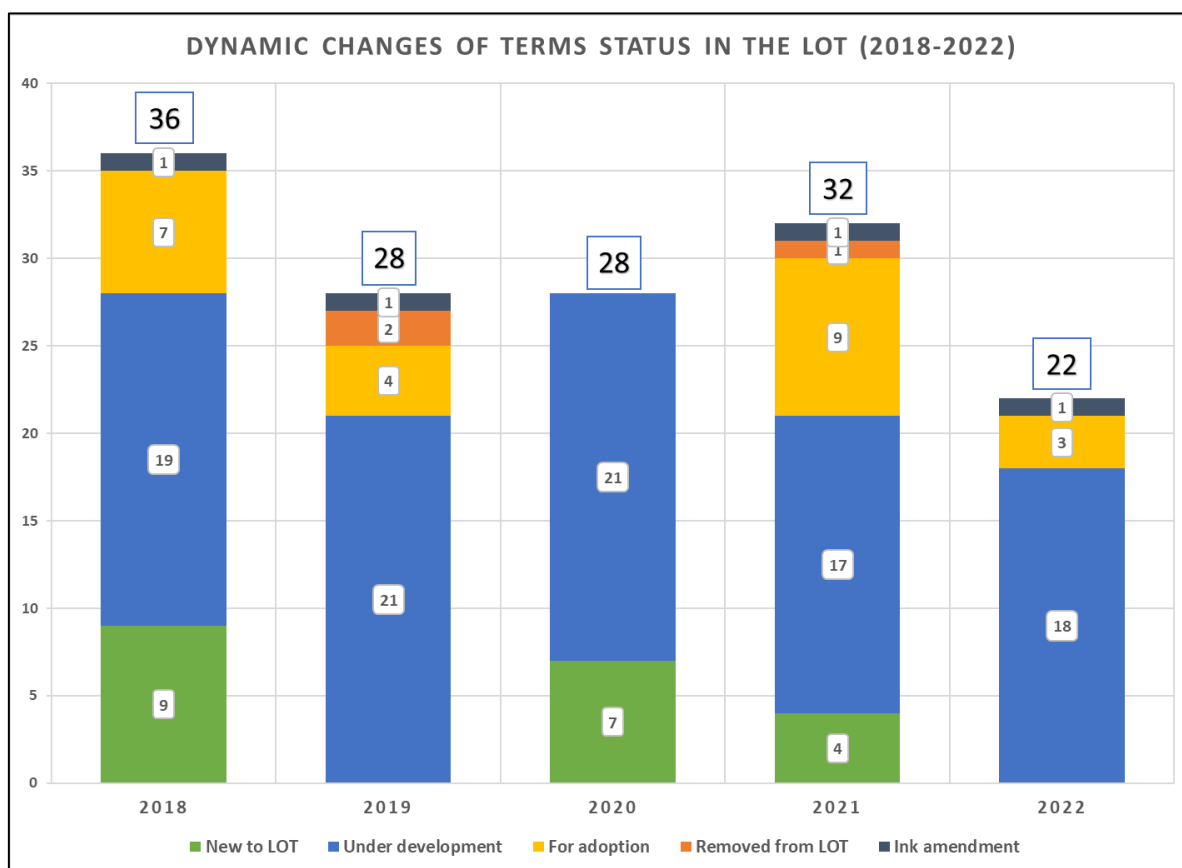


Figure 1: Dynamic changes in number and status of Glossary terms in the LOT (2016-2022).

[7] In the period from 2021 to 2022:

- **12 terms** were adopted by CPM-15 (2021) and CPM-16 (2022) as part of the draft 2018 and 2019-2020 Amendments to the Glossary;
- **4 terms** were added to the LOT on the SC May 2021 virtual meeting;
- **2 terms** were noted as an ink amendment by CPM-15 (2021) and CPM-16 (2022);
- **1 term** was removed from the LOT by the SC;
- **18 terms** are currently under development.

[8] In the period, the TPG reviewed member comments from the first consultation of the Amendments to the Glossary and submitted its proposals to the SC. Furthermore, the TPG reviewed for consistency four other draft ISPMs sent for first consultation (including consultation comments from IPPC members) and

⁴ 2022_eSC_May_11: Selection of expert for the Chinese language for the TPG: https://www.ippc.int/en/forum/2022_esc_may_11-selection-of-expert-for-the-chinese-language-for-the-technical-panel-for-the-glossary/.

⁵ Nominations the Chinese language for the TPG: <https://www.ippc.int/en/work-area-publications/91342/>.

transmitted its comments to the respective ISPM stewards and the Standards Committee Working Group (SC-7).

- [9] The TPG discussions are summarized below, and references are given to the relevant sections in the TPG December 2021 virtual meeting report. All recommendations for SC decisions subsequent to this Update are at the end of the document and links to proposed decisions are given under each section.

2. REVIEW OF DRAFT ISPMs SENT FOR THE FIRST CONSULTATION IN 2021

- [10] The TPG reviewed the first consultation comments on the draft ISPMs for consistency in the use of terms. Recommendations from the TPG were transmitted to stewards and the SC-7 (May 2022).

2.1 Draft 2021 Amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) (1994-001)

- [11] The TPG reviewed and responded to all comments from the 2021 first consultation on the draft 2021 Amendments to the Glossary. As an outcome, the TPG revised the draft definitions of: “compliance procedure (for a consignment)” (2021-006), “emergency measure” (2020-004), “general surveillance” (2018-046), “integrity (of a consignment)” (consequential) (2021-008), “release (of a consignment)” (2021-007), “surveillance” (2020-009), “test” (2021-005).
- [12] For the following revised definitions, the TPG retained them exactly as worded in the version sent for the first consultation: “clearance (of a consignment)” (2018-045), “germplasm” (2020-005), “identity (of a consignment)” (2011-001), “inspection” (2017-005), “phytosanitary security (of a consignment)” (2013-008), “provisional measure” (2020-008), “specific surveillance” (2018-047).
- [13] The modified draft Amendments will be presented to the SC-7 in May 2022 (see section 5.1 of the TPG December 2021 virtual meeting report and SC-7 2022 report⁶). Comments on translations of terms and definitions were also reviewed and suggestions will be forwarded to FAO Translation Services when the draft Amendments are submitted for translation before adoption.

2.2 Draft annex to ISPM 20: Use of specific import authorizations (2008-006)

- [14] The TPG reviewed comments on terms and consistency submitted on the Draft annex to ISPM 20: *Use of specific import authorizations* (2008-006). Details are reported in section 5.2 of the TPG December 2021 virtual meeting report. A summary of major issues is presented below:
- As for the first paragraph of the draft annex, the TPG found the discrepancy between the first sentence (“SIAs [Specific import authorizations] ... specify phytosanitary import requirements for those articles”) and the second (“SIAs may be used ... when phytosanitary import requirements have not been established”) confusing. The TPG recommended that the discrepancy be resolved, ensuring consistency with section 3, and provided a suggestion for rewording.
 - The TPG found that the heading of section 2.1 did not reflect the section’s actual content and queried the need for a heading.
 - Reflecting comments related to the distinction throughout the text between “use” and “issuance” of specific import authorization (SIAs), the TPG found the distinction important and recommended it be retained. Hence, NPPOs may “use” SIAs as an element in their import regulatory system and, in doing so, NPPOs “issue” individual SIAs on a case-by-case basis.
 - The TPG suggested that the phrasing “general phytosanitary import requirements’ would be unclear and confusing and recommended that it be avoided and replaced by the Glossary term “phytosanitary import requirements”.
- [15] The TPG requested that the secretariat send the Spanish translation issues to the FAO Translation Services.

⁶ SC reports: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/standards-committee/>.

2.3 Draft revision of ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) (2009-002)

[16] The TPG reviewed comments on terms and consistency submitted on Draft revision of ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) (2009-002). Details are reported in section 5.3 of the TPG December 2021 virtual meeting report. A summary of major issues is presented below:

- Whilst queried by a consultation comment, the TPG found that terms such as “surveillance”, “pest monitoring”, “surveys”, “outbreak” and “detection” had been used consistently throughout the standard. The TPG recommended that “routine pest monitoring” be changed to “continued surveillance”, for consistency within the draft.

[17] In discussing a consultation comment stating that the terms “measures” and “phytosanitary measures” should be used discriminately in the draft depending on the situation, the TPG noted that, according to its Scope, this ISPM is explicitly about pest free areas (PFAs) *as a phytosanitary measure* and therefore does not deal with the establishment of PFAs for non-regulated pests (often called domestic pests) even if NPPOs may also establish PFAs for such a purpose. The TPG suggested that this explicit scope implies that measures in the standard applied to set up a PFA are also generally phytosanitary measures, but supplementary non-phytosanitary measures may be applied if contributing to the overall objective. The TPG believed that the current uses of the respective terms in the draft seemed adequate.

- The TPG agreed with a proposal that the term “appropriate level of protection”, derived from the SPS Agreement, should be replaced by the Glossary term “phytosanitary import requirements”.
- The TPG agreed on a proposal for replacing “implementation” with “establishment” of buffer zones but considered that the Glossary term “tolerance level” had been used correctly and disagreed with a suggested change to “prevalence level”. However, the TPG suggested that the word “low” before “tolerance level” was confusing and recommended that it be deleted, as setting the tolerance level is an NPPO prerogative, and it would obviously be low to fulfil its purpose.

[18] The TPG requested that the secretariat send the Spanish translation issues to the FAO Translation Services.

2.4 Draft revision of ISPM 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*) (2014-007)

[19] The TPG reviewed comments on terms and consistency submitted on the Draft revision of ISPM 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*) (2014-007). Details are reported in section 5.4 of the TPG December 2021 virtual meeting report. A summary of major issues is presented below:

- In reply to a consultation comment suggesting that the Scope’s wording be changed from “technical guidance” to “requirements”, the TPG noted that other recently adopted, treatment-related ISPMs use the draft’s wording “technical guidance”. However, for both this draft and those other standards, “requirements” would better reflect the actual content of the standards and, in a broader perspective, the deeper objective of creating and adopting ISPMs.
- As for a proposal to define “load configuration”, the TPG noted that three differing terms had been used in the draft: “load configuration”, “commodity configuration”, and “commercial-product configuration”. Recalling that the Glossary definition of “process load” uses “loading configuration”, the TPG recommended that the steward of the draft strive for consistency or provide sufficient explanation of the meaning if other terms are used. Furthermore, the TPG considered the phrasing “configuration of the process load” to be redundant, given the definition of “process load”. Finally, the TPG suggested that “loading configuration” is a common industry term used in ISPMs without a specific IPPC meaning and need not be defined.
- As for a suggestion that reference to a Regional Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (RSPM) should be avoided and deleted, as NPPOs should follow ISPM 18, not the RSPM, the TPG agreed and noted that avoiding reference to RSPMs is in line with an early, general SC decision.

- [20] The TPG requested that the secretariat send the Spanish translation issues to the FAO Translation Services.

2.5 Draft PT: Irradiation treatment for *Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi* (2017-027)

- [21] The TPG recommended a few amendments for ease of understanding and consistency.

3. INDIVIDUAL TERMS AND DEFINITIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE GLOSSARY

3.1 Subjects on the TPG work programme

- [22] The TPG discusses working documents prepared by TPG members on individual terms on the LOT. Proposals agreed by the TPG for new or revised terms and definitions, as well as justifications, are included in the new *Amendments to the Glossary* and submitted to the SC meeting in May for approval for consultation.

3.2 Proposed revisions of “phytosanitary action” (2020-006) and “phytosanitary procedure” (2020-007)

- [23] In the context of discussing the definition of “emergency action” (2018-044), the TPG in November 2019 discussed the current definitions of “phytosanitary action” and “phytosanitary procedure” and concluded that these definitions might need a major overhaul through analyzing their inter-relations and current use in ISPMs. The SC in November 2020 agreed and added the terms “phytosanitary action” (2020-006) and “phytosanitary procedure” (2020-007) to the TPG work programme in the LOT.
- [24] The TPG, at its December 2021 virtual meeting, discussed those two definitions and revised them, providing for them a wider scope. Details and outcomes of the TPG discussions are given in section 6 of the TPG December 2021 virtual meeting report. The TPG proposals were included in the 2022 Amendments to the Glossary as submitted to the SC May 2022 virtual meeting for approval for consultation in 2022.

4. CONSISTENCY IN THE USE OF TERMS

4.1 Proposals to TPG 2021 for amendments to “General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs” and introductory wording in the *IPPC style guide* (2019)

- [25] The TPG reviewed the “General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs” and associated introductory wording in the *IPPC style guide* (2019).⁷ Details and outcomes of the TPG discussions are given in section 7.1 of the TPG December 2021 virtual meeting report.

Section 5.1

- [26] The TPG noted that the current wording of the second paragraph was incorrect and conflicted with the “Guidelines for a consistent ISPM terminology” section of the *IPPC procedural manual for standard setting* as developed by the TPG and endorsed by the SC in 2018.⁸ The TPG, therefore, substituted the erroneous parts with a straightforward quotation of the six principles outlined in the guidelines.

Section 5.2

- [27] ***Pest risk, phytosanitary risk.*** Following discussions during 2004-2006 in the SC, the (precursor of) TPG and the Expert Working Group on revising ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), the SC had decided that the phrasing “phytosanitary risk” should be avoided and only the Glossary term “pest risk” be used. The TPG, therefore, decided to provide a new heading on “pest risk, phytosanitary risk”,

⁷ 04_TPG_2021_Dec.

⁸ IPPC Procedure Manual for Standard Setting: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85024/>.

including the recommendation that “phytosanitary risk” should be avoided, and the Glossary term “pest risk” be used instead.

- [28] **Prevalence.** The TPG agreed to remove the term “prevalence” as a consequence of the SC decision on “prevalence” and “incidence”, with the latter being proposed for deletion from the Glossary at CPM-16 (2022).

Addition to the “General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs”: verbs and prepositions used in ISPMs in connection with “pest risk”

- [29] The TPG added the following two new paragraphs to the new subsection on “pest risk”:
- When the meaning of “pest risk” is intended, the full wording “pest risk” should be used (in line with the principle of appropriately using Glossary terms) instead of simply “risk”, except in phrases where retaining the word “pest” would be redundant.
- Phrasing to specify the pest risk transmitting entity or event (“X”) may vary as: “X poses a pest risk”, “X presents a pest risk”, “pest risk associated with X”, “pest risk of X”, and including derivatives thereof. Other verbs or prepositions than those should be avoided. Within each ISPM, the number of differing expressions used should be limited further.

➔ **Corresponding recommendation: (5).**

4.2 Consistency of adopted ISPMs

- [30] The SC is reminded that a list of all proposed or approved ink amendments is posted on the IPP⁹.
- [31] The secretariat confirmed that the latest ink amendments had been applied at CPM-15 (2021). Since the list does not include information on annexes to ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*), the secretariat proposed that the TPG in future discuss their possible inclusion to the list.
- [32] As for future ink amendments, the secretariat recalled the SC’s agreement on the deletion of the word “measures” from the end of the definition of “area of low pest prevalence” as an ink amendment to ISPM 5 that would be presented to CPM-16 (2022) for noting.¹⁰
- [33] The secretariat also noted that the identified errors and ambiguities in ISPM 11, ISPM 17 and ISPM 33 would be presented to the SC for noting. Once the SC noted them, the secretariat would prepare the tables for these errors and ambiguities and archive them for future revisions.

Annotated Glossary: 2022 intermediate version

- [34] The explanatory document on ISPM 5, the “Annotated Glossary” is published every three years. The TPG annually reviews intermediate versions, reflecting relevant decisions by the CPM, SC or TPG. Version 5 had been finalized by the TPG in December 2018 and published in March 2019¹¹ and the next version will be published in 2022. The SC is invited to review and approve the Explanatory document on ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) – Annotated Glossary: 2022 intermediate version.¹²
- [35] ➔ **Corresponding recommendation: (6) and (7).**

⁹ List of all proposed or approved ink amendments: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms/ink-amendments/>.

¹⁰ SC 2021-06, agenda item 4.1.

¹¹ 2019 Annotated Glossary: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/87049/>.

¹² Explanatory document on ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) – Annotated Glossary: 2022 intermediate version: <https://www.ippc.int/en/work-area-publications/91344/>.

5. ISSUES RELATED TO THE ORGANIZATION AND CONTENT OF TPG WORK

5.2 Explanation of Glossary terms

- [36] Under this standing agenda item (see agenda item 8 of the TPG December 2021 virtual meeting report), the TPG discussed the term “**refusal**”. The TPG considered whether this definition should be more precise by changing “phytosanitary regulations” to “phytosanitary import requirements” since, in this case, it refers to a consignment for import.
- [37] The TPG highlighted that if “phytosanitary regulations” were changed to “phytosanitary import requirements”, the term’s coverage would be restricted only to the aspect of import. However, in the definition of “refusal”, “forbidding entry of a consignment” covers the movement of a consignment or entry into a country or an area, and “forbidding entry of” “other regulated article” refers to the movement restrictions that can be applied when official controls of a pest are in place, for example for a PFA or an outbreak area. Hence, the TPG concluded that “phytosanitary regulations” provide the overarching concept covering both the aforementioned scenarios, and thus, the term “refusal” is not only related to a consignment.
- [38] The TPG concluded that no change to this definition was needed and that the note in the Annotated Glossary for this term would be updated.

5.3 TPG work plan

- [39] The TPG updated its work plan for 2022-2023 (Appendix 5 of the TPG December 2021 virtual meeting report), providing an overview of the TPG tasks and related deadlines, as well as the status and history of current tasks. Figure 2 provides a summary of Glossary terms on the TPG work programme for 2022-2023.

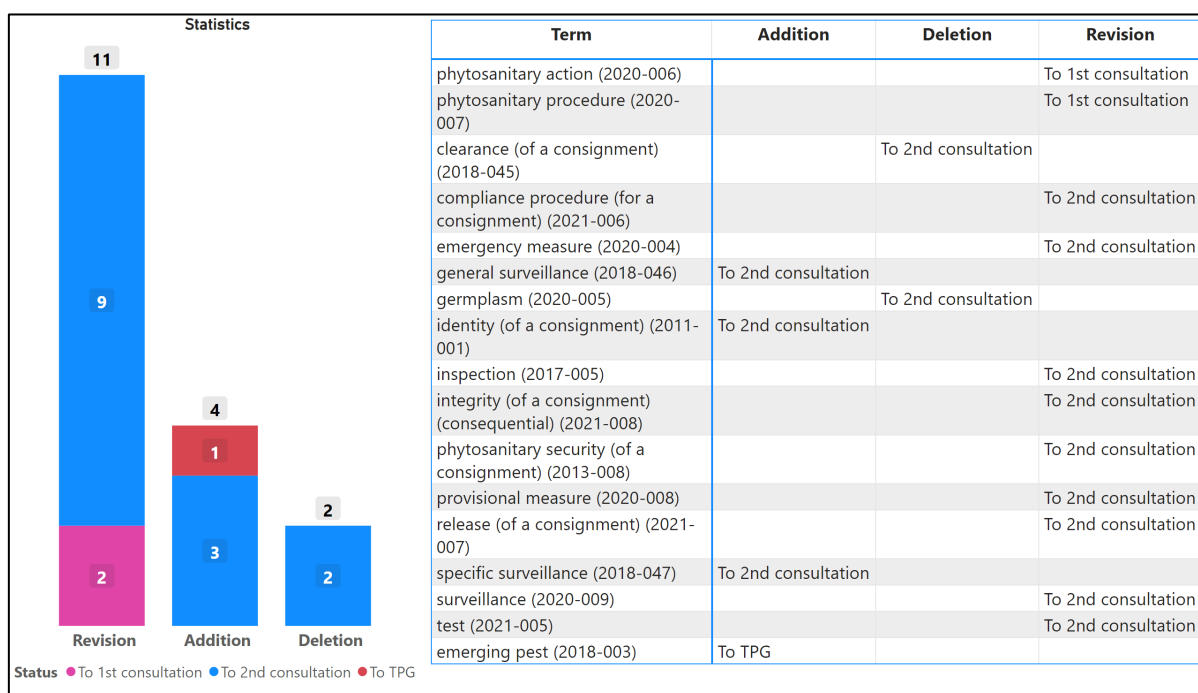


Figure 2: Terms, proposed action, and status in the TPG work programme.

- [40] The next face-to-face TPG meeting was tentatively scheduled for 28 November – 2 December 2022, with an extension to 5–7 December 2022 should the meeting be held in virtual mode.

➔ **Corresponding recommendation: (8).**

6. TPG RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SC DECISIONS

[41] The SC is invited to:

- (1) *acknowledge* 10 (ten) years contribution of Hong NING (China), who left the TPG in 2021;
- (2) *renew* the membership of Asenath Abigael KOECH as a TPG member for the English language, beginning in 2022;
- (3) *consider* revising TP 5 to increase the number of TPG members for the Spanish language;
- (4) *select* an expert for the Chinese language for the TPG;
- (5) *note* the revised sections 5.1 and 5.2 of the *IPPC style guide* (2019) (Appendix 7 of the TPG December 2021 virtual meeting report);
- (6) *review* and *approve* the Explanatory document on ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) – Annotated Glossary: 2022 intermediate version;
- (7) *note* the proposed amendments to ISPMs to be archived by the secretariat for future revisions, as presented in Appendix 1 of this update;
- (8) *note* the TPG work plan 2022-2023 (as presented in Appendix 5 of the TPG December 2021 virtual meeting report) and the work performed by the TPG over the last year.

Appendix 1: Proposed amendments to ISPMs for noting by the SC

ISPM 9: Guidelines for pest eradication programmes		
Section	Proposed change	Rationale
2.1 Initiation	The eradication programme may be initiated by detection of a pest new to an area arising from general surveillance or specific surveys surveillance (see ISPM 6 (Guidelines for surveillance)).	For consistency with the revised ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>).
ISPM 11: Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests		
Section	Proposed change	Rationale
Annex 4 Presence or absence in the PRA area (refer to section 2.1.1.2)	Determination of presence or absence in the PRA area is a particular challenge for NPPOs when plants are proposed for import because the plants may already be growing in locations (e.g. botanical gardens, home gardens) that may not be reported. Sources of information may include horticultural, agricultural, forestry and aquaculture publications and databases. The NPPO may need to carry out particular surveys to obtain information on presence and distribution.	For consistency with the revised ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>).
ISPM 17: Pest reporting		
Section	Proposed change	Rationale
3.1 Surveillance	Pest reporting depends on the establishment, within countries, of national systems for surveillance, as required by the Article IV.2(b) of the IPPC. Information for pest reporting may be derived from either of the two types of pest surveillance systems defined in ISPM 6 (Guidelines for s <i>Surveillance</i>), general surveillance or specific surveys surveillance. Systems should be put in place to ensure that such information is sent to and collected by the NPPO. The surveillance and collection systems should operate on an ongoing and timely basis. Surveillance should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 6.	For consistency with the revised ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>).
ISPM 26: Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)		
Section	Proposed change	Rationale
2.3.3 Corrective actions (including response to an outbreak) These plans should include components or systems to cover: _ - outbreak declaration, according to criteria in ISPM8, and notification - delimiting surveillance survey (trapping and fruit sampling) to determine the infested area under corrective actions - the implementation of control measures - further surveillance - criteria for the reinstatement of freedom of the area affected by the outbreak - responses to interceptions.	For consistency with ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>), “delimiting survey” being a glossary term.
ISPM 38: International movement of seeds		
Section	Proposed change	Rationale
1.3.2 Seeds for planting under restricted conditions	Such seeds are imported for research and are grown in protected environments (e.g. glasshouses, growth chambers) or in isolated fields. These seeds should be planted under conditions that prevent the introduction of quarantine pests into the PRA area. Examples include seeds for evaluation; and seeds as germplasm. and seeds as breeding material.	“Seeds as breeding material” is covered by “seeds as germplasm” that excludes germplasm in forms other than seeds.

Amendments in ISPMs to avoid the use of ‘phytosanitary risk’ and ‘pest hazard’:

- [1] In the context of 2004-2006 discussions on the revision of ISPM 2, the SC concluded that the Glossary term ‘pest risk’ should be used exclusively instead of terms such as ‘hazard’, ‘pest hazard’, ‘phytosanitary risk’ etc. that should therefore be avoided in ISPMs. ISPM 11 and ISPM 17 had been adopted prior to that decision and the adoption of the revised ISPM 2 in 2007. “Phytosanitary status” appears in ISPM 33 despite that former SC decision.

ISPM #	Sect	Current text	Proposed amendment
11	1.1 §1	The PRA process may be initiated as a result of: - the identification of a pathway that presents a potential pest hazard	The PRA process may be initiated as a result of: - the identification of a pathway that presents a potential pest risk
	numerous	... phytosanitary risk pest risk ...
17	5.2	... phytosanitary risk pest risk ...
33	3.1.2 and 3.2 (similar wording)	- provision for the use of dedicated protective clothing (including dedicated footwear or disinfection of footwear) and hand washing on entry (with particular care being taken if staff members work in areas of higher phytosanitary risk , e.g. the testing facility)	- provision for the use of dedicated protective clothing (including dedicated footwear or disinfection of footwear) and hand washing on entry (with particular care being taken if staff members work in locations of higher phytosanitary concern , e.g. the testing facility)
33	4.1	- the phytosanitary risks to minitubers have been assessed and, if identified, the other plant species have been tested and found to be pest free before entering the facility	- the pest risks to minitubers have been assessed and, if identified, the other plant species have been tested and found to be pest free before entering the facility