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# 植物检疫措施委员会

## 第十四届会议

2019 年 4 月 1—5 日，罗马

### 通过国际植物检疫措施标准 — 对已通过标准的文字修改：“污染”及其衍生词

议题 10.2

国际植保公约秘书处起草

## I. 引言

1. 由于已通过标准中（如：ISPM 18《辐射用作植物检疫措施的准则》）可能存在“污染”一词的用法与其在术语表中的含义不同的一些情况，标准委员会（标准委）于 2017 年 5 月把“污染”一词（对其在国际植检措施标准中用法的一致性审查）（2017-002）纳入《国际植保公约标准主题清单》。
2. 在 2017 年 12 月会议上，术语表技术小组审查了“污染”及其衍生词在国际植检措施标准中的使用情况，建议做出下列文字修改，以确保该术语及其衍生词用法一致，不会改变国际植检措施标准文本的预期含义。
3. 2018 年 5 月，标准委审议并批准了术语表技术小组提出的文字修改，以确保在已通过的国际植检措施标准中“污染”及其衍生词的用法一致。
4. 本文附件 01（仅提供英文版）列出文字修改，同时包括每条具体提案的背景和理由。

本文件可通过此页快速响应二维码读取；粮农组织采用此二维码旨在尽量减轻环境影响并倡导以更为环保的方式开展交流。  
其他文件可访问：[www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)。



## II. 决定

### 5. 提请植检委：

- 1) 注意对“污染”一词用法的修改以确保在已通过的国际植检措施标准中用法一致（英文版附件 01）。
- 2) 注意，若资金到位，所做文字修改将译成粮农组织各工作语言并纳入相关标准的各语言版本。
- 3) 同意，一旦秘书处应用上述文字修改，则各标准先前版本将废除，由新加注版本替代。

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

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

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

ISPM	ISPM SECTION	CURRENT TEXT	PROPOSED INK AMENDMENT	EXPLANATION
<i>international trade</i> )		microbial contamination.		
ISPM 36 ( <i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i> )	APPENDIX 1 Table 1	6 Pests spread by water - Use of uncontaminated water sources, free of pests	6 Pests spread by water - Use of <del>uncontaminated</del> water sources, free of pests	“Uncontaminated” is not considered to be used strictly according to the Glossary definition of “contamination”, in which “water sources” are not listed. Furthermore, the word is redundant. Rewording is suggested to avoid using “uncontaminated”.

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

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

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

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

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

ISPM	ISPM SECTION	CURRENT TEXT	PROPOSED INK AMENDMENT	EXPLANATION
	- surface mining equipment. Reconditioned or field-tested used VME are included. Pest risk is variable, but high levels of contamination may occur in this category			
ISPM 41	Appendix 2 <b>Category:</b> Used military VME, such as:	<b>Contamination notes:</b> Contaminants: soil, pests [...]	<b>Contamination notes:</b> <del>Contaminants</del> <u>Contamination by:</u> soil, pests [...]	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term “contamination”.
ISPM 41	Appendix 2 <b>Category:</b> Waste management used VME, such as:	<b>Contamination notes:</b> Organic waste debris is the main contaminant, including: soil, pests [...]	<b>Contamination notes:</b> <u>Contamination mainly by</u> organic waste debris <del>is the main contaminant</del> , including: soil, pests [...]	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term “contamination”.
ISPM 41	Appendix 2 <b>Category:</b> Deep mining used VME.	The most likely contaminants are soil and to a lesser extent pests. Pest risk is generally low unless used VME are contaminated with surface soil [...]	<del>The Contamination is</del> most likely <del>contaminants are</del> <u>by</u> soil and to a lesser extent <u>by</u> pests. Pest risk is generally low unless used VME are contaminated with surface soil [...]	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term “contamination”.
ISPM 41	Appendix 2 <b>Category:</b> Used vehicles, such as: - cars, vans, trucks, buses	<b>Contamination notes:</b> Contaminants: soil, pests [...]	<b>Contamination notes:</b> <del>Contaminants</del> <u>Contamination by:</u> soil, pests [...]	The meaning corresponds to that of the Glossary term “contamination”.