



# 植物检疫措施委员会

## 第十五届会议

2021 年 3 月 16、18 日和 4 月 1 日，线上会议

**通过国际植检措施标准**  
**— 对已通过国际植检措施标准的文字修改**

议题 9.2

《国际植保公约》秘书处编写

## I. 引言

1. 文字修改是在对已通过标准开展一致性审查的基础之上提出。植检委纳入文字修改的商定过程是为了加快少量调整速度，仅适用于技术完善，而非编辑性修改。编辑性修改和错误应提醒秘书处关注，由其记录整理，在相关标准的未来修订中加以解决。

2. 植检委第十一届会议（2016 年）注意到将国际植检措施标准英文版中的文字修改翻译并纳入联合国粮农组织其他官方语言版本的过程。这项决定支持将文字修改进行翻译，并将其纳入国际植检措施标准的联合国粮农组织其他官方语言版本。然而，只有明确财务资源，才能开展这项工作。

## II. 拟议文字修改

### A. 第 28 号国际植物检疫措施标准附件（检疫性有害生物的植检处理方法）：

#### 实蝇辐照处理 - 气调在辐照处理中的使用

1. 《国际植保公约》植检处理技术小组在 2019 年 7 月会议上讨论了缺氧对辐照效果的影响<sup>1</sup>，考虑到目前几乎所有采用的辐照处理植物检疫处理方法<sup>2</sup>都包含以下免责声明：“该辐照处理不可用于在气调条件下储存的水果和蔬菜”。唯一的例外是植检处理方法 11（缺氧条件下梨小食心虫 *Grapholita molesta* 的辐照处理），因为支持性研究已在低氧环境中测试了该处理方法。

2. 十多年前拟定第一批辐照处理方法时，植检处理技术小组决定纳入一项限制，因为当时可用的研究（Hallman 2001, 2004a, b）<sup>3</sup>表明，缺氧条件下的辐照可能会降低处理效果。

3. 多项研究表明，在非常低的氧气水平（接近 0%）下，辐照处理效果会下降，并且认为，在辐照过程中，不应允许使用非常低的氧气。然而，有人建议，由于果蝇已经在中等氧气水平下得到了很好的研究，并且 5-7%或更高的氧气水平不会

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<sup>1</sup> 2019-07 植检处理技术小组会议报告（奥地利维也纳）：<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/87681/>

<sup>2</sup> 已通过的国际植检措施标准：<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms/>

<sup>3</sup> Hallman, G J. 2001b。辐照作为植物检疫处理方法。参见：R. Molins（编辑）食品辐照：原则与应用。Wiley Interscience, 纽约，第 113-130 页。

Hallman, G J. 2004a。缺氧低温贮藏条件下苹果蛆（双翅目：实蝇科）的辐照杀虫。《经济昆虫学杂志》，97(4), 1245-8。

Hallman, G.J. 2004b。在常温和缺氧环境中对东方果实蛾（鳞翅目：卷蛾科）的电离辐照检疫处理。《经济昆虫学杂志》，97：824-827。

导致所研究果蝇的辐照处理效果的损失，这一警告可以删除（Hallman, 2004a, b; Follett 等, 2013; Srimartpirom 等, 2018; Follett 等, 2018）<sup>4</sup>。

4. 植检处理技术小组审查了联合国粮农组织/国际原子能机构/美国农业部植物检疫处理项目的初步结果，该项目针对低氧储存对植物检疫辐照防治实蝇效果的影响开展了研究。在实验室试验中，在辐照前和辐照过程中，四种实蝇在缺氧条件下的存活率没有差异。该研究结果也发表在同行评议的期刊上<sup>5</sup>，以提供技术依据。

5. 植检处理技术小组建议取消对实蝇种的限制，并指出，现有试验信息表明，缺氧条件下处理的梨小食心虫存活率为 5%，因此需要进一步考虑对其他昆虫种群（如鳞翅目）的限制。

6. 标准委同意根据植检处理技术小组建议，向植检委第十五届会议（2021 年）提交文字修改，将免责声明“该辐照处理不可用于在气调条件下储存的水果和蔬菜”从下文决定(1)中所列的已通过第 28 号《国际植检措施标准》附件中对实蝇的辐照处理部分删除。

7. 文字修改见本文件附件 01（英文版）。

#### **B. 已通过国际植检措施标准的文字修改：**

##### **使用“商品类别”及其衍生词汇**

8. 2015 年 11 月，标准委员会（标准委）将“商品类别”一词（2015-013）列入《国际植保公约标准主题清单》，因为术语表对这一词汇的定义很难理解。标准委请术语表技术小组结合电子植检证书背景下关于商品标准和商品类别的讨论审查这一词汇，并考虑将其删除。

9. 2016 年 12 月，术语表技术小组讨论了“商品类别”这一词汇。他们认为，“商品类别”定义没有价值，可以从术语表中删除。术语表技术小组同意对该词汇在标准中的使用情况开展分析，并建议对术语表中定义不同商品类别的各种词汇进行审查，以确定这些定义是带来了增值，还是产生了混淆。

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<sup>4</sup> Follett, P.A., Wall M, 和 Bailey W, 2013。气调包装对植物检疫性有害生物瓜蝇耐辐照性的影响（双翅目：实蝇科）。J. Econ. Entomol., 106 (5): 2020-2026。

Srimartpirom M、Burikam I、Limohpasmanee W、Kongratarporn T、Thannarin T、Bunsiri A 和 Follett PA。2018。芒果气调包装低剂量辐照防治东方果蝇（双翅目：实蝇科）。《经济昆虫学杂志》111(1): 135 - 140。  
Follett P.A.、Swedman A 和 Mackey B., 2018。气调包装产生的缺氧环境对甜樱桃中铃木氏果蝇辐照耐受性的影响（双翅目：果蝇科）。《经济昆虫学杂志》111(1): 141 - 145。

<sup>5</sup> Dias, V.S.; Hallman, G.J.; Martínez-Barrera, O.Y.; Hurtado, N.V.; Cardoso, A.A.S.; Parker, A.G.; Caravantes, L.A.; Rivera, C.; Araújo, A.S.; Maxwell, F.; Cáceres-Barrios, C.E.; Vreysen, M.J.B.; Myers, S.W. 气调并未削弱植物检疫辐照建议剂量对实蝇的防治效果。Insects 2020, 11, 371.

10. 2017年5月，标准委确认，术语表技术小组应审议“商品类别”这一词汇（2015-013），以及是否可以将其删除。
11. 2017年12月，术语表技术小组会议讨论了“商品类别”这一词汇，以及术语表中定义不同商品类别的其他词汇。“商品类别”在术语表的若干术语中被用作限定词（例如，“种子（作为一个商品类别）”），并出现在若干已通过的国际植检措施标准中。对已通过的国际植检措施标准作出文字修改，删除“商品类别”这个说法，很容易操作，不会影响相关标准的内涵。
12. 2018年12月，术语表技术小组审查了国际植检措施标准中“商品类别”（2018-004）词汇的使用情况，预期将该词汇从术语表的术语和定义中删除。术语表技术小组提议做出文字修改，在已通过的国际植检措施标准中删除“商品类别”，或用“商品”（2018-002）替代“商品类别”<sup>6</sup>。
13. 2019年5月，标准委审查并批准了术语表技术小组提出的“商品类别”文字修改，同意提交给植检委第十五届会议（2021年）。
14. 文字修改见本文附件02（英文版），包括每条具体提案的背景和理由。

### III. 决定

15. 提请植检委：
  - 1) 注意到对以下已通过第28号《国际植检措施标准》附件的文字修改（附件01，英文版）：
    - 植检处理方法1：墨西哥按实蝇（*Anastrepha ludens*）的辐照处理（2009年）
    - 植检处理方法2：西印度按实蝇（*Anastrepha obliqua*）的辐照处理（2009年）
    - 植检处理方法3：暗色实蝇（*Anastrepha serpentina*）的辐照处理（2009年）
    - 植检处理方法4：扎氏果实蝇（*Bactrocera jarvisi*）的辐照处理（2009年）
    - 植检处理方法5：昆士兰果实蝇（*Bactrocera tryoni*）的辐照处理（2009年）
    - 植检处理方法7：实蝇科（Tephritidae）实蝇的辐照处理（通用）（2009年）
    - 植检处理方法14：地中海实蝇（*Ceratitis capitata*）的辐照处理（2011年）
  - 2) 注意对“商品类别”一词用法的修正，以确保在已通过的国际植检措施标准中用法一致（附件02，英文版）。
  - 3) 注意，若资金到位，所做文字修改将纳入相关标准的各语言版本。
  - 4) 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。

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<sup>6</sup> 06\_SC\_2019\_May, 表1。

**Title: Ink amendments (*English only*)**

**Attachment 01: Ink amendments to irradiation treatments of Tephritid fruit flies in adopted Phytosanitary Treatments (PTs)  
(*English only*)**

Table 1: Ink amendments to remove the restriction of the use of the irradiation treatment to commodities that have been stored in modified atmosphere

ISPM	CURRENT TEXT	PROPOSED INK AMENDMENT
ISPM 28 ( <i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i> ) - PT 1 ( <i>Irradiation treatment for Anastrepha ludens</i> )	"This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...]	<del>"This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres."</del> [...]
ISPM 28 ( <i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i> ) - PT 2 ( <i>Irradiation treatment for Anastrepha obliqua</i> )	"This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...]	<del>"This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres."</del> [...]
ISPM 28 ( <i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i> ) - PT 3 ( <i>Irradiation treatment for Anastrepha serpentina</i> )	"This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...]	<del>"This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres."</del> [...]
ISPM 28 ( <i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i> ) - PT 4 ( <i>Irradiation treatment for Bactrocera jarvisi</i> )	"This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...]	<del>"This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres."</del> [...]
ISPM 28 ( <i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i> ) - PT 5 ( <i>Irradiation treatment for Bactrocera tryoni</i> )	"This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...]	<del>"This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres."</del> [...]
ISPM 28 ( <i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i> ) - PT 7 ( <i>Irradiation treatment for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (generic)</i> )	"This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...]	<del>"This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres."</del> [...]
ISPM 28 ( <i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i> ) - PT 14 ( <i>Irradiation treatment for Ceratitis capitata</i> )	"This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...]	<del>"This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres."</del> [...]

**Attachment 02: Ink amendments to ensure a consistent use of “commodity class” and its derivatives in adopted ISPMs**  
***(English only)***

Table 1: Ink amendments to ISPMs in relation to the use of “commodity class” (2018-004)

Row	ISPM	Section / para	Current text	Proposed text	Rationale
1.	13	Article 6.1 Required information (for notification)	<i>Identity of consignment.</i> Consignments should be identified by the phytosanitary certificate number if appropriate or by references to other documentation and including commodity class and scientific name (at least plant genus) for plants or plant products.	<i>Identity of consignment.</i> Consignments should be identified by the phytosanitary certificate number if appropriate or by references to other documentation and including <del>commodity class</del> commodity and scientific name (at least plant genus) for plants or plant products.	Reference to a ‘commodity’ instead of ‘commodity class’ in the documentation accompanying a consignment is enough (and even better) for consignment identification
2.	16	Article 4.2 “Intended use”	The “intended use” of plants for planting may be: - growing for direct production of other commodity classes (e.g. fruits, cut flowers, wood, grain) - to remain planted (e.g. ornamentals) - increasing the number of the same plants for planting (e.g. tubers, cuttings, seeds).	The “intended use” of plants for planting may be: - growing for direct production of other <del>commodity classes</del> commodities (e.g. fruits, cut flowers, wood, grain) - to remain planted (e.g. ornamentals) - increasing the number of the same plants for planting (e.g. tubers, cuttings, seeds).	Reference to direct production of other ‘commodities’ instead of ‘commodity classes’ is enough for specifying the “intended use” of plants for planting.
3.	16	Article 6.4 Non-compliance	Phytosanitary action taken for non-compliance with phytosanitary import requirements for RNQPs should be in accordance with the principles of non-discrimination and minimal impact. Options include: - downgrading (change commodity class or intended use) - treatment - redirection for another purpose (e.g. processing) - redirection to origin or another country - destruction.	Phytosanitary action taken for non-compliance with phytosanitary import requirements for RNQPs should be in accordance with the principles of non-discrimination and minimal impact. Options include: - downgrading (change <del>commodity class</del> commodity or intended use) - treatment - redirection for another purpose (e.g. processing) - redirection to origin or another country - destruction.	‘Change of commodity or intended use’ is clearer for understanding than ‘change commodity class or intended use’.
4.	21	Article 1.1 Intended use	The intended use of plants for planting may be: - growing for direct production of other commodity classes (e.g. fruits, cut flowers, wood, grain) - increasing the number of the same plants for planting (e.g. tubers, cuttings, seeds, rhizomes) - to remain planted (e.g. ornamentals); this includes plants that are intended to be used for amenity, aesthetic or other use.	The intended use of plants for planting may be: - growing for direct production of other <del>commodity classes</del> commodities (e.g. fruits, cut flowers, wood, grain) - increasing the number of the same plants for planting (e.g. tubers, cuttings, seeds, rhizomes) - to remain planted (e.g. ornamentals); this includes plants that are intended to be used for amenity, aesthetic or other use.	Reference to direct production of other ‘commodities’ instead of ‘commodity classes’ is enough for specifying the “intended use” of plants for planting.
5.	24	Outline of Require-ments	Equivalence generally applies to cases where phytosanitary measures already exist for a	Equivalence generally applies to cases where phytosanitary measures already exist for a specific pest	In terms of equivalence of phytosanitary measures, it is clearer for understanding

Row	ISPM	Section / para	Current text	Proposed text	Rationale
		2 <sup>nd</sup> para	specific pest associated with trade in a commodity or commodity class. Equivalence determinations are based on the specified pest risk and equivalence may apply to individual measures, a combination of measures, or integrated measures in a systems approach.	associated with trade in a commodity <del>or commodity class</del> . Equivalence determinations are based on the specified pest risk and equivalence may apply to individual measures, a combination of measures, or integrated measures in a systems approach.	to consider a ‘pest associated with trade in a commodity’ than a ‘pest associated with trade in a commodity or commodity class’.
6.	24	Article 2.3 Technical justification for equivalence 2 <sup>nd</sup> para	Although the alternative measures need to be examined, a new complete pest risk assessment may not necessarily be required since, as trade in the commodity or commodity class is already regulated, the importing country should have at least some PRA-related data.	Although the alternative measures need to be examined, a new complete pest risk assessment may not necessarily be required since, as trade in the commodity <del>or commodity class</del> already regulated, the importing country should have at least some PRA-related data.	In terms of regulation and PRA, it is more practical to consider the ‘trade in the commodity’ than the ‘trade in the commodity or commodity class’.
7.	24	Article 2.4 Non-discrimination in the application of the equivalence of phyto-sanitary measures 1 <sup>st</sup> para	The principle of non-discrimination requires that when equivalence of phytosanitary measures is granted for one exporting contracting party, this should also apply to contracting parties where the status of the relevant pest is the same and similar conditions for the same commodity or commodity class and/or pest.	The principle of non-discrimination requires that when equivalence of phytosanitary measures is granted for one exporting contracting party, this should also apply to contracting parties where the status of the relevant pest is the same and similar conditions for the same commodity <del>or commodity class</del> and/or pest.	The wording ‘similar conditions for the same commodity and/or pest’ is simpler and more precise than ‘similar conditions for the same commodity or commodity class and/or pest’ without changing the sense.
8.	24	Article 2.4 Non-discrimination in the application of the equivalence of phyto-sanitary measures 1 <sup>st</sup> para	It should be recognized that equivalence of phytosanitary measures does not, however, mean that when a specific measure is granted equivalence for one exporting contracting party, this applies automatically to another contracting party for the same commodity or commodity class or pest. Phytosanitary measures should always be considered in the context of the pest status and phytosanitary regulatory system of the exporting contracting party, including the policies and procedures.	It should be recognized that equivalence of phytosanitary measures does not, however, mean that when a specific measure is granted equivalence for one exporting contracting party, this applies automatically to another contracting party for the same commodity <del>or commodity class</del> or pest. Phytosanitary measures should always be considered in the context of the pest status and phytosanitary regulatory system of the exporting contracting party, including the policies and procedures.	The wording ‘for the same commodity or pest’ is simpler and more precise than ‘for the same commodity or commodity class or pest’ without changing the sense.
9.	24	Article 3.2 Existing measures 2 <sup>nd</sup> para	Where new commodities or commodity classes are presented for importation and no measures exist, contracting parties should refer to ISPM 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests) and ISPM 21 (Pest risk analysis for regulated non-	Where new commodities <del>or commodity classes</del> are presented for importation and no measures exist, contracting parties should refer to ISPM 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests) and ISPM 21 (Pest risk	In the context of PRA, it is more precise to consider commodities rather than ‘commodity classes’ as potential pest pathways.

Row	ISPM	Section / para	Current text	Proposed text	Rationale
			quarantine pests) for the normal PRA procedure.	analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests) for the normal PRA procedure.	
10.	38	Scope 1 <sup>st</sup> para	This standard provides guidance to assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in identifying, assessing and managing the pest risk associated with the international movement of seeds (as a commodity class).	This standard provides guidance to assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in identifying, assessing and managing the pest risk associated with the international movement of seeds (as a <del>commodity class</del> commodity).	It is proposed to replace the term ‘seeds (as a commodity class)’ by ‘seeds (as a commodity)’ in the Glossary.
11.	38	Scope 3 <sup>rd</sup> para	Under ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) seeds (as a commodity class) are intended for planting and not for consumption. Viable seeds, which are a sample of a seed lot, imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis are also addressed by this standard.	Under ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) seeds (as a <del>commodity class</del> commodity) are intended for planting and not for consumption. Viable seeds, which are a sample of a seed lot, imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis are also addressed by this standard.	It is proposed to replace the term ‘seeds (as a commodity class)’ by ‘seeds (as a commodity)’ in the Glossary.
12.	Draft ISPM on International movement of cut flowers and foliage	BACK-GROUND	Cut flowers are a short-lived commodity that may be a pathway for pest entry, although this may not always lead to establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments often involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class.	Cut flowers are a short-lived commodity that may be a pathway for pest entry, although this may not always lead to establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments often involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this <del>commodity class</del> commodity.	In terms of risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers, it is clearer for understanding to consider ‘international trade in this commodity’ than ‘international trade in this commodity class’.  It is proposed to delete the term ‘cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)’ from the Glossary.