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EXPLANATORY DOCUMENT ON ISPM 5 *GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS*

Detailed notes on terms and definitions in the Glossary

The Explanatory document on ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) was updated in October 2024 by the lead and reviewed by the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) in November 2024.

The current lead is Beatriz Melchó (from December 2014) while the previous lead was Ian M. Smith (from 2006 to November 2014).

All changes modify the 2024 version (last published version) and, in the meantime, intermediate updates are prepared each year considered and agreed in the TPG meetings. Comments appear in square brackets.

Note: Explanatory documents for International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) are produced as a result of a decision of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM) in 2004. They are written to provide supporting information to the standard they refer to and cannot be taken as an official legal interpretation of the IPPC or its related documents and are produced for public information purposes only. Each document is written by an expert, reviewed by at least two peers (in this case the TPG), then reviewed by the SC and the IPPC Secretariat. However, the material presented in explanatory documents remains the opinion of the writer and cannot be interpreted as a decision of the ICPM/CPM.

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BACKGROUND

This annotated version of ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) is presented as follows:

- A complete version of the English text of the Glossary is presented (up-to-date with amendments adopted at CPM-19 in 2025), with terms and definitions in the two columns on the left, and an additional column containing notes.
- The supplements and appendixes to ISPM 5 are not included or annotated, but the scope, purpose and outline of reference are.
- The notes in the third column may be self-explanatory, or may refer to more detailed notes 1-18, presented at the end of the table of terms and definitions.
- [Appendix 1](#) lists terms, which were included in earlier versions of the Glossary but were deleted for various reasons.
- [Appendix 2](#) lists terms, which have been considered by the Technical Panel for the Glossary (or its predecessor)¹, but not accepted for inclusion, as well as terms currently under consideration for new definitions.
- [Appendix 3](#) presents the history of the Glossary.

The current version of the Glossary is available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/>).

All Glossary terms appear throughout in **bold**.

The introduction to the Glossary stresses that, as a general rule, the definition of a term extends to derived forms of the terms defined in the Glossary, unless these are separately defined with a special meaning (thus the definition of **inspection** extends to inspect or inspected, but not to **inspector**). The basic Glossary term is, by preference, a singular noun.

For details on the terms that are on the TPG work programme or the *List of topics for IPPC standards* for addition, revision or deletion (including pending terms) refer to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* available publicly in languages on the IPP². For background information on the rationale for the proposed additions, revisions or deletions, refer to the TPG work programme available in the TPG reports³ or in the document “Draft [YEAR] Amendments to ISPM 5” as sent for consultation by the SC.

In the continuous process of developing the Glossary, the “Guidelines for a consistent ISPM terminology”⁴, as approved by the SC in 2018, are applied. Furthermore, the “General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs”⁵, as regularly updated by the TPG and noted by the SC provides supplementary recommendations to ensure the consistent use of terms in ISPMs.

¹The drafting and revision of **ISPM 5** is carried out by the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) (known as the Glossary working group until 2006 (Appendix 3)), under the Standards Committee.

²*List of topics for IPPC standards* is available at www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards/list.

³TPG meeting reports are available at www.ippc.int/en/commission/standards-committee/technical-panels/technical-panel-glossary-phytosanitary-terms-ism-5/

⁴ Section 3.3.2 of the IPPC *procedure manual for standard setting*: www.ippc.int/en/publications/85024/

⁵ Section 7.2 of the IPPC *style guide*: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/132/>

Scope, Purpose and Outline of Reference of ISPM 5

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).

Within the context of the IPPC and its ISPMs, all references to plants should be understood to continue to include algae and fungi, consistent with the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants.

Purpose

The purpose of this reference standard 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.

Outline of Reference

The purpose of this standard is to assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) 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).

The Glossary contains all terms and definitions approved until the Nineteenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM, 2025). References in square brackets refer to the approval of the term and definition, and not to subsequent adjustments in translation.

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.

ANNOTATED GLOSSARY

As some terms may have been added, deleted or their definition revised, make sure you use the latest, current version of the Glossary.

Note that bracketed wording following a term (e.g. “**seeds** (as a **commodity**)” or “**introduction** (of a **pest**)”) serves to describe or delimit the scope of the associated definition; in such cases, the term may be used in other contexts without having the meaning conveyed by the definition.

Term	Definition	Note
absorbed dose	Quantity of radiating energy absorbed per unit of mass of a specified target [ISPM 18, 2003; revised CPM, 2012]	
additional declaration	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests or regulated articles [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2005; CPM, 2016]	
area	An officially defined country, part of a country or all or parts of several countries [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 2, 1995; CEPM, 1999, based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO, 1994)]	See note 1 . In the Glossary, the term area is defined to refer to an officially defined geographical area , and not to the other common uses of the word area.
area endangered	See endangered area	This alternative order of words for the term “ endangered area ” corresponds to the use in the definition of “ quarantine pest ”.
area of low pest prevalence	An area , as defined by the competent authorities, in which a specific pest is present at low levels and which is subject to effective surveillance or control [IPPC, 1997; revised CPM, 2015; ink amendment at CPM, 2022; ink amendment at CPM, 2025]	See note 1 and note 2 . This term uses the word “prevalence”, which ultimately derives from the WTO/SPS Agreement. However, the Glossary does not include or define prevalence.
bark	The layer of a woody trunk, branch or root outside the cambium [CPM, 2008]	See note 3 .

bark-free wood	Wood from which all bark , except ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets between rings of annual growth, has been removed [ISPM 15, 2002; revised CPM, 2008]	See note 3 .
biological control agent	A natural enemy , antagonist or competitor, or other organism, used for pest control [ISPM 3, 1995; revised ISPM 3, 2005]	
buffer zone	An area surrounding or adjacent to an area officially delimited for phytosanitary purposes in order to minimize the probability of spread of the target pest into or out of the delimited area , and subject to phytosanitary or other control measures, if appropriate [ISPM 10, 1999; revised ISPM 22, 2005; CPM, 2007]	See note 1 .
chemical pressure impregnation	Treatment of wood with a chemical preservative through a process of pressure in accordance with an official technical specification [ISPM 15, 2002; revised ICPM, 2005]	See note 3 and note 9 .
commission	The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures established under Article XI [IPPC, 1997]	See note 2 .
commodity	A type of plant , plant product or other article being moved for trade or other purpose [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 6 .
commodity pest list	A list of pests present in an area which may be associated with a specific commodity [CEPM, 1996; revised CPM, 2015]	See note 7 .
compliance procedure (for a consignment)	Official process of document checks, verification of consignment integrity , inspection or testing to verify if a consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements or phytosanitary requirements related to transit [CEPM, 1999; revised CPM, 2009; CPM, 2023]	Compliance procedure serves as an overarching term for the official process in an exporting, transit or importing country to verify whether a consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements or requirements related to transit , and its definition explicitly mentioning the elements that the process may consist of.

consignment	A quantity of plants, plant products or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]	See consignment in transit , re-exported consignment , and note 6 .
consignment in transit	A consignment which passes through a country without being imported, and that may be subject to phytosanitary measures [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM 1999; ICPM, 2002; ISPM 25, 2006; formerly “country of transit”]	See note 5 .
containment	Application of phytosanitary measures in and around an infested area to prevent spread of a pest [FAO, 1995]	See control (of a pest).
contaminating pest	A pest that is carried by a commodity , packaging , conveyance or container, or present in a storage place and that, in the case of plants and plant products , does not infest them [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999; CPM, 2018]	
contamination	Presence of a contaminating pest or unintended presence of a regulated article in or on a commodity , packaging , conveyance, container or storage place [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999; CPM, 2018]	See contaminating pest and infestation .
control (of a pest)	Suppression , containment or eradication of a pest population [FAO, 1995]	
corrective action plan (in an area)	Documented plan of phytosanitary actions to be implemented in an area officially delimited for phytosanitary purposes if a pest is detected or a tolerance level is exceeded or in the case of faulty implementation of officially established procedures [CPM, 2009; ink amendment at CPM, 2013]	
country of origin (of a consignment of plant products)	Country where the plants from which the plant products are derived were grown [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999]	

country of origin (of a consignment of plants)	Country where the plants were grown [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999]	
country of origin (of regulated articles other than plants and plant products)	Country where the regulated articles were first exposed to contamination by pests [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999]	
debarked wood	Wood that has been subjected to any process that results in the removal of bark . (Debarked wood is not necessarily bark-free wood .) [CPM, 2008; replacing “debarking”]	See note 3 and note 5 .
delimiting survey	Survey conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest [FAO, 1990]	See note 8 .
detection survey	Survey conducted to determine the presence or absence of pests [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CPM, 2022]	See note 8 .
detention	Keeping a consignment in official custody or confinement, as a phytosanitary measure [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2005; ink amendment at CPM, 2018]	See quarantine .
devitalization	A procedure rendering plants or plant products incapable of germination, growth or further reproduction [ICPM, 2001]	See inactivation , and note 9 .
dose mapping	Measurement of the absorbed dose distribution within a process load through the use of dosimeters placed at specific locations within the process load [ISPM 18, 2003]	This term is currently only used in ISPM 18 . It would probably be beneficial using it in e.g. ISPM 15 when next revised.
dunnage	Wood packaging material used to secure or support a commodity but which does not remain associated with the commodity [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 15 , 2002]	See note 3 .

ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant , animal and microorganism communities and their abiotic environment interacting as a functional unit [ISPM 3, 1995; revised ICPM, 2005]	Ecosystem is a common term with a wide range of meanings. It is generally used in environmental or ecological matters and is often related to the CBD issues. It is frequently used together with the term “ habitat ” when describing plant protection of the IPPC e.g. “...to the protection of plants , including cultivated and uncultivated/unmanaged plants and wild flora (including aquatic plants), habitats and ecosystems in the importing countries”.
efficacy (of a treatment)	A defined, measurable, and reproducible effect by a prescribed treatment [ISPM 18, 2003]	See required response . See also relationship with the word “effectiveness” in note 9 .
emergency action	A prompt official operation undertaken to prevent the entry , establishment or spread of a pest in a new or unexpected situation not addressed by existing phytosanitary measures [ICPM, 2001; revised CPM, 2022]	See note 10 .
emergency measure	An official measure promptly established to prevent the entry , establishment or spread of a pest in a new or unexpected situation not addressed by existing phytosanitary measures . An emergency measure may or may not be a provisional measure [ICPM, 2001; revised ICPM, 2005; CPM, 2023]	See note 10 .
endangered area	An area where ecological factors favour the establishment of a pest whose presence in the area will result in economically important loss [ISPM 2, 1995; ink amendment at CPM, 2013]	See note 1 and note 2 .
entry (of a consignment)	Movement of a consignment through a point of entry into an area [FAO, 1995; ink amendment at CPM, 2024]	The consignment is held at the point of entry until it is released . Before release , it is not considered to have entered the area .
entry (of a pest)	Movement of a pest into an area where it is not yet present, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled [ISPM 2, 1995]	See note 11 . A pest , which has entered is not necessarily established .

equivalence (of phytosanitary measures)	The situation where, for a specified pest risk , different phytosanitary measures achieve a contracting party's appropriate level of protection [FAO, 1995; revised CEP, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO, 1994); ISPM 24, 2005]	The definition is aligned to the language used in the WTO/SPS Agreement.
eradication	Application of phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest from an area [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly “eradicate”]	See control (of a pest), and note 5 .
establishment (of a pest)	Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 2, 1995; IPPC, 1997; formerly “established”]	See note 2 , note 5 and note 11 . See also Appendix 1 of ISPM 5, in relation to CBD terminology.
exclusion (of a pest)	Application of phytosanitary measures to prevent the entry or establishment of a pest into an area [CPM, 2018]	
field	A plot of land with defined boundaries within a place of production on which a commodity is grown [FAO, 1990]	See note 1 .
find free	To inspect a consignment , field or place of production and consider it to be free from a specific pest [FAO, 1990]	See note 12 .
free from (of a consignment , field or place of production)	Without pests (or a specific pest) in numbers or quantities that can be detected by the application of phytosanitary procedures [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEP, 1999]	See practically free , and note 12 .
fresh	Living; not dried, deep-frozen or otherwise conserved [FAO, 1990]	
fumigation	Treatment with a chemical agent that reaches the commodity wholly or primarily in a gaseous state [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	See note 9 .
general surveillance	An official process whereby information on pests in an area is obtained through various non-official or official sources other than surveys [CPM, 2024]	The definition emphasizes the source of information as the essential distinction to specific surveillance . See note 8 .

grain (as a commodity)	Seeds (in the botanical sense) for processing or consumption, but not for planting [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; ink amendment at CPM, 2015; revised CPM, 2016; CPM, 2021]	See note 6 . Because the definition of plant product specifies “(including grain)”, grain is considered to be a plant product . Grain is also specifically mentioned in the definition of a stored product . Grain is normally shipped in bulk, with the assumption that it will be directly consumed or processed, possibly after a period of storage, under conditions, which represent a relatively low pest risk . Nevertheless, grain is, strictly speaking, also covered by the definition of plants . Seeds in the botanical sense means a propagating organ formed in the sexual reproductive cycle of plants .
growing medium	Any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose [FAO, 1990]	Growing medium may be, or contain, soil. There was long discussion on the possibility of defining “soil” for Glossary purposes, but it was concluded that the word simply had its everyday meaning.
growing period	Period when a plant species actively grows in an area, place of production or production site [ICPM, 2003; revised CPM, 2019]	See note 11 .
habitat	Part of an ecosystem with conditions in which an organism is naturally present or can establish [ICPM, 2005; revised CPM, 2015]	This term is included in the Glossary partly because habitats may be harmed by pests .
harmonization	The establishment, recognition and application by different countries of phytosanitary measures based on common standards [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO, 1994)]	
harmonized phytosanitary measures	Phytosanitary measures established by contracting parties to the IPPC, based on international standards [IPPC, 1997]	See note 2 .

heat treatment	The process in which a commodity is heated until it reaches a minimum temperature for a minimum period of time according to an official technical specification [ISPM 15, 2002; revised ICPM, 2005]	See note 9 .
host pest list	A list of pests that infest a plant species, globally or in an area [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]	See note 7 .
host range	Species capable, under natural conditions, of sustaining a specific pest or other organism [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 3, 2005]	See note 7 . Note that the term also applies to biological control agents .
identity (of a consignment)	The components of a consignment as covered by its phytosanitary certificate and described in the sections “name of produce and quantity declared”, “botanical name of plants ” and “place of origin” [CPM, 2023]	See the interlinked definitions of integrity (of a consignment) and phytosanitary security (of a consignment) , and note 18 .
import permit	Official document authorizing importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary import requirements [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; ICPM, 2005]	This term is broadly defined, to allow for example for import permits given for single commodities , for a period, or for particular exporters.
inactivation	Rendering microorganisms incapable of development [ISPM 18, 2003]	See devitalization , and note 9 .
incursion	An isolated population of a pest recently detected in an area , not known to be established , but expected to survive for the immediate future [ICPM, 2003]	See note 11 .
infestation (of a commodity)	Presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned. Infestation includes infection [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999]	A pest of a plant or plant product is understood to be an organism, which is known to be injurious to the plant or plant product . The concept that “ infestation includes infection” is fundamentally linked to the IPPC definition of a pest , which does not restrict it (as some current usage does), to pest animals.

inspection	Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present or to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CPM, 2024; formerly “inspect”]	See note 5 and note 12 . Notably, “conformity” allows for a broader scope than “ compliance ”, which relates only to consignments . Yet, inspection may be an element of a compliance procedure , as spelled out in the definition of that term.
inspector	Person authorized by a national plant protection organization to discharge its functions [FAO, 1990]	See note 12 .
integrity (of a consignment)	Condition of a consignment as described by its phytosanitary certificate or other officially acceptable document when its identity is unchanged, its packaging undamaged and it shows no signs of tampering [CPM, 2007; revised CPM, 2023]	See the interlinked definitions of integrity (of a consignment) and phytosanitary security (of a consignment) , and note 18 .
intended use	Declared purpose for which plants, plant products or other articles are imported, produced or used [ISPM 16, 2002; revised CPM, 2009]	This term should be used in preference to “end-use”.
interception (of a consignment)	The refusal or controlled entry of an imported consignment due to failure to comply with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	See interception (of a pest) .
interception (of a pest)	The detection of a pest during inspection or testing of an imported consignment [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]	This usage is well established in plant quarantine . However, common use of the word “ interception ” implies that entry of the pest is prevented. This is misleading in so far as the detection is normally based on sampling. If the pest is detected in one consignment , then there is a definite probability that it is entering undetected in other associated consignments . For this reason, some prefer to speak only of “detection”, not “ interception ”.
intermediate quarantine	Quarantine in a country other than the country of origin or destination [CEPM, 1996]	See quarantine . This term is not used in any ISPM , but it is considered to remain a useful concept.

International Plant Protection Convention	International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990]	See note 2 .
International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures	An international standard adopted by the Conference of FAO, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures or the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, established under the IPPC [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]	
international standards	International standards established in accordance with Article X paragraphs 1 and 2 of the IPPC [IPPC, 1997]	See note 2 . For practical purposes, this term is replaced by ISPM .
introduction (of a pest)	The entry of a pest resulting in its establishment [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 2, 1995; IPPC , 1997]	See note 2 and note 11 . See also Appendix 1 of ISPM 5, in relation to CBD terminology.
inundative release	The release of large numbers of mass-produced biological control agents or beneficial organisms with the expectation of achieving a rapid effect [ISPM 3, 1995; revised ISPM 3, 2005]	
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001, ink amendment at CPM, 2025]	See note 13 .
irradiation	Treatment with any type of ionizing radiation [ISPM 18, 2003]	See note 9 .
ISPM	International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures [CEPM, 1996; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 13 .
living modified organism	Any living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 2000)]	
LMO	living modified organism [ISPM 11, 2004]	See note 13 .
lot	A number of units of a single commodity , identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin etc., forming part of a consignment [FAO, 1990]	See note 6 .

minimum absorbed dose ($D_{\min}$)	The localized minimum absorbed dose within the process load [ISPM 18, 2003]	This term and definition is currently used only in ISPM 18 and ISPM 28 .
modern biotechnology	The application of: a. <i>in vitro</i> nucleic acid techniques, including recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles; or b. fusion of cells beyond the taxonomic family, that overcome natural physiological reproductive or recombination barriers and that are not techniques used in traditional breeding and selection. [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 2000)]	The definition of this term in the Glossary is based on a CBD definition. The term is used in ISPMs and CPM recommendations in the specific context of LMOs and CBD. Therefore, the inclusion of this term and definition in the Glossary is useful because it allows limiting and better understanding its meaning in the IPPC context.
monitoring	An official ongoing process to verify phytosanitary situations [CEPM, 1996]	See note 8 .
monitoring survey	Ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population [ISPM 4, 1995]	See note 8 .
national plant protection organization	Official service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC [FAO, 1990; formerly “plant protection organization (national)”]	See note 2 and note 5 . Some of the functions specified by the IPPC concern the “contracting party” and may be carried out by an agency other than the NPPO , within the contracting party. It is important to make this distinction. See also Supplement 1 to ISPM 5 on the interpretation and application of the concepts of “ official control ” and “not widely distributed”.
natural enemy	An organism which lives at the expense of another organism in its area of origin and which may help to limit the population of that organism. This includes parasitoids, parasites, predators, phytophagous organisms and pathogens [ISPM 3, 1995; revised ISPM 3 , 2005]	
non-quarantine pest	Pest that is not a quarantine pest for an area [FAO, 1995]	See note 15 .
NPPO	National plant protection organization [FAO, 1990; ICPM, 2001]	See note 13 .

official	Established, authorized or performed by a national plant protection organization [FAO, 1990]	Actions performed by government services other than the NPPO are official only if the NPPO establishes or authorizes them. In the Glossary, many measures and actions are defined as official and it is not then necessary to further specify the NPPO 's exclusive responsibility in each case.
official control	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 [ICPM, 2001; ink amendment at CPM, 2013]	The definition does not make it clear, though Glossary Supplement 1 does, that official control is applied by an NPPO on its own territory.
outbreak	A recently detected pest population, including an incursion , or a sudden significant increase of an established pest population in an area [FAO, 1995; revised ICPM, 2003]	See note 11 .
packaging	Material used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity [ISPM 20, 2004]	See note 6 . This term has been preferred to “packing”. “Packing” concerns the material, which is (temporarily) used in a particular means of transport, while packaging may remain with and accompany a consignment through all its transport.
parasite	An organism which lives on or in a larger organism, feeding upon it [ISPM 3, 1995]	
parasitoid	An insect parasitic only in its immature stages, killing its host in the process of its development, and free living as an adult [ISPM 3, 1995]	
pathogen	Microorganism causing disease [ISPM 3, 1995]	
pathway	Any means that allows the entry or spread of a pest [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	

pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant , animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products . Note: In the IPPC , “plant pest” is sometimes used for the term “pest” [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 2, 1995; IPPC , 1997; CPM , 2012]	See note 7 and note 14 . It is stressed that the IPPC definition treats animals, plants and micro-organisms equally as pests , unlike some current usage. The concept of “disease”, as in “ pests and diseases”, is thus inappropriate, because it is the organism, which has to be regulated.
pest categorization	The process for determining whether a pest has or has not the characteristics of a quarantine pest or those of a regulated non-quarantine pest [ISPM 11, 2001]	This term is defined for the purposes of PRA . It is independent of the words “categorization of pests ”, as they appear in the text of IPPC Article VII/2j, whose meaning has never been clarified.
pest diagnosis	The process of detection and identification of a pest [ISPM 27, 2006]	
pest free area	An area in which a specific pest is absent as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained [ISPM 2, 1995; revised CPM , 2015]	See note 1 .
pest free place of production	Place of production in which a specific pest is absent as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period [ISPM 10, 1999; revised CPM , 2015]	See note 1 .
pest free production site	A production site in which a specific pest is absent, as demonstrated by scientific evidence, and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period [ISPM 10, 1999; revised CPM , 2015]	See note 1 .
pest record	A document providing information concerning the presence or absence of a specific pest at a particular location at a certain time, within an area (usually a country) under described circumstances [CEPM , 1997]	See note 16 . Notably, a pest record is not necessarily official , i.e. may derive from various non-official or official sources. Furthermore, the wording “ <i>within an area</i> ” excludes information on pest interceptions with imported consignments from the definition.

pest risk (for quarantine pests)	The probability of introduction and spread of a pest and the magnitude of the associated potential economic consequences [ISPM 2, 2007; ink amendment at CPM, 2013]	See pest risk analysis .
pest risk (for regulated non-quarantine pests)	The probability that a pest in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact [ISPM 2, 2007; ink amendment at CPM, 2013]	See pest risk analysis .
pest risk analysis (agreed interpretation)	The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether an organism is a pest , whether it should be regulated, and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it [ISPM 2, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997; ISPM 2, 2007]	See note 2 , and Appendix 1 of ISPM 5 , in relation to CBD terminology. The agreed interpretation differs from the definition provided in Article II of the IPPC by explicitly including the concept of evaluating “whether an organism is a pest ”, in particular to reflect the need for evaluating organisms such as plants as pests, biological control agents or LMOs . Originally defined just as pest risk assessment and pest risk management . This was considered insufficient, but the new definitions no longer make this simple relationship clear. The interactions of the PRA terms are complex and it is difficult to devise definitions that are both accurate and sufficiently explanatory.
pest risk assessment (for quarantine pests)	Evaluation of the probability of the introduction and spread of a pest and the magnitude of the associated potential economic consequences [ISPM 2, 1995; revised ISPM 11, 2001; ISPM 2, 2007; ink amendment at CPM, 2013]	See pest risk analysis .
pest risk assessment (for regulated non-quarantine pests)	Evaluation of the probability that a pest in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact [ICPM, 2005; ink amendment at CPM, 2013]	See pest risk analysis .

pest risk management (for quarantine pests)	Evaluation and selection of options to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of a pest [ISPM 2, 1995; revised ISPM 11, 2001]	See pest risk analysis . It is stressed that pest risk management forms part of the process of pest risk analysis , and is not the actual implementation of phytosanitary measures by the NPPO. Neither is “ pest risk management ” a correct term for agricultural practices, for which the appropriate term may rather be “ pest management ”.
pest risk management (for regulated non-quarantine pests)	Evaluation and selection of options to reduce the risk that a pest in plants for planting causes an economically unacceptable impact on the intended use of those plants [ICPM, 2005; ink amendment at CPM, 2013]	See pest risk analysis and pest risk management (for quarantine pests).
pest status (in an area)	Presence or absence, at the present time, of a pest in an area , including where appropriate its distribution, as officially determined using expert judgement on the basis of current and historical pest records and other information [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1998]	See note 16 . This term is explained in full in ISPM 8. It is independent of the words “pest status” as they appear in the text of IPPC Article VII/2j, whose exact meaning has never been clarified. The meaning probably includes pest status as defined here, but may also extend to the degree to which an organism is a pest (in other words its potential to cause injury).
PFA	Pest free area [ISPM 2, 1995; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 13 .
phytosanitary action	An official operation, such as inspection, testing, surveillance or treatment , undertaken to implement phytosanitary measures or to enable phytosanitary certification [ICPM, 2001; revised ICPM, 2005; CPM, 2024]	See phytosanitary procedure , and note 10 .
phytosanitary certificate	An official paper document or its official electronic equivalent, consistent with the model certificates of the IPPC, attesting that a consignment meets phytosanitary import requirements [FAO, 1990; revised CPM, 2012]	The full term should be used to avoid confusion with other types of certificates.
phytosanitary certification	Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate [FAO, 1990]	

phytosanitary import requirements	Specific phytosanitary measures established by an importing country concerning consignments moving into that country [ICPM, 2005]	
phytosanitary legislation	Basic laws granting legal authority to a national plant protection organization from which phytosanitary regulations may be drafted [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	This term makes a clear distinction from, and links to, phytosanitary regulation .
phytosanitary measure (agreed interpretation)	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction or spread of quarantine pests , or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests [ISPM 4, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997; ICPM, 2002; ink amendment at CPM, 2013]	The agreed interpretation of the term phytosanitary measure was developed to account 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). See also note 10 , note 15 and note 17 .
phytosanitary procedure	An official method on how to perform a phytosanitary action [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001; ICPM, 2005; CPM, 2024]	See also note 5 , note 10 and note 17 .
phytosanitary regulation	Official rule to prevent the introduction or spread of quarantine pests , or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests , including establishment of procedures for phytosanitary certification [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 4, 1995; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001; ink amendment at CPM, 2013]	See note 17 .
phytosanitary security (of a consignment)	Condition of a consignment when its integrity has been maintained and its infestation and contamination by regulated pests prevented through the application of phytosanitary measures [CPM, 2009; revised CPM, 2023]	See also the interlinked definitions of identity (of a consignment) and integrity (of a consignment), and note 18 . This term is defined in relation to a consignment , and to avoid confusion, it is preferable to use it only in this context.
place of production	Any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production or farming unit [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999; CPM, 2015]	See note 1 .

plant products	Unmanufactured material of plant origin (including grain) and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the introduction and spread of pests [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC , 1997; formerly “plant product”]	See note 2 , note 5 and note 6 .
plant protection organization (national)	See national plant protection organization	<i>[SC May 2024 agreed in principle with the deletion of this term, as proposed by TPG 2023-12 as the definition was simply a cross-reference to the term “national plant protection organization” and hence did not add any value. They recognized, however, that it would first be necessary to confirm whether the term appeared in any adopted ISPMs, TPG 2024-11 confirmed that the term did not appear in the text of the IPPC nor in any ISPM, and recommended to the SC that the term be deleted by means of an ink amendment and that this proposed deletion be presented to CPM-20 (2026) for noting]</i>
plant quarantine	All activities designed to prevent the introduction or spread of quarantine pests or to ensure their official control [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; ink amendment at CPM, 2013]	See note 17 .
planting (including replanting)	Any operation for the placing of plants in a growing medium , or by grafting or similar operations, to ensure their subsequent growth, reproduction or propagation [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999]	
plants	Living plants and parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC , 1997]	See note 2 and note 6 .
plants for planting	Plants intended to remain planted , to be planted or replanted [FAO, 1990]	See note 6 .
point of entry	Airport, seaport, land border point or any other location officially designated for the importation of consignments , or the entrance of persons [FAO, 1995; revised CPM, 2015]	

post-entry quarantine	Quarantine applied to a consignment after entry [FAO, 1995]	See quarantine .
PRA	Pest risk analysis [ISPM 2, 1995; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 13 .
PRA area	Area in relation to which a pest risk analysis is conducted [ISPM 2, 1995]	See pest risk analysis .
practically free (of a consignment , field , or place of production)	Without pests (or a specific pest) 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 commodity [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; <u>ink</u> amendment at CPM, 2017]	See “ free from (of a consignment , field , or place of production)”, and note 12 .
predator	A natural enemy that preys and feeds on other animal organisms, more than one of which are killed during its lifetime [ISPM 3, 1995]	
process load	A volume of material with a specified loading configuration and treated as a single entity [ISPM 18, 2003]	
processed wood material	Products that are a composite of wood constructed using glue, heat and pressure, or any combination thereof [ISPM 15, 2002]	See note 3 .
production site	A defined part of a place of production , that is managed as a separate unit for phytosanitary purposes [CPM, 2015]	See note 1 .
prohibition	A phytosanitary regulation forbidding the importation or movement of specified pests or commodities [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	
provisional measure	A temporary official measure to prevent the entry , establishment or spread of a pest , established without full technical justification because of a current lack of adequate information and subjected to review and full technical justification as soon as possible [ICPM, 2001; revised CPM, 2023]	See note 10 .

quarantine	Official confinement of regulated articles, pests or beneficial organisms for inspection, testing, treatment , observation or research [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 3, 1995; CEPM, 1999; CPM, 2018]	See note 17 . In practice, there is post-entry quarantine and intermediate quarantine . Regulated articles may be kept in quarantine not only for inspection, testing or treatment , but also for observation or research (e.g. prohibited plants that are used for varietal selection or breeding in a quarantine station).
quarantine area	An area within which a quarantine pest is present and is being officially controlled [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	See note 1 .
quarantine pest	A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC 1997]	See note 2 and note 15 .
quarantine station	Official station for holding plants, plant products or other regulated articles , including beneficial organisms, in quarantine [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly “quarantine station or facility”; CPM, 2015]	See quarantine and note 5 .
raw wood	Wood which has not undergone processing or treatment [ISPM 15, 2002]	See note 3 .
re-exported consignment	Consignment 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 [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001; ICPM, 2002; formerly “country of re-export”]	See note 5 .
reference specimen	Specimen, from a population of a specific organism, conserved and accessible for the purpose of identification, verification or comparison. [ISPM 3, 2005; revised CPM, 2009]	

refusal	Forbidding entry of a consignment or other regulated article when it fails to comply with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	Alternative phytosanitary actions are treatment , destruction or reconfiguration.
regional plant protection organization	An intergovernmental organization with the functions laid down by Article IX of the IPPC [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; formerly “plant protection organization (regional)”]	See note 2 and note 5 .
regional standards	Standards established by a regional plant protection organization for the guidance of the members of that organization [IPPC, 1997]	See note 2 . In practice, such standards are more commonly referred to as “ regional standards for phytosanitary measures ” (“RSPM”), on the model of ISPMs.
regulated area	An area into which, within which or from which plants , plant products and other regulated articles are subjected to phytosanitary measures [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001; ink amendment at CPM, 2013]	See note 1 .
regulated article	Any plant , plant product , storage place, packaging , conveyance, container, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests , deemed to require phytosanitary measures , particularly where international transportation is involved [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC , 1997]	See note 2 . Pests , and in the general case beneficial organisms and biological control agents , are not included in the definition of regulated article .
regulated non-quarantine pest	A non-quarantine pest whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party [IPPC, 1997; ink amendment at CPM, 2013]	See note 2 and note 15 .
regulated pest	A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest [IPPC, 1997]	See note 2 and note 15 .
release (into the environment)	Intentional liberation of an organism into the environment [ISPM 3, 1995; ink amendment at CPM, 2013]	Although this term first entered the Glossary from ISPM 3 on biological control agents and other beneficial organisms, it has a wider application (e.g. to LMOs).

release (of a consignment)	Authorization for entry of a consignment after completion of the compliance procedure [FAO, 1995; revised CPM, 2024]	Being linked to a consignment , and being an action subsequent to the completion of a compliance procedure (which is an official process), release (of a consignment) has a meaning specific to the IPPC domain and distinct from other possible uses by other authorities and entities. Strictly speaking, “ <i>of a consignment</i> ” in the definition is redundant, given the same wording in qualifier of the term. However, this makes the wording as a stand-alone definition clearer in contrast to the term and definition of “ <i>release (into the environment)</i> ”.
replanting	See planting	
required response	A specified level of effect for a treatment [ISPM 18, 2003]	Although this term only appears in ISPM 18 , it has relevance for all kinds of treatment , not only irradiation . It would belong with several other terms in the proposed ISPM on the evaluation of efficacy . See also efficacy (of a treatment), and note 9 .
RNPQ	Regulated non-quarantine pest [ISPM 16, 2002]	See note 13 .
round wood	Wood not sawn longitudinally, carrying its natural rounded surface, with or without bark [FAO, 1990]	See note 3 .
RPPO	Regional plant protection organization [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 13 .
sawn wood	Wood sawn longitudinally, with or without its natural rounded surface with or without bark [FAO, 1990]	See note 3 .
secretary	Secretary of the commission appointed pursuant to Article XII [IPPC, 1997]	See note 2 . Common usage refers to the “ IPPC Secretariat ”,
seeds (as a commodity)	Seeds (in the botanical sense) for planting [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; CPM, 2016; CPM, 2021; ink amendment at CPM 2015]	See note 6 . Seeds in the botanical sense mean a propagating organ formed in the sexual reproductive cycle of plants .
SIT	sterile insect technique [ISPM 3, 2005]	See note 13 .

specific surveillance	An official process whereby information on pests in an area is obtained through surveys [CPM, 2024]	The definition emphasizes the source of information as the essential distinction to general surveillance . Notably, in the definition the term “ surveys ” is in plural, indicating that specific surveillance may often take the form of a series of surveys . See note 8 .
spread (of a pest)	Expansion of the geographical distribution of a pest within an area [ISPM 2, 1995]	See note 11 .
standard	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; ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 definition]	
sterile insect	An insect that, as a result of a specific treatment , is unable to reproduce [ISPM 3, 2005]	
sterile insect technique	Method of pest control using area-wide inundative release of sterile insects to reduce reproduction in a field population of the same species [ISPM 3, 2005]	
stored product	Unmanufactured plant product intended for consumption or processing, stored in a dried form (this includes in particular grain and dried fruits and vegetables) [FAO, 1990]	See note 6 .
suppression	The application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999]	Suppression may correspond to pest control as normally used by growers for protection of their crops. It may be integrated with other measures in a systems approach .

surveillance	An official process whereby information on pests in an area is obtained through general surveillance , specific surveillance or a combination of both [CEPM, 1996; revised CPM, 2015; CPM, 2024]	Surveillance is a rather comprehensive and complex activity, mandatory to the NPPO and outlined in detail in ISPM 6: <i>Surveillance</i> . While it had proven difficult to provide a sufficiently explanatory definition, the current definition primarily refers to the surveillance components of general surveillance and specific surveillance as simultaneously defined, and explains their relationship. See note 8 .
survey (of pests)	An official procedure conducted over a defined period to determine the presence or absence of pests , or the boundaries or characteristics of a pest population, in an area , place of production or production site [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CPM, 2015; CPM, 2019]	See note 8 .
systems approach	A pest risk management option that integrates different measures, at least two of which act independently, with cumulative effect [ISPM 14, 2002; revised ICPM, 2005; CPM, 2015]	This term was only introduced into the Glossary relatively late, when ISPM 14 was adopted. In fact, it may be relevant to several earlier ISPMs e.g. ISPM 10 , and may be introduced into them when they are revised.
technically justified	Justified on the basis of conclusions reached by using an appropriate pest risk analysis or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information [IPPC, 1997]	See pest risk analysis and note 2 .

test	Official examination, other than inspection , of plants , plant products or other regulated articles , to determine if pests are present, identify pests or verify conformity with specific phytosanitary requirements, using for example chemical, molecular or serological characterization [FAO, 1990; revised CPM, 2018; CPM, 2024]	Following years' of non-conclusive debates on distinguishing characteristics of test versus inspection , the current definition uses the wording “other than inspection ” (replacing the former “other than visual”), in order to highlight the distinction between the two disjunctive concepts. Furthermore, “using for example chemical, molecular or serological characterization” has been added as some non-exhaustive examples of types of methods that could be used for tests and to illustrate the distinction between “ test ” and “ inspection ”. Notably, “conformity” allows for a broader scope than (the former) “compliance”, which relates only to consignments . Yet, test may be an element of a compliance procedure , as spelled out in the definition of that term. See also note 12 .
tolerance level (of a pest)	Incidence of a pest specified as a threshold for action to control that pest or to prevent its spread or introduction [CPM, 2009]	
transience	Presence of a pest that is not expected to lead to establishment [ISPM 8, 1998]	See note 11 .
transit	See consignment in transit	
transparency	The principle of making available, at the international level, phytosanitary measures and their rationale [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO, 1994)]	
treatment (as a phytosanitary measure)	Official procedure for killing, inactivating , removing, rendering infertile or devitalizing regulated pests [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; ISPM 15, 2002; ISPM 18, 2003; ICPM, 2005; CPM, 2021]	See note 9 .

treatment schedule	The critical parameters of a treatment which need to be met to achieve the intended outcome (i.e. killing, inactivating , removing, rendering infertile, or devitalizing regulated pests) at a stated efficacy [ISPM 28, 2007; ink amendment at CPM, 2025]	See note 9 .
visual examination	Examination using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or other optical microscope [ISPM 23, 2005; revised CPM, 2018]	
wood (as a commodity)	Commodities such as round wood , sawn wood , wood chips and wood residue, with or without bark , excluding wood packaging material , processed wood material , and bamboo and rattan products [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; CPM, 2016; CPM, 2021]	See note 3 .
wood packaging material	Wood or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity (includes dunnage) [ISPM 15, 2002]	See packaging , and note 3 . Wood packaging material includes both the wood material that can be made into wood packaging and the final wood packaging product.

NOTES REFERRED TO IN THE ANNOTATED GLOSSARY

Note 1 Area, place of production, production site and buffer zone

An **area**, following the SPS agreement of the WTO, is very broadly defined. It can be several countries, a single country, parts of several countries, part of a single country. There is some division of opinion on how small an **area** can be. On the one hand, it is argued that the definition sets no lower limit, so an **area** could be as small as, for example, a single glasshouse compartment. On the other hand, it is argued that an **area** has, in the context of **phytosanitary regulations**, historically been regarded as much larger than this, often a whole province or department, a detached part (e.g. island), possibly down to the size of a commune. **ISPM 10** provides a detailed comparison, for the purposes of **pest** freedom, between what is typically considered as an **area** (in the second understanding above) and the more closely defined concept of a **place of production**. Since **ISPM 10** is adopted, it must be presumed that this interpretation is the valid one. This **ISPM** should also be consulted for the main points of difference between a **pest free area** and a **pest free place of production**. An additional point has arisen since **ISPM 10** was adopted. The producer, in a **pest free place of production**, very often relies on a **systems approach** (**ISPM 14**) to ensure and guarantee **pest** freedom. In a **pest free area**, the **NPPO** generally relies on overall **surveillance** of the **area**, without special measures for the **plants** intended for export (which are unnecessary if the **area** is a **pest free area**).

Smaller than **places of production**, there are **production sites** and **fields**. Both of these, like **places of production**, have phytosanitary significance when they are required to be **pest free**. The distinction between a **place of production** and a **production site** is largely an administrative one. Some producers use part of their **place of production** for export, and other parts not. These are then distinguished as **production sites**. It would also have been possible (and perhaps preferable) to label them as separate **places of production** belonging to one owner.

The Glossary also distinguishes **areas** by their **pest status**. In addition to **pest free areas** (**ISPM 4**), there are **areas of low pest prevalence** (**ISPM 22**). An **endangered area** is identified by **PRA** (**ISPM 11**); it may be smaller than the original **PRA area**, if the **pest** concerned can only **establish** or cause damage in part of that **area**. However, in order to protect the **endangered area** by **official** measures, it is usually necessary, for practical reasons⁶, to apply these to a larger **area**, the **regulated area**. This may in practice be the whole country, but if the **endangered area** is small by comparison with the whole country, the contracting party will have to justify this practical decision. There are no recommended criteria for an **NPPO** to “determine the minimum **area** necessary for effective protection” of an **endangered area**. Under the **IPPC** and its **ISPMs** the term **endangered area** should not be interpreted as an environmentally protected **area** in the sense of ecological conservation.

An **area** may also be distinguished by the presence of a **pest**. If it is a **quarantine pest**, the decision may be taken to make it a **quarantine area**, i.e. apply **official control** within the **area**. Again, for practical reasons, this may be done over a larger **area** extending beyond the actual **pest** presence, then known as the **regulated area**, geographically including the **quarantine area**.

A **buffer zone** is an **area** surrounding a **pest free area** or a **quarantine area** in which further **official** measures are applied to reduce the probability of **pest** movement (into a **pest free area** or out of a **quarantine area**). A **buffer zone** may also surround a **pest free place of production**, or an **area of low pest prevalence**. Most often, **buffer zones** are established within a stated distance of the specified **area**, and may range from a few tens of metres to several kilometres. A **buffer zone** is an element in the practical management of a phytosanitary situation, while the **regulated area** relates to the freedom of movement of imported **commodities** within the country. A **buffer zone** may in itself also be an **area of low pest prevalence**.

⁶ The practical reasons mentioned here and in the following paragraph typically include delimitation by administrative borders (e.g. the limits of counties or communes), or by physical limits (e.g. the whole of an island).

Finally, the term **regulated area** can be used for any of the above **areas** which are subject to **official** measures.

Note 2 Terms arising directly from the IPPC

Phytosanitary measure

There is a group of Glossary terms which are taken directly from the **IPPC**. It is clear that, if the **IPPC** has used, and defined, a term, the Glossary cannot use it for another purpose, or modify its definition, except through an agreed interpretation adopted by the **Commission**. This restriction has caused a few problems, since there are inconsistencies in the **IPPC** terminology. The case which has attracted most attention is the **IPPC** definition of **phytosanitary measure**. This relates to the **introduction** and/or **spread** of any **pest**, whereas Article VI of the **IPPC** allows **phytosanitary measures** to be required only for **regulated pests**. As a result, the definition also conflicts with the use of the term in the WTO/SPS Agreement. For some years, the term **phytosanitary measure** was simply not used in Glossary definitions. However, this term occupies a very central place, and it was finally decided in 2002 to solve the problem by an “agreed interpretation” of the **IPPC** definition, which makes it apply only to **quarantine pests** and **RNQPs**. The term was then (in 2005) reinstated in a number of definitions.

IPPC-limited terms

A few terms from the **IPPC** only apply within the **IPPC** text, and are not used outside it. The **IPPC** defines the **Commission**, but the body calls itself the “Commission on Phytosanitary Measures”. The **IPPC** defines the **Secretary** of the **Commission**, but common usage refers to the “**IPPC** Secretariat”. Another **IPPC** term (**harmonized phytosanitary measures**) has found very little use in practice.

Key IPPC terms

Other **IPPC** terms are of key importance in the terminology supported by the Glossary. Many of them (**establishment, introduction, pest, plant products, plants, quarantine pest, regulated article**) have been in the Glossary since its very first version, and in some cases were then aligned with the 1997 version of the **IPPC**. The definitions of all these terms were revised in the 1990s, and are now in line with those of the New Revised Text.

Other key terms came into the Glossary as a result of their inclusion in the **IPPC** in 1997 (**area of low pest prevalence, endangered area, pest risk analysis, regional standards, regulated non-quarantine pest, regulated pest, technically justified**). Only a few of the key **IPPC** terms have remained unchanged since the beginning, and these are the ones which are not so much defined by the **IPPC** as specified by it (**International Plant Protection Convention, national plant protection organization, regional plant protection organization**).

Plants under the IPPC

When the **IPPC** was developed living organisms were divided into only two kingdoms –**plants** and animals– and other organisms such as algae, bryophytes and fungi have been covered under the term **plants**. There has never been a clear definition of what is to be understood by **plants** in the **IPPC**. Originally, the emphasis was on **plants** that are exploited for economic reasons by humans and that need to be protected from **pests**. In practice, this meant angiosperms, gymnosperms and pteridophytes (broadly “higher” or “vascular **plants**”). Yet the concept of **plants** for the botanical community at that time extended to bryophytes, algae, fungi and even bacteria, indeed everything that was not animal. This was reflected in the fact that the same code of botanical nomenclature applied to all these organisms. The direct economic importance of these various other “**plants**” was not actually very great, and they did not need to be protected against the **introduction** and **spread** of **pests**. However, at that time certain algae and fungi were exploited for economic reasons, and would presumably have qualified to be considered by the **IPPC**. Article IV/2b of the revised **IPPC** makes it clear that the **IPPC** is also concerned with **pests** affecting uncultivated/unmanaged **plants** (wild flora) and with environmental effects and their consequences on **plants**.

In the 21st century, the classification of organisms into kingdoms has greatly changed. There are not just two kingdoms, Animalia and Plantae, but at least seven (Archaea, Bacteria, Animalia, Protozoa, Chromista, Fungi, Plantae). In modern terms, fungi and many algae are not **plants**. This lead to an apparent restriction in the scope of the **IPPC**. It is clear that certain algae and certain fungi are open to protection under the **IPPC** because of their economic exploitation, while others are important components of biodiversity.

Recently the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature was renamed to the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and **plants**. The **IPPC** should state that its scope extends to algae and fungi as well as **plants**. This is reflected in the scope (as revised in 2015) of the Glossary by explicitly stating that within the context of the **IPPC** and its **ISPMs** all references to **plants** should be understood to extend to algae and fungi, consistent with the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and **plants**.

Note 3 Wood and bark

The terms related to **wood** in the Glossary emphasize attributes which are of phytosanitary importance. In general, they do not coincide with distinctions made by the **wood** industry and trade. **Wood**, as broadly defined, can cover many **commodities** or articles: trunks, planks, railway sleepers, firewood, veneers, **dunnage** (as distinguished in particular by their Customs Codes). What is important is whether the **wood** retains its natural rounded surface (**round wood**) or not, and whether it retains **bark** (which presents the greatest **pest risk**).

Commercial “debarking” is a necessary stage for most of the practical uses of **wood**, and can be applied before export or after import. Its immediate product (**debarked wood**) very often retains some **bark**. **Debarked wood** presents a reduced **pest risk** for many **pests**, so that debarking may be an adequate **phytosanitary measure** (according to the acceptable level of **pest risk**). For many phytosanitary purposes, however, **wood** should be subjected to a more thorough process of removal of **bark**, by which all accessible **bark** is removed, giving **bark-free wood**. Even in this case, however, the **wood** may retain some material which would usually be referred to as “**bark**” (ingrown **bark** and **bark** pockets), and which lies relatively deeply in the body of the **wood** so that it is impossible to remove it.

It may be noted that, in earlier versions of the Glossary, “**bark**” was not defined, being considered as having its common language meaning. The terms and definitions have now been rearranged to refer, not to processes, but to materials: **bark**, **bark-free wood** and **debarked wood**. In 2009, CPM-4 removed reference to **bark-free wood** from ISPM 15, which now only makes a requirement for **debarked wood**. However, the concept of **bark-free wood** remains, and appears negatively in the definition of **debarked wood**: **debarked wood** is not necessarily **bark-free wood**. This implies that **debarked wood** which retains “vascular cambium, ingrown **bark** around knots, or **bark** pockets between rings of annual growth” can be accepted. Conversely, it is not recommended to require **bark-free wood** (which is a quite impractical requirement).

A distinction is also made, on account of **pest risk**, between **raw wood**, **processed wood material**, and **wood** treated in various ways (**heat treatment**, kiln drying, **chemical pressure impregnation**).

Note 4 [deleted]

Note 5 Annotations within the Glossary and the annotated Glossary

Substitution of new terms and definitions. In some cases, a term or its definition was substituted by a related term, which could more easily be defined. This is indicated by “formerly” in the definition.

Note 6 Commodity and consignment

From its very earliest versions, the Glossary had included terms for **commodities** of **plants** and **plant products** grouped by their generalized, perceived **pest risk** rather than by commercial criteria. These

were called commodity classes. Most importantly, these classes distinguished between the high-**pest risk** categories **plants for planting** and **seeds**, and various lower-**pest risk** categories (cut flowers and branches, fruits and vegetables). They also distinguished between the IPPC terms **plants** and **plant products** (including the specific cases of **grain**, **wood** and **stored products**).

However, it was not always clear which **commodities** belong to a specific commodity class, or if a **commodity** should actually be considered a commodity class. Particular difficulties in determining the correct placement of terms was found for instance with “**bark**”, which is a “**commodity**”, but it was not clear to what “commodity class” it would belong. Therefore, the term “commodity class” was deleted from the Glossary by CPM-15 (2021).

The term “**plants for planting**” depends on the definition of **planting**, which may ensure “subsequent growth, reproduction or propagation”. It is very important to stress that **seeds** are considered to be **plants for planting**. There is, unfortunately, no good term for “**plants for planting other than seeds**”. This leads to the kinds of formulae as found in **phytosanitary regulations**, e.g. “**plants for planting except seeds**”. It should be noted that **plants for planting** includes not only **plants** “intended to be **planted**” but also **plants** “intended to remain **planted**” and **plants** “intended to be **replanted**”. Thus, any rooted **plant** in a container (pot **plant**) is covered, even if its commercial purpose is only to be discarded after use.

Comparing the respective definitions of **commodity** and **consignment** shows some similarities:

- both definitions describe the material content as being “**plants, plant products** or other articles”, i.e. emphasizing material of particular phytosanitary concern (**plants** and **plant products** in the said order), while including also the unspecified “other articles”.
- both definitions deal with objects “being moved”.

However, the definitions differ in scope as regards the material content, dealing with the *conceptual* “*type*” and the *concrete* “*quantity*”, respectively. Thus, a **commodity** is a particular “*type*” of **plants, plant products**, etc. (e.g., “second year’s un-rooted cuttings” in general), whereas a **consignment** is a concrete “*quantity*” (e.g., the particular “150 un-rooted cuttings of stone fruit trees exported from country X to country Y”).

As explicit from its definition, a **consignment** may well include several **commodities**. This, in turn, lead to the need for defining a **lot** as a part of a **consignment** containing only one single **commodity**.

A **consignment** is moved between countries, which is not necessarily the case for a **commodity**. Consequently and according to its definition, a **consignment** is associated with a **phytosanitary certificate**.

Some examples from **ISPMs** may illustrate the relation between the two terms:

- “Dosimetry ensures that the required *D*_{min} for a particular **commodity** was delivered to all parts of the **consignment**” (ISPM 18)
- “Equivalence arrangements are applicable for **commodities** rather than for individual **consignments**” (ISPM 24)
- “The sampling methodologies used by **NPPOs** in selecting samples for the **inspection** of **consignments** of **commodities** moving in international trade are based on a number of sampling concepts” (ISPM 31)

Note 7 Pest and host

The Glossary does not define “host”, which is considered to be a common-place biological word. It is important for phytosanitary purposes to know which **pests** **infest** a given host **plant**, or which host **plants** a **pest** can **infest**. The corresponding terms are, respectively, **host pest list** and **host range**. The definition of **host range** was extended, on account of ISPM 3, to cover the hosts of **biological control agents**. This is not wholly satisfactory, since the two terms no longer match (the truly equivalent term

would be a **pest** host list) and the word “host” does not correspond to all the relationships that **biological control agents** have with their targets (many are “prey” rather than hosts; antagonists do not have hosts). The term **host pest list** is also matched by another term, **commodity pest list**. This distinction has been made because all **commodities** derived from a given host, and entering international trade, are not necessarily likely to carry a given **pest**. **Phytosanitary import requirements** should be applied to **commodities**, not to hosts.

Note 8 Surveillance

Surveillance is the most general term for the collection of **pest**-related information by **NPPOs**. It is necessarily **official**. **ISPM 6** makes a distinction between “general **surveillance**” and “specific **surveillance**”. Specific **surveillance** is achieved through one or more of the three kinds of **surveys** defined in the Glossary: **detection survey**, **delimiting survey** and **monitoring survey**. There is some overlap in this terminology (e.g. **monitoring survey** and **monitoring**).

Note 9 Treatment

The Glossary contains terms which refer to the effect of **treatment** (**inactivation**, **devitalization**), and others which refer to the type of **treatment** (**irradiation**, **fumigation**, **heat treatment**, **chemical pressure impregnation**). The scope is fairly limited at present, but could be extended as **ISPMs** are developed for other types of **treatment**.

At present only **treatment schedule**, **efficacy** (of a **treatment**) and **required response** are defined in the Glossary. **Efficacy** is a special concept linked to **treatments**, and the terms “**efficacy**” and “**efficacious**” should be used only in this context. In this sense, the term “**efficacy** (of a **treatment**)” is correctly defined in the Glossary. In other cases, the term “**effectiveness**” and its derived form “**effective**” may be used e.g. an “**effective measure**”, “**effectiveness of measures**”. The general accepted understanding is that **efficacy** refers to results under controlled conditions, whereas **effectiveness** refers to results in practice under natural conditions.

Note 10 Phytosanitary action, phytosanitary measure, phytosanitary procedure, emergency action and emergency measure

A **phytosanitary measure** is defined as “any legislation, regulation or **official** procedure ...”. Thus, a **phytosanitary measure** is something which is established, and not an action as such. In contrast, **phytosanitary action**, is defined as “an **official** operation ... undertaken ...”. Thus, the **treatment** or **refusal** of a particular **consignment** are “actions”, while the regulation which lays down that certain non-complying **consignments** should be **treated** or **refused** is a measure.

The point is significant in particular because the WTO/SPS Agreement is concerned only with measures, in the above sense. It is measures, not actions, which have to be notified, commented or modified.

In 2014-15, the SC considered the various arguments (including reference to SPS text) on whether **phytosanitary measure** should be understood in a narrow sense (covering only **regulated pests** in the country itself) or in a broad sense (covering also **pests** regulated in another, importing country). The SC could not agree on one common understanding but agreed that all efforts should be made to use the most accurate terminology according to the concept provided in an **ISPM**. Notably, **phytosanitary measure** is defined in the Convention itself; to develop for CPM consideration a so-called “agreed interpretation” of the definition would obviously not be realistic.

However, in the suit of the SC’s discussions, it had been broadly accepted that “*phytosanitary*” could and has been used in **ISPMs** as a qualifier with scenarios where the **NPPO** of an exporting country is *applying official* measures, through **phytosanitary procedures** and **phytosanitary actions**, to meet **phytosanitary import requirements** of an importing country in preventing the **spread** of **pests** that are regulated in that importing country, but not regulated in the country of export where such application is taking place.

Consequently, upon recommendation from TPG, the SC in 2022 agreed that the definitions of **phytosanitary action** and **phytosanitary procedure** be amended to explicitly reflect such broader scope. The TPG recalled that a **phytosanitary action** is an **official operation**, and a **phytosanitary procedure** is an **official method** (i.e., a documented process or a methodology) for implementing **phytosanitary measures** or taking **phytosanitary action**. The relationship between the three concepts may be illustrated as: a **phytosanitary measure** is *what to do*, a **phytosanitary procedure** is *how to do it*, and a **phytosanitary action** is actually *doing it*.

Concludingly, as regards **phytosanitary action**, an **NPPO** may apply such against **pests** regulated in the country itself; furthermore, to fulfil all requirements for performing **phytosanitary certification** in export situations, the **NPPO** may similarly apply **phytosanitary actions** against **pests** regulated in other (importing) countries in order to meet the **phytosanitary import requirements** of those countries.

The wording “...or to enable **phytosanitary certification**” describes the scenario from the perspective of the **NPPO** carrying out the operations. Implicitly, this wording refers to the objective of “meeting another country’s **phytosanitary import requirements**”, because **phytosanitary certification** (as per definition) can only be carried out once the exporting country is able to declare that **phytosanitary import requirements** have been met.

A **phytosanitary procedure** is a method on how to perform a **phytosanitary action** as simply expressed with the current, revised definition. Its linkage to **phytosanitary measure** remains intact, albeit indirect. In effect, an **NPPO** may apply **phytosanitary procedures** against **pests** regulated in the country itself or against **pests** regulated in other, importing countries in order to meet the **phytosanitary import requirements** of those countries.

In particular on emergency situations

The issue of notification according to the WTO/SPS Agreement arises particularly in emergency situations. The **NPPOs** of importing countries have the authority to take **emergency action** if they encounter a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation not addressed by existing **phytosanitary measures** (if the situation is already covered by existing **phytosanitary measures**, immediate action may be needed; however, it is not **emergency action** but **phytosanitary action**). They have to notify this to the exporting country as in ISPM 13, but not to the WTO Secretariat under Annex B of the SPS Agreement. The latter only applies to changes in **phytosanitary measures**, or new **phytosanitary regulations**. If, however, **emergency actions** are followed by **emergency measures**, then these have to be notified to WTO.

In summary the basic difference between the two disjunctive concepts of **emergency action** and **emergency measure** is as follows: **emergency action** is an *ad hoc* and urgent operation with very specific target to handle situations not covered by existing **phytosanitary measures**. An **emergency action** must be notified to the **NPPO** of the relevant exporting country. An **emergency measure** is a measure, established to cover situations that have currently not been covered by existing **phytosanitary measures** and that require a prompt legislative reaction. An **emergency measure** must be notified to the WTO/SPS Secretariat according to the SPS Agreement Annex B.

In practice, the relation between the two concepts would often be as follows: if several instances of the same **emergency action** are being applied or expected, establishing an **emergency measure** would normally be undertaken. While an **emergency measure**, may be prompted by **emergency actions**, such are not necessarily the triggers; **emergency measures** could also be established by the detection of potential threats. After some time, any **emergency measure** is expected to be either modified and entered into the **phytosanitary regulation** or withdrawn.

There is a further complication, owing to the term **provisional measure** as is also derived from the WTO/SPS Agreement. What characterizes a **provisional measure** is not so much that it is applied in an emergency situation, but that it is temporarily applied on account of a **pest risk** which has not been fully **technically justified**. An **emergency measure** may or may not be a **provisional measure**. If an

emergency measure is applied in relation to a **pest risk** which can be **technically justified** immediately (for example, the discovery that a new **commodity** can serve as a **pathway** for a **quarantine pest**), it is not a **provisional measure**. If an **emergency measure** is applied to a newly detected **pest** of unknown importance, then it is a **provisional measure**. **Provisional measures** are of course “subject to review and full **technical justification** as soon as possible” in order to determine the future regulatory status of the **pest** and appropriate **phytosanitary measures**.

Note 11 Presence and movement of pests

The Glossary contains a family of terms concerning where **pests** are present, and how long they remain there.

Plant quarantine is principally concerned with **pests** which present a risk of **entering** an **area** and of **establishing** there. The Glossary defines **introduction** (of a **pest**) as the process of **entry** followed by **establishment**. It is important to have a clear understanding of this definition, because it conflicts with another, non-IPPC use of the term introduction that is “movement by human agency”, whether intentional or unintentional. This is not necessarily associated with **establishment**. **Introduction** in the sense of the Glossary can be by any means, not necessarily human. Certain activities closely related to **plant quarantine** use the other meaning of introduction, especially biological **control** (by introduction of non-indigenous **biological control agents**) and the protection of biodiversity. Also, the CBD terminology (Appendix 1 of ISPM 5) is based on these alternative meanings. It is unfortunate that this discrepancy exists, but it is imposed by the IPPC, which regularly refers to preventing the “**introduction and spread**” of **pests**, and uses the same definition of **introduction** as the Glossary.

The most important question concerning the presence of a **pest** in an **area** (for phytosanitary purposes) is whether it is considered permanent or temporary. In principle, a **pest**, which is present in an **area**, can possibly be **eradicated** (though this is unusual, **eradication** normally being attempted only for **transient pests**). The term **transience** is used for the presence of a **pest** which is not expected to **establish**, either because conditions are not suitable for it or because measures can readily be applied to destroy it (**eradication**). These distinctions are set out in more detail in ISPM 8. The **transient** presence of a **pest** often takes the form of an **incursion**, i.e. presence of the **pest** is localized and recent. An **incursion** can only be described as such for a limited period; it either disappears (spontaneously or as a result of **eradication**) or remains beyond the “immediate future” of the definition, in which case it becomes a presence.

The possibility of **transience** depends on the biology of the **pest**, and particularly its interaction with host **plants** and climate. If there is a period when growing host **plants** are not available or the climate is very unsuitable for **pest** survival, **establishment** becomes much less probable. In temperate regions, it is possible to define a growing season, to be distinguished from the winter which the **pest** has somehow to survive. In tropical or semitropical regions, or for **pests** of glasshouse crops, it is only possible to define the **growing period** on a crop-by-crop and location-by-location basis.

The term **spread** (of a **pest**) is understood in relation to an **area**. It can be used, at any geographical scale, from **areas** within a country to intercontinental **spread**. **Introduction** is not **spread**, insofar as a given **area** is concerned. As with **introduction**, **spread** can be by any means not just by humans. Note that **spread** relates to the species (or other relevant taxon), whereas dispersal is used for the movement of individual **pest** specimen (e.g. propagules).

Finally, this family of terms also includes **outbreak**. The necessity for this term arises from its use in IPPC Article VIII/1a, which concerns **pest** reporting. In that article, it is distinguished from occurrence and **spread**. It has been interpreted that **outbreak** can refer either to **incursion** or to an unusual increase in the population of an **established pest**.

Note 12 Inspection, test and pest freedom

The Glossary distinguishes between **inspection**, defined as **visual examination**, and **test**. **Inspection** is by definition **official**, and done by an **inspector**. **Visual examination** is defined to include the use

of a lens or microscope, as well as the unaided eye. **Inspection** and **test** are defined in a very general context, and are not restricted to imported **consignments** at the **point of entry**. They also apply to work undertaken during **surveillance**, etc.

The Glossary term “**find free**” includes the action of **inspection**, so it is not necessary to specify “**inspected** and **found free**”. In contrast, if a **test** is needed, then it will be necessary to specify “**tested** and **found free**”. **Free from** is defined in relation to the application of **phytosanitary procedures**, so its meaning in any particular case will depend on what the procedures specify. There is no universal quantified concept of what is meant by **free from**. In any case, “**free from**” always has to be followed by the indication of the **pests** concerned.

The words “**pest-free**”, as in “to make a **consignment pest-free**”, does not appear in the Glossary. Its use is discouraged, since it may be used without reference to the **pests** concerned; it is not clear whether it means **free from** one stated **pest**, **free from** several **pests**, or **free from** all **pests**. The words “**pest freedom**” faces the same problem but is used in **ISPMs**. It should relate to an **area**, **place of production**, or **production site**, since these are the objects which the Glossary allows to be **pest free**.

Practically free is a term which had more importance in relation to the pre-1997 text of the **IPPC**, in which the declaration of the model **phytosanitary certificate** included the words “**practically free from other pests**”. Countries are not, indeed, obliged to use this statement on the **phytosanitary certificate** (**ISPM 12**) because it has become optional since the revision of the Text of the **IPPC** in 1997. The “good cultural and handling practices employed in the production and marketing of a **commodity**” to which the definition refers are presumably those required for the same or an equivalent **commodity** produced and marketed within the exporting country. The use of this statement has been justified as a general “good practice” **phytosanitary measure**, reducing the risk of **introduction** of **pests** presenting an unspecified risk. At the time when it was a required part of the **phytosanitary certificate**, many countries had not established lists of **regulated pests**. A further justification was that **commodities** produced without good cultural and handling practices are considered more likely to be **infested** by **quarantine pests**, and more difficult to **inspect** for **quarantine pests**.

Note 13 Abbreviations

A few Glossary terms are so widely used in **ISPMs** or in other documents relating to the work of the **Commission** that it is useful to include their well-known abbreviations in the Glossary (e.g. **IPPC**, **NPPO**, **PRA**). However, the present set of abbreviations is considered sufficient. In general, the use of other abbreviations is not considered to add clarity to **ISPMs**, and their introduction is discouraged. Exceptionally, if a complex term is repeatedly used within an **ISPM**, it may be appropriate to use an abbreviation within the text of the **ISPM** concerned.

It should also be noted that abbreviations may pose problems when transposed into other **FAO** languages. Abbreviations that are convenient in one language do not necessarily transpose easily into other languages.

Note 14 Organism and pest

The Glossary does not define “**organism**”, allowing the word to have the flexibility of common language. The definition of **pest** (which goes back to the 1980s) does not refer to organisms, but rather to “**plants**, animals and **pathogenic agents**”. Presumably, fungi, bacteria, viruses and other virus-like agents can simply be covered by “**pathogenic agents**”. Besides, many biologists consider that viruses and other virus-like agents are not organisms.

In any case, there is an underlying confusion, insofar as an organism may be a single individual of a species (hence the problem with **sterile insects**), or a whole taxon (without reference to whether given individuals are alive or dead, sterile or not). The definition of a **pest** avoids this by specifically referring to taxa (species, strains or biotypes). Organisms (including **biological control agents**,

LMOs) may enter the **PRA** process in **ISPM 2**, which then has to determine whether the organism is a **pest**.

Note 15 Terminology relating to pests and their categorization

IPPC Article II contains three essential terms for the categorization of **pests**: **quarantine pest**, **regulated non-quarantine pest** and **regulated pest**. The first is inherited from the previous text of the **IPPC**, adjusted by the Glossary group. The second (**RNQP**) is a concept invented during the revision of the **IPPC**. Originally (before 1997), neither of these terms was understood to mean that the **pests** concerned were necessarily regulated with respect to international trade in **plants** and **plant products**. A **quarantine pest** was considered to satisfy the conditions for being so regulated, but still remained actually to be regulated. As was said at the time, a **quarantine pest** was a “regulatable” **pest**. Similarly, an **RNQP** satisfied the conditions for being regulated internationally, one of which is to be “regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party”.

In any case, the New Revised Text of the **IPPC** pre-empted all these ideas by creating in its Article VI the concept of a **regulated pest**, and defining it as being only **quarantine pests** and **RNQPs**. This implies, but does not explicitly make clear, that **quarantine pests** and **RNQPs** are regulated (in contrast to the previous understanding, cf. above). However, the **IPPC** does not clarify what is meant by regulation. Article VI specifies that “contracting parties may require **phytosanitary measures** for **quarantine pests** and **RNQPs**”, but may not do so for “non-regulated **pests**” (not defined).

It is stressed that the definitions of **phytosanitary regulations** and **phytosanitary measures** are restricted by the Glossary to **quarantine pests** and **RNQPs**. Countries may also take measures against **pests** that are present but not categorized as **quarantine pests** or **RNQPs**, for example in the case of “plague” **pests** like locusts. These can also be referred to as **official measures**, but are not **phytosanitary measures**. A suggestion was made that all such national measures could be called “domestic measures”, but finally the description “**official measures**” was considered sufficient. Thus, **phytosanitary measures** constitute a subset of **official measures**.

Note 16 Pest record, pest report and pest status

It is important for information about presence of **pests** to be validated and communicated. **ISPM 8** (on determination of **pest status**) and **ISPM 17** (on **pest** reporting) cover this topic. Both activities are mandatory to, and at the same time exclusive responsibilities of, the **NPPOs**. Through **pest** reporting, the **NPPOs** are obliged to inform other countries on occurrence, **outbreak** or **spread** of **pests** of immediate or potential danger, and may also inform on e.g. successful **eradication**, **pest free areas** etc. Also the declaring of **pest status** forms part of **pest** reporting.

A **pest record** concerns a particular place at a particular time. It may derive from various **official** or non-official sources, but has to be properly and accurately documented. Prior to being used by the **NPPO** (e.g. for **pest** reporting), the **NPPO** should verify the information provided in **pest records**. **Pest records** are essential components of the information used to determine for example the **pest status** in an **area**, and should be preserved in a permanent archive (i.e. be retained for an unlimited period). **Pest status** form the basis of regulations or requirements and concerns, not a single place, but an **area** of concern (usually a country), and is based on the compilation of information from different places and times. This information generally includes **pest records**, but could also include biological information (e.g. experimental evidence that a **pest** cannot survive the conditions in a given **area**). The determination of **pest status** (presence or absence) in an **area** has to be based on a properly conducted evaluation by the **NPPO**.

Note 17 Plant quarantine

It is important to distinguish **quarantine** from **plant quarantine**. **Quarantine**, which is usually applied in a **quarantine station**, has the classical meaning of “holding back in isolation until found to be safe”, used in earlier centuries for international travellers. **Plant quarantine** is a comprehensive

term covering most activities under the **IPPC**. The word “**quarantine**” has also been used in some countries to mean a **phytosanitary regulation**; this usage is not accepted in the Glossary.

The Technical Panel for the Glossary has explored the possibility of making a clear distinction between **plant quarantine**, **plant health** and **plant protection**. Since the **IPPC** is eponymously concerned with **plant protection**, there really should be a clear understanding of what that is, and how it relates to **plant quarantine**. In international relations, it would also be easier if the national bodies known as “**plant protection services**”, “**plant health authorities**”, “**plant quarantine inspectorates**” and the like, had well understood common functions. However, no agreement has been reached. It is not even agreed whether these terms overlap in meaning, or fall in a hierarchy, or in the latter case what is the order of the hierarchy. The situation is further complicated by the need for the distinctions to be valid in different languages, when in fact the use of the terms differs by country. The word “phytosanitary” presents the same problem. At one time, the Glossary gave it the meaning “pertaining to **plant quarantine**”, but this could not be upheld in different languages. For example, the word “phytosanitaire” in French is broader than “**plant quarantine**”, and French does not have a word equivalent to the Spanish “cuarentenario”. So “phytosanitary” remains in compound terms such as **phytosanitary measures**, **phytosanitary regulations** and **phytosanitary procedures**, but is not defined as such.

Note 18 Identity, integrity and phytosanitary security of a consignment, and compliance procedure for a consignment

The three **consignment** related terms **identity**, **integrity** and **phytosanitary security** are interlinked, in that: **identity** appears as an element of the definition of **integrity**, and **integrity** as an element of the definition of **phytosanitary security**.

The **identity** of a **consignment** relates to certain **consignment** characteristics attested in its accompanying **phytosanitary certificate**, namely those characteristics that are not supposed to change from the time of **phytosanitary certification** in a country until import into another country. To decide which characteristics are relevant, and which not, the line of logic has been to reply to the question: *what is the core phytosanitary concern of the importing NPPO when performing a so-called ‘identity check’?* The reply is: to reassure that exactly those specimens of **plants**, **plant products** or other articles (i.e. components from a particular **country of origin**) that are about to be imported are exclusively those that had been certified. The “*components*” correspond to the **phytosanitary certificate** sections on “*Name of produce and quantity declared*” and “*Botanical name of plants*”. In contrast, while descriptions provided in the sections on “*Number and description of packages*” and “*Distinguishing marks*” may be helpful for the practical spotting of a particular **consignment** among others, they are not part of the **consignment’s identity**. This follows from the Glossary definition of “**consignment**” as “*A quantity of plants, plant products or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots)*”. Thus, **packaging**, seals, etc. are not elements of the **consignment** proper and not elements of the **consignment’s identity**. Therefore, while **packaging** and its distinguishing marks could change along the chain of delivery, that would not change the **identity** of the **consignment**.

The definition refers to the “quantity declared” of items in the **consignment**. Obviously, the **identity** would have changed if any item was *added* to a **consignment** after **phytosanitary certification**, because statements of the **phytosanitary certificate** would then no longer cover all components of the **consignment**. In contrast, it cannot be generalized whether any (unintentional) *loss* or (intentional) *subtraction* of items from the **consignment** after **phytosanitary certification** would change the **consignment’s identity**. Thus, the issue of quantity cannot possibly be explained to all detail in a definition; referring to “*the components*” is sufficient to indicate that any quantity *above* the declared quantity would certainly be deemed a change of **identity**.

As any **phytosanitary certificate** has been issued to exclusively cover the particular collection of **plants**, **plant products** or other **regulated articles** that had been inspected, the **consignment’s** origin

is an important part of its **identity**, and corresponds to the section in the **phytosanitary certificate** on “*Place of origin*”, as explained in ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*), section 5 (I).

A **consignment’s integrity** is the (desirable) condition whereby the “*identity unchanged*” is one major element, emphasizing that exactly those specimens of **plants**, **plant products** or other articles that are about to be imported are exclusively those that had been certified. In addition, the concept and definition of **integrity** includes the aspects of “*packaging undamaged*” and “*shows no sign of tampering*”.

The definition of **integrity** refers to “*as described by its phytosanitary certificate*” because some **phytosanitary certificate** sections, such as the “*Number and description of packages*” and “*Distinguishing marks*” may be important to assess whether **integrity** has in fact been maintained or not. Similarly, the definition also refers to “*or other officially acceptable document*”, because such documents (e.g. a **fumigation** certificate or a specific import authorization) may facilitate the NPPO’s assessment of whether **integrity** has been maintained.

The **phytosanitary security** is the (desirable) condition whereby the **consignment’s integrity** has been maintained and, additionally, its **infestation** and **contamination** by **regulated pests** has been prevented through the application of **phytosanitary measures**. It is noted that describing **phytosanitary security** as a *condition* (rather than a series of actions) reflects the term’s actual use in ISPMs.

For a quick overview, the relation between the definitions of the three terms may be illustrated as:

Identity (if unchanged) $\subset$ **Integrity** (if maintained) $\subset$ **Phytosanitary security**

Appendix 1 - List of old terms, no longer included in the Glossary

The Technical Panel for the Glossary has sought to maintain trace-back throughout its operations. This should ensure that new proposals for addition or revision of terms or definitions are made and considered in the light of previous work.

Old term	Reason for deletion
antagonist	Deleted by CPM-7 (2012): Term no longer used in ISPMs .
authority	Deleted by CPM-3 (2008), since the text of ISPM 3 already referred to “the NPPO or responsible authority”, so that there was no need to provide a special definition in the Glossary.
beneficial organism	Deleted by CPM-5 (2010). The term is considered to have its normal meaning and not to require definition in the Glossary.
biocontrol	Included (until 2004) as a synonym of biological control .
biological control	Deleted by CPM-3 (2008), since it is adequately defined within the term biological control agent .
biological pesticide (biopesticide)	Deleted by CPM-3 (2008), since the term and definition in ISPM 3 were outdated and unnecessary.
bulbs and tubers (as a commodity class)	Deleted by CPM-15 (2021). The term “ <i>bulbs and tubers (as a commodity class)</i> ” was used inconsistently in ISPMs and not always according to its Glossary definition. Being defined as “intended for planting ” has not been used consistently in ISPMs with that exclusive meaning, as some bulbs and tubers (in the botanical sense) can be used for consumption. As such, the definition is too artificial to be useful and does not improve understanding and implementation of ISPMs . Rather, where bulbs or tubers are mentioned in standards , their intended use should be specified in the context, if so needed. The use of the words “bulbs” and “tubers” in their broad, common sense is appropriate and well understood in all current ISPM contexts.
certificate	Deleted by CPM-7 (2012). The former inclusion of this term, alongside phytosanitary certificate , allowed for the possibility that NPPOs may bilaterally agree to accept certificates other than phytosanitary certificates . This possibility is not referred to in ISPMs , and its inclusion was considered to cause confusion.
classical biological control	Deleted by CPM-3 (2008) after it disappeared from revised ISPM 3 .
Clearance (of a	Deleted by CPM-17 (2023). The Glossary terms “ <i>clearance (of a</i>

Old term	Reason for deletion
consignment)	<i>consignment)</i> ” and “ <i>compliance procedure (for a consignment)</i> ”, in essence, were almost synonymous.
commodity class	Deleted by CPM-15 (2021). The Glossary definition of “ <i>commodity class</i> ” referred to “similar commodities that can be considered together in phytosanitary regulations ”. This could be interpreted as meaning that the same requirements should be established for all commodities within a commodity class. However, the grouping of commodities based on an <i>a priori</i> perceived similar pest risk has proven to be unrealistic in that it conflicts with the actual specific requirements that may be set for individual commodities within a commodity class. Grouping commodities into a higher level of commodity classes and defining this hierarchy in the Glossary is not useful for the development of standards , because the scope of an individual standard should define which commodities are covered by the standard . Not having a definition for “ <i>commodity class</i> ” in the Glossary would not prevent countries from considering similar commodities together in phytosanitary regulations , whenever technically justified .
competitor	Deleted by CPM-7 (2012): Term no longer used in ISPMs .
confinement (of a regulated article)	Deleted by CPM-14 (2019): There are two defined terms (“ quarantine ” and “ detention ”) covering almost the same concept as “ <i>confinement (of a regulated article)</i> ”, that creates unnecessary confusion. “Confinement” in the broad, common sense is used in the definition of “ quarantine ” and it is also used in the definition of “ detention ”. Retaining the definitions of “ quarantine ” and “ detention ” is sufficient for all ISPM purposes. In future, the Glossary terms “ quarantine ” or “ detention ” should be used where appropriate, and “ <i>confinement</i> ” could be used in its common English meaning.
controlled area	Deleted by CPM-10 (2015). “ <i>Controlled area</i> ” and “ <i>protected area</i> ” are redundant, making the collection of area -related definitions overly complicated. Both were defined as particular cases of regulated area . In addition this term is not used in ISPMs .
control point	Deleted by CPM-7 (2012). Adequately explained within the text of ISPM 14 .
country of re-export	Until 1999, it was the <i>country of re-export</i> , which was defined rather than re-exported consignment .
country of transit	Until 1999, it was the <i>country of transit</i> , which was defined rather than the consignment in transit .

Old term	Reason for deletion
cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)	Deleted by CPM-15 (2021). The term “ <i>cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)</i> ” does not have any specific meaning in the phytosanitary context. It is making explicit the intended use of cut flowers and branches (i.e. “for decorative use and not for planting ”) and their state (i.e. “ fresh ”), but this is also clear from the common meaning of the term. The use of the words “cut flowers” or “cut flowers and branches” in their common sense is appropriate and well understood in all ISPM contexts.
debarking	Deleted by CPM-3 (2008). Replaced by debarked wood .
dosimeter	Deleted by CPM-7 (2012). Standard technical term relevant only to ISPM 18 .
dosimetry	Deleted by CPM-7 (2012). Standard technical term relevant only to ISPM 18 .
ecoarea	Deleted in 2005, after it disappeared from revised ISPM 3 .
Establishment (of a biological control agent)	Deleted by CPM-3 (2008) after it disappeared from revised ISPM 3 .
exotic	Deleted by CPM-3 (2008) after it disappeared from revised ISPM 3 . It was not considered appropriate to extend its application to organisms other than beneficial organisms, since its equivalent is used in at least French and Spanish as the translation of “alien”, which is a CBD term with a special meaning. Current English words such as “not indigenous”, “not native” or “not naturally present” are available to express the concept, without the implications of “alien”.
field inspection	This term, together with its synonym <i>growing season inspection</i> , was removed from the Glossary in 1999 when ISPM 10 came to provide more detail on pest free places of production .
fruits and vegetables (as a commodity class)	Deleted by CPM-15 (2021). The term “ <i>fruits and vegetables (as a commodity class)</i> ” does not have any specific meaning in the phytosanitary context. It is making explicit the intended use of fruits and vegetables (i.e. “for consumption and processing and not for planting ”) and their state (i.e. “ fresh ”), but this is also clear from the common meaning of the term. The use of the words “fruits” and “vegetables” in their common sense is appropriate and well understood in all ISPM contexts.
gray	Deleted by CPM-7 (2012). Standard technical term relevant only to

Old term	Reason for deletion
	ISPM 18.
germplasm	Deleted by CPM-17 (2023). Although it is generally recognized that germplasm may pose a significant pest risk , the definition in the Glossary was not different from its ordinary dictionary meaning and thus not specific to the IPPC . Deleting “germplasm” from the Glossary does not prevent any country to use the term nor prevent its use in ISPMs .
growing season	Deleted by CPM-14 (2019). The term “ <i>growing season</i> ” does not have a particular meaning in the phytosanitary context and might cause confusion.
growing season inspection	See <i>field inspection</i> .
hitch-hiker pest	Formerly included as a synonym (in English only) of contaminating pest . Deleted by CPM-7 (2012) as part of a general policy not to mention synonymous terms within the Glossary.
incidence (of a pest)	Deleted by CPM-16 (2022). Although the definition of “ <i>incidence</i> ” in the Glossary fitted well with the use of the term in plant protection, it corresponds to the epidemiological definition of “prevalence” as used in human and animal health. Additionally the general meaning of “ <i>incidence</i> ” in conventional dictionaries is consistent with the Glossary definition that simply made the term more specific to plant protection. Therefore the term was removed from the Glossary and used in its common dictionary sense.
immediate vicinity	This term was removed from the Glossary in 1999 when ISPM 10 came to provide more detail on pest free places of production and buffer zones .
import permit (of a biological control agent)	Deleted by CPM-3 (2008), since the general definition of an import permit was considered adequate.
Introduction (of a biological control agent)	Deleted in 1996 after it disappeared from revised ISPM 3 .
ionizing radiation	Deleted by CPM-7 (2012). Standard technical term relevant only to ISPM 18 .
kiln-drying	Deleted by CPM-13 (2018). <i>Kiln-drying</i> is an industrial process without a specific IPPC meaning. It is used for various purposes in the

Old term	Reason for deletion
	wood industry, not only to comply with phytosanitary import requirements , but also to meet quality requirements. There is no particular need for the term to be defined in the phytosanitary context. Moreover, ISPM 39 explains under which conditions <i>kiln-drying</i> may be considered as a heat treatment .
legislation	Derived from the original version of ISPM 3 . Deleted by CPM-7 (2012) as being inconsistent with the terms phytosanitary legislation , phytosanitary regulation and phytosanitary measure , and their definitions.
mark	Deleted by CPM-14 (2019). The term had only been used in its Glossary meaning in ISPM 15 , which actually provides a comprehensive description of the ISPM 15 mark, reflecting all features included in the definition. Therefore, its definition in the Glossary is not necessary.
micro-organism	Deleted by CPM-3 (2008) after it disappeared from revised ISPM 3 . In any case, it is a current scientific term, which does not require definition in the Glossary.
naturally occurring	Deleted by CPM-10 (2015). Term used only in the Glossary definition of <i>organism</i> . See <i>organism</i> .
occurrence	Deleted by CPM-10 (2015). <i>Occurrence</i> was defined in terms of presence that implies a status more specific and restricted than presence. The actual use in ISPMs does not seem to intend or require a distinction between <i>occurrence</i> and presence. Moreover, the Convention text (written before <i>occurrence</i> was defined) uses the two terms synonymously. Therefore the words presence and <i>occurrence</i> should be accepted as synonyms in current ISPMs , and only presence and present (or absent for “does not occur”) should be used in future ISPMs .
organism	Deleted by CPM-10 (2015). <i>Organism</i> is a common term, and it is not used in ISPMs with any specific meaning for IPPC purposes.
phytosanitary	Originally defined as “pertaining to plant quarantine ”, but deleted in 1999.
plant pest	Formerly included as a synonym (in English only) of pest . Deleted by CPM-7 (2012), as part of a general policy not to mention synonymous terms within the Glossary.
Plants in vitro (as a	Deleted by CPM-15 (2021). The term “ <i>plants in vitro</i> (as a commodity

Old term	Reason for deletion
commodity class)	<i>class)</i> ” does not have any specific meaning in the phytosanitary context.
pot plant	Originally distinguished from plants for planting in general by the fact that a pot plant is not intended to be replanted . However, it is impossible to control this, so the term was excluded (in the early 1990s).
pre-clearance	Deleted by CPM-13 (2018). The former definition of “ <i>pre-clearance</i> ” was not in accordance with the Convention as it indicated that phytosanitary certification can be performed by or under the regular supervision of the national plant protection organization of the country of destination. “ <i>Pre-clearance</i> ” is used in many different countries with very different meanings. Therefore, it was not possible to revise the definition of “ <i>pre-clearance</i> ” to adequately reflect all the various meanings of the term allowing for international harmonization and agreement.
propagative material/propagating material	Originally given as a synonym of plants for planting , but excluded in 1999 because it is often used to mean only vegetatively propagated material and this causes confusion.
protected area	Deleted by CPM-10 (2015). <i>Protected area</i> is used in ISPMs to a very limited extend. Where referring in ISPMs to a regulated area , that term could be used instead for consistency. The term <i>protected area</i> was meant to apply to endangered area , i.e. in the context of PRA . However, the revised ISPM 2 already uses the term regulated area .
quarantine (of a biological control agent)	Deleted in 2005, after it disappeared from revised ISPM 3 .
quarantine procedure	Changed to phytosanitary procedure in the early 1990s.
region	Originally defined in relation to RPPOs , but this was seen to be unnecessarily restrictive on the use of the word.
restriction	Deleted by CPM-10 (2015). It is more correct to refer to phytosanitary import requirements .
specificity	Deleted by CPM-3 (2008) from ISPM 3 , since this term has a much wider application than to biological control agents and is only used incidentally in that standard .
tissue culture	This term was never defined, but a cross-reference to plants in tissue

Old term	Reason for deletion
	culture given until 2002.
transit	This term was never defined, but a cross-reference to consignment in transit is given.

Appendix 2 - List of terms considered or under consideration by the TPG

This Appendix is a further element of the TPG's trace-back (see Appendix 1).

During the years of continuous development of the Glossary, many terms and definitions were proposed for inclusion, but not accepted. A list of these terms has been accumulated, but generally without much detail, especially for the earlier years. Some of the early terms have simply been overtaken by events. Accordingly, it is difficult to determine exactly when and by whom the terms were proposed or considered, and how it was decided that they should not appear in the Glossary. In a number of cases, the TPG simply decided “not needed” and, in the absence of any feedback to this decision, the term simply disappeared from the agenda. Other terms have been repeatedly discussed, with definitions proposed and then abandoned. In yet other cases, several related terms were considered, and the TPG decided to give its preference to one particular term, leaving the others aside.

Accordingly, little detail can be provided for the pre-2009 terms, but it is possible to provide a general explanation of the reasons for which these terms were set aside, or are still waiting to be processed.

Term	Explanation
A-1 pest	The terms A-1 pest and A-2 pest are sometimes used, in pest lists, to specify pests that are not present in the area concerned, or present but not widely distributed, respectively. Historically, these terms were used by RPPOs in making recommendations to their members on which pests to regulate. Some countries use these terms, or similar ones, in their lists of regulated pests . However, there is no consensus that this terminology should be generally applied.
A-2 pest	See “A-1 pest ”.
acceptable level of risk	This term relates to the WTO/SPS Agreement. Attempts have been made to define it for the Glossary, but without success. A note was added in the General recommendations on consistency.
acceptance level	Now that the term tolerance level has been adopted, this term is not needed.
alien species	This term arises from the CBD terminology, which is explained in Appendix 1 of the Glossary.
appropriate level of protection	This term relates to the WTO/SPS Agreement. Attempts have been made to define it for the Glossary, but without success. A note was added in the General recommendations on consistency.
area-wide management or area-wide control	Not considered useful by the TPG. Widely used term that does not need to be defined. The term is descriptive and does not have a specific meaning for the IPPC .
authorize, accredit, certify	Although these terms had been considered for inclusion and definition in the Glossary, TPG 2014-12 added instead a note in the General recommendations on consistency.
background specification	Not considered useful by the TPG.

Term	Explanation
bark (as a commodity)	The discussions on the revision of the definitions for bark and wood in the TPG 2014-02 led to the proposal that bark did not need to be revised, but that it would be useful to define bark (as a commodity). The TPG proposed a definition for isolated bark (as a commodity). However, the SC in May 2014 did not agree with this proposal and agreed instead to define bark (as a commodity). After member consultation TPG 2014-12 noted that several comments queried the need for this term because bark is already defined in its biological sense in ISPM 5 . The TPG reiterated that two distinct definitions were needed to have a term that covers the definition of bark (as a commodity), but SC May 2016 deleted the term from the list of topics for IPPC standards .
bioindicator plant	Not considered useful by the TPG.
biotype	Considered to have its usual meaning.
certification assurance	Not considered useful by the TPG.
cold treatment	Proposed by the TPG in 2009 to the SC. Not accepted, presumably because it is supposed to have its usual technical meaning.
conditional host	A definition of this term, but restricted to “(of fruit to a fruit fly)” is provided in and only applies to ISPM 37 .
confidence interval	Considered to have its usual meaning in statistics.
confidence level	Considered to have its usual meaning in statistics.
confinement facility	Proposed by the TPG 2014-12 to the SC, based on proposal to revise “ quarantine ” by deleting “observation and research” from the definition because these purposes would not normally be understood to be quarantine . Added to the List of topics by SC May 2015. TPG 2015-12 recommended not to define the term based on the revision proposed for the term “ quarantine ”. SC May 2016 deleted the term from the list of topics for IPPC standards .
damage threshold	Now that the term tolerance level has been adopted, this term is not deemed necessary, although the meaning of the two is different.
direct economic impact	Explained in Supplement 2 of the Glossary.
domestic regulation	A proposed definition was rejected by SC in 2012, principally because agreement could not be reached whether to prefer “domestic”, “national”, or “internal”. The point that “domestic regulations” are not phytosanitary regulations is still not made clear within the Glossary itself.

Term	Explanation
donor organism	Not considered useful by the TPG.
ecological distribution	The ecological distribution of a pest is the geographical area where conditions allow it to survive, while the economic distribution is the area where it has economic importance. These do not necessarily coincide. However, these are theoretical concepts, which are appropriately captured by the concept of endangered area during PRA .
economic distribution	See “ecological distribution”.
economic assessment	Explained in Supplement 2 of the Glossary.
effective dose	A proposal had been made to define this term, as ED values for adopted treatments (annexes of ISPM 28). However, these are levels of efficacy at a stated statistical confidence level, and not doses. SC in 2015 approved ink amendments to describe the level of efficacy achieved by a treatment schedule instead of using “effective dose” or “ED”.
effectiveness	Not considered useful by the TPG. A note was added in the General recommendations on consistency.
efficacy	Not considered useful by the TPG. Efficacy (of a treatment) is already defined. A note was added in the General recommendations on consistency.
electronic certification	The need for this new term disappeared when CPM-7 (2012) modified the definition of phytosanitary certificate to include the concept.
emerging pest	SC 2018-05 considered proposal from TC- RPPOs and agreed to include the term in the TPG work programme. TPG 2018–12 recommended a definition for SC consideration in May 2019. SC in May 2019 invited the Bureau to consider the proposed definition and the rationale as provided by the TPG. Finally CPM-16 (2022) invited the SC to invite the TPG to consider the term emerging pest for inclusion in ISPM 5 and the suggestion made by the Focus Group on Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems (POARS) for this definition. TPG 2022-11 developed a definition and recommended for first consultation. SC 2023-05 did not approve the term for first consultation and asked the Bureau for the next steps. Bureau 2023-06 invited POARS to develop a working definition for what constitutes an emerging pest for POARS purposes and recommended the SC to remove the subject “emerging pest” from the work plan of the TPG.
examination technique	Not considered useful by the TPG.
fixed risk inspection	Not considered useful by the TPG.

Term	Explanation
gene	Considered to have its usual technical meaning.
genotype	Considered to have its usual technical meaning.
genotypic characteristic	Considered to have its usual technical meaning.
geographical distribution	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
hazard (phytosanitary)	Although the term “hazard” is used in some risk analyses, it has been avoided in the ISPMs on PRA . It is considered confusing and difficult to translate into other languages. Furthermore, the terms pest and pest risk seem sufficient.
host susceptibility	Other terms for hosts related to fruit flies are being developed, so this term is not needed.
import license	This concept is covered by the term import permit .
identity preservation system	Not considered useful by the TPG.
Infection	The TPG recognized that, traditionally, pathogens infect, while pests infest , and that this usage is current in many contexts. However, the IPPC has from the beginning worked with a broad concept of a “ pest ”, including pathogens. For consistency, there should not be some pests , which infest and others, which infect. As specified in the definition of infestation : “ infestation includes infection”.
inactivation	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
inspection programme	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
inspection technique	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
intentional introduction	This term arises from the CBD terminology, which is explained in Appendix 1 of the Glossary. The term could not be used in the Glossary, because it would mean “intentional entry and establishment ”.
invasive	This term arises from the CBD terminology, which is explained in Appendix 1 of the Glossary.
invasive alien species	This term arises from the CBD terminology, which is explained in Appendix 1 of the Glossary.
list of RNQPs	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
list of quarantine pests	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
list of regulated pests	Considered to have its obvious meaning.

Term	Explanation
managed risk	The term is adequately explained in ISPM 1 .
maximum allowable prevalence	This term was used in early drafts of the ISPM on inspection (now divided into ISPMs 23 and 31). Its use implied that any inspection procedure entails a certain risk of infestation below the allowable incidence, i.e. what has now been defined as the tolerance level . This wording (especially the word “allowable”) created difficulties for many contracting parties, and its use was therefore abandoned.
mitigation	This term has not been used in ISPMs , and it is considered to be technical jargon, limited to pest risk management . The aim of pest risk management may be to mitigate, or better “reduce” pest risk , but the aim of phytosanitary measures is to prevent introduction and spread of pests .
non-actionable occurrence	This concept is adequately explained in ISPM 8 .
non-squared wood	Not considered necessary for the Glossary.
not widely distributed	This concept is now explained in the Supplement 1 to ISPM 5 as revised in 2012.
novel trait	A term concerning LMOs , with no particular IPPC meaning.
nursery stock	This term is used differently worldwide, and is not needed in view of the term plants for planting .
packing wood	Not considered necessary for the Glossary.
particle wood	Not considered necessary for the Glossary.
pest freedom	Not considered useful by the TPG.
pest list/Pest listing	Proposed for definition in 2013, but the TPG did not consider it useful, and left the related terms “ commodity pest list ” and “ host pest list ” as they were.
pest risk management option	Not considered useful by the TPG. Instead a clarification on the use of the terms “ pest risk management ”, “risk management” and “pest management” in ISPMs has been prepared by TPG 2008-10 to clarify that “pest management” means the complex of methods used to control pests in practice in the field , and has been used correctly in ISPMs . “Risk management” alone or in combination with “options” or other terms, is a condensed form of “ pest risk management ”. The latter is a defined Glossary term, and should everywhere replace “risk management”.
phenotype	Considered to have its usual technical meaning.
phenotypic characteristic	Considered to have its usual technical meaning.

Term	Explanation
phytosanitary considerations	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
phytosanitary hazard	See “hazard”.
phytosanitary requirement	Replaced by phytosanitary import requirements .
phytosanitary risk analysis	At one point in the revision of ISPM 2 , there was a suggestion to make a distinction between phytosanitary risk analysis and pest risk analysis . This was abandoned, partly because of difficulties with translation.
phytosanitary security	The term is defined in the Glossary for a consignment , but it is not clear in what other contexts it might be used.
phytosanitary status	The term had been used frequently in ISPMs , connected with various objects and with very differing, yet unclear meaning. Attempts to define the term was therefore fruitless, and instead, the term in ISPMs has now been substituted with more precise wording, mainly using Glossary terms.
plant health	As explained in note 17 , there is no consensus on this term.
plant protection	See “ plant health ”.
precautionary measure	Considered to have its obvious meaning. It is not clear how it is relevant to plant protection.
precautionary principle	A concept developed politically in relation to human health. In plant protection, it can be argued that PRA involves the reasoned application of the precautionary principle to plant pests , but subject to the principles of the Convention and ISPM 1 .
premise freedom	Premises are, presumably, either places of production or production sites (see ISPM 8), so the term is not needed.
presence	Not considered useful by the TPG because it has its obvious meaning.
prevalence	The term only arises as part of the term area of low pest prevalence (derived from the WTO/SPS Agreement) and is not used in its definition. There is no apparent need to use the term as such in plant protection.
probability	Considered to have its usual meaning in statistics.
production area	An ambiguous concept, better expressed as an area, place of production , or production site , as appropriate (see ISPM 8).

Term	Explanation
quality pest	A term which was in use decades ago, but has dropped out of use. It had several meanings, according to context: any pest which is not a quarantine pest ; a pest which directly affects the marketability of a consignment ; an RNQP . It has been replaced by more precise terms.
risk-based inspection	See “maximum allowable prevalence”. This concept is based on the theoretical consideration that, once a risk has been quantified, it becomes possible to design an inspection procedure (or other phytosanitary measures) on a precise quantitative basis.
risk management option	See “ pest risk management option”.
safeguard	This term is used in some parts of the world, but not at all in others, so its value is not universally recognized.
sample design	Considered to have its usual meaning in statistics, and now covered by ISPM 31 .
sample method	Considered to have its usual meaning in statistics, and now covered by ISPM 31 .
sample unit	Considered to have its usual meaning in statistics, and now covered by ISPM 31 .
sampling	Considered to have its usual meaning in statistics, and now covered by ISPM 31 .
sampling (for detection)	Considered to have its usual meaning in statistics, and now covered by ISPM 31 .
security (of a consignment)	Now expressed as phytosanitary security (of a consignment).
sentinel	Obscure.
severity	Context not clear.
special permit	Context not clear.
soil	It is difficult, and not necessary, to provide a definition of “soil”. Phytopsanitary measures concerning soil would have to specify exactly what they require.
solid wood packing material	Not considered necessary for the Glossary.
specified pest	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
squared wood	Not considered necessary for the Glossary.
strain	Considered to have its usual scientific meaning.

Term	Explanation
target pest	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
threshold	With tolerance level adopted, this term is not needed.
threshold level	With tolerance level adopted, this term is not needed.
tolerance	With tolerance level adopted, this term is not needed.
traceability	Considered to have its usual meaning.
trading partners	It was originally supposed that “trading partners” were obviously countries, and no definition was deemed necessary. However, some users applied the term to stakeholders and commercial companies. The TPG 2014-12 added a note to the General recommendations on consistency to avoid using the term.
transgene vector	A term concerning LMOs , with no particular IPPC meaning.
unintentional introduction	See “intentional introduction ”.
unlisted pest	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
unspecified pest	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
waste wood	Not considered necessary for the Glossary.
widely distributed	See “not widely distributed”.

Appendix 3 - History of the Glossary

A presentation of the history of the Glossary group is considered useful:

- (1) as a further element of trace-back (see Appendix 1)
- (2) as an archival record
- (3) for transparency.

The Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms was developed in three phases, the principal events being summarized in Table 1. In the 1980s, there were separate initiatives in North America (through NAPPO) and Europe (through EPPO) to develop standardized terminology in **plant quarantine**. It was soon realized that these efforts should be combined, and directed towards global standardization. Messrs Hopper (NAPPO) and Smith (EPPO) took on the role of “stewards” for development of a “Core vocabulary of phytosanitary terminology”. Through the technical meetings of NAPPO and EPPO, and through the Informal Consultations of **RPPOs** organized by FAO in 1986 and 1988, a draft was prepared for consideration. In 1989, in view of the growing need for global cooperation in **plant quarantine**, FAO decided to formalize the consultations between **RPPOs**. Technical Consultations (TC) of **RPPOs** was convened henceforward, attended by member governments of **RPPOs** as well as their secretariats. The TC organized consultations on the draft “Core vocabulary” in 1990, the text was finalized and published in *FAO Plant Protection Bulletin* with the addition of French and Spanish translations.

In the second phase, by the time of the 5th TC in 1993, other harmonized texts were being developed (Principles of **plant quarantine**; guidelines for **PRA**). A specialist committee became necessary to sustain the increasing volume of work, hence the creation of the Committee of Experts on **Phytosanitary measures**, or CEPM. The new texts introduced new ideas, and it became clear that the Glossary needed to be revised and extended. Accordingly, a FAO Glossary Working Group was convened, with a membership largely drawn from the circle of experts who had taken part in the TCs of the previous years. After further meetings in 1994/1996, the Glossary was adopted as **ISPM 5**, passing from the CEPM to the FAO Conference. Versions in the other FAO official languages (Arabic and Chinese) were incorporated. The 1996 Glossary took its present published form, with the texts in the five languages, a multilingual index, and indications in the text of the year of first appearance, or latest revision, of each term and definition.

In the third phase, the Glossary, as **ISPM 5**, was integrated into the regular standard-setting procedures which followed from the revision of the **IPPC** in 1997. Revisions thus passed through the Interim Standards Committee (or later Standards Committee) to the Interim **Commission** on Phytosanitary measures (ICPM, or later **Commission** on Phytosanitary measures, CPM), with appropriate consultation of member governments. **ISPM 5** nevertheless remained distinct from the other **ISPMs**: it is revised every year (with respect to changes put forward for consideration); it has always to take account of new terminology appearing in other **ISPMs**; the Glossary Working Group had retained its identity and membership through many meetings. This has finally led to the replacement of the working group by a Technical Panel.

This brief recapitulation of the history of the Glossary spans the whole period through which the present arrangements for global cooperation in **plant** protection were envisaged, planned and realized. The Glossary started before any “SPS Agreement” existed, and is now thoroughly integrated in the system of **ISPMs**. Its history exemplifies the successive stages by which global cooperation has been organized and effective international consultation has been achieved.

Table 1. Principal events in the development of the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms, with details on all the meetings of the Glossary working group and Technical Panel for the Glossary.

Year	Month	Description	Place	Participants
1986	May	1 st Informal Consultation of RPPOs recommends creation of a “Core vocabulary of phytosanitary terms”. Messrs Hopper (NAPPO) and Smith (EPPO) take on the role of stewards to combine and develop work already undertaken in North America and Europe	Rome	
1988	Feb	2 nd Informal Consultation of RPPOs reviews ongoing consultations within and between NAPPO and EPPO	Rome	
1989	Sep	1 st TC of RPPOs receives draft “Core vocabulary” and comments are invited from all RPPOs to be analysed by the FAO Secretariat. English, French and Spanish versions are prepared	Rome	
1990		Publication of the “FAO Glossary of phytosanitary terms” in <i>FAO Plant Protection Bulletin</i>		
1993	May	5 th TC of RPPOs notes that the development of the “Principles of plant quarantine” and “Guidelines for PRA” (later to become ISPMs 1 and 2) calls for revision and extension of the Glossary. It recommends constitution of a formal Glossary Working group (GWG) to make recommendations to the Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary measures (CEPM), whose creation is recommended at the same meeting	Rome	
1994	Feb	1 st meeting of GWG. Numerous additions and modifications to the old text are put forward	Paris	Hedley (FAO), Hernandez (CU), Hopper (NAPPO), Ikin (FAO), Pemberton (GB), Smith (EPPO)

Year	Month	Description	Place	Participants
1994	May	1 st meeting of CEPM approves many of the proposals of the GWG but returns others for further consideration	Rome	
1995	May	2 nd meeting of CEPM decides publication of a revised Glossary	Rome	
1995	Sep	2 nd meeting of GWG makes proposals for further terms to appear in the revised Glossary	Paris	Hedley (FAO), Hopper (NAPPO), Klay (CH), Pemberton (GB), Smith (EPPO), Trujillo (MX)
1996	May	3 rd meeting of CEPM considers GWG proposals and finalizes new version. Arabic and Chinese versions are prepared	Rome	
1997		New version of the Glossary approved by the 29 th Session of FAO Conference and published as ISPM No. 5		
1997		New revised text of the IPPC approved by the 29 th Session of FAO Conference. Interim Commission on Phytosanitary measures (ICPM), created as a result of this decision, takes charge of the work programme.		
1999	Feb	3 rd meeting of GWG reviews ISPM No. 5 in the light of the new revised text of the IPPC and of terms used in recent ISPMs	Paris	Griffin (FAO), Guillén (AR), Hedley (NZ), McDonell (NAPPO), Petter (FR), Smith (EPPO)
1999	Mar	6 th meeting of CEPM in Rome approves GWG proposals, and passes them to 2 nd ICPM. Henceforth, revision of the Glossary follows ICPM rules*. Preparation of an Annotated Glossary is first suggested	Rome	
2000	Mar	4 th meeting of GWG, followed by special meeting in Bordeaux, which	Paris	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Canale (UY), Griffin (FAO), Hedley

Year	Month	Description	Place	Participants
		prepared the first supplement to the Glossary (on “Official control”). CEPM replaced by Interim Standards Committee		(NZ), Petter (FR), Smith (EPPO)
2001	Mar	5 th meeting of GWG	Paris	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Canale (UY), Griffin (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Petter (FR), Smith (EPPO)
2002	Feb	6 th meeting of GWG, followed by special meeting in Paris which prepared the second supplement to the Glossary (on “Potential economic importance”)	Paris	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Griffin (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Petter (FR), Smith (EPPO)
2003	Feb	7 th meeting of GWG	Ottawa	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Canale (UY), Griffin (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Larson (FAO), McDonnell (NAPPO), Smith (EPPO)
2004	Feb	8 th meeting of GWG. Membership extended to cover Arabic and Chinese	Paris	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Canale (UY), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Smith (EPPO), Xu Yan (CN)
2004	Oct	9 th meeting of GWG	Rome	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Canale (UY), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Smith (EPPO), Xu Yan (CN)
2005	Oct	10 th meeting of GWG (last meeting, since the GWG is converted into a Technical panel in 2006)	Rome	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Canale (UY), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Smith (EPPO), Xu Yan (CN)
2006	Mar	CPM-1 creates Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Smith (EPPO), Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Peralta (COSAVE), Wu Lifeng (CN)

Year	Month	Description	Place	Participants
2006	Oct	1 st meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Peralta (COSAVE), Smith (EPPO), Wu Lifeng (CN)
2007	Oct	2 nd meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Peralta (COSAVE), Smith (EPPO), Wu Lifeng (CN)
2008	Oct	3 rd meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary	Copenhagen	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Nordbo (DK), Peralta (COSAVE), Smith (EPPO), Wu Lifeng (CN)
2009	Jun	4 th meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary, primarily to establish a programme for checking the consistent use of terminology in ISPMs, henceforth a major activity of the TPG	Rome	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Peralta (COSAVE), Smith (EPPO)
2009	Oct	5 th meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Nordbo (DK), Peralta (COSAVE), Smith (EPPO)
2010	Oct	6 th meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Nordbo (DK), Smith (EPPO), Wang Yuxi (CN)
2011	Nov	7 th meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary. <i>Membership extended to cover Russian</i>	Rome	Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Melcho (UY), Nordbo (DK), Orlinski (EPPO), Smith (EPPO)
2012	Oct	8 th meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Melcho (UY), Moller (FAO), Ning (CN), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Orlinski

Year	Month	Description	Place	Participants
				(EPPO), Smith (EPPO)
2013	Feb	9 th meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Melcho (UY), Moller (FAO), Ning (CN), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Orlinski (EPPO), Smith (EPPO)
2014	Feb	10 th meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bloem (US), Bouhot-Delduc (FR), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Melcho (UY), Moller (FAO), Ning (CN), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Orlinski (EPPO), Smith (invited expert)
2014	Dec	11 th meeting of Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bloem (US), Bouhot-Delduc (FR), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Melcho (UY), Moller (FAO), Moreira (FAO), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Orlinski (EPPO)
2015	Dec	12 th meeting of Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bloem (US), Bouhot-Delduc (FR), Germain (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Melcho (UY), Moller (FAO), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Orlinski (EPPO), Ning (CN)
2016	Dec	13 th meeting of Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bloem (US), Bouhot-Delduc (FR), Hedley (NZ), Melcho (UY), Moller (FAO), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Orlinski (EPPO), Ning (CN)
2017	Dec	14 th meeting of Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bloem (US), Bouhot-Delduc (FR), Germain (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Melcho (UY), Moller (FAO), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Orlinski (EPPO), Ning (CN)
2018	Dec	15 th meeting of Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bouhot-Delduc (FR), Koech (KE), Melcho (UY), Ning (CN), Nordbo (DK), Omar

Year	Month	Description	Place	Participants
				(EG), Orlinski (EPPO), Ramarathnam (invited expert), Goritschnig (FAO), Kiss (FAO)
2019	Nov	16 th meeting of Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bouhot-Delduc (FR), Koech (KE), Melcho (UY), Ning (CN), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Orlinski (EPPO), Ramarathnam (CA), Shamilov (FAO), Rouen (FAO)
2020	Dec	17 th meeting of Technical Panel for the Glossary	Virtual	Bouhot-Delduc (FR), Koech (KE), Melcho (UY), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Orlinski (EPPO), Ramarathnam (CA), Shamilov (FAO), Rouen (FAO), Del Greco (FAO)
2021	Dec	18 th meeting of Technical Panel for the Glossary	Virtual	Bouhot-Delduc (FR), Koech (KE), Melcho (UY), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Ramarathnam (CA), Grebennikov (RU), Orlinski (EPPO), Shamilov (FAO), Mushegian (FAO), Del Greco (FAO)
2022	Nov	19 th meeting of Technical Panel for the Glossary	Santiago de Chile	Sepulveda (CHI), Bouhot-Delduc (FR), Koech (KE), Melcho (UY), Ji (AUS), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Ramarathnam (CA), Grebennikov (RU), Shamilov (FAO), Torella (FAO), Del Greco (FAO), Rouen (FAO)
2023	Mar	20 th meeting of Technical Panel for the Glossary	Virtual	Sepulveda (CHI), Bouhot-Delduc (FR), Koech (KE), Melcho (UY), Ji (AUS), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Ramarathnam (CA), Grebennikov (RU), Shamilov (FAO), Torella (FAO), Del Greco (FAO), Monterosa (FAO)

Year	Month	Description	Place	Participants
2023	Dec	21 st meeting of Technical Panel for the Glossary	Fortaleza, Brazil	Sepulveda (CHI), Bouhot-Delduc (FR), Koech (KE), Melcho (UY), Ji (AUS), Nordbo (DK), Ramarathnam (CA), Grebennikov (RU), Carua Guaigua (ECU), Shamilov (FAO), Torella (FAO), C. P. da Silva (BR)
2024	Nov	22 nd meeting of Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	C. P. da Silva (BR), Bouhot-Delduc (FR), Koech (KE), Melcho (UY), Xuemei (AUS), Nordbo (DK), Grebennikov (RU), Carua Guaigua (ECU), Omar (EG), Nersisyan (FAO), Torella (FAO), Stirling (FAO), Del Greco (FAO)

*In consequence, no further details are given here on approval of Glossary revisions by the Standards Committee, ICPM or CPM.