Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

ISPM 5

ENG

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES 5

Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Produced by the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR
PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

ISPM 5

Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Produced by the Secretariat of the
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Publication history

This is not an official part of the standard

1986-05 Regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) recommended creation of a *Core vocabulary of phytosanitary terms.*

1988-02 RPPOs reviewed and approved for North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) and European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) consultation.
1989-09 RPPOs prepared draft *Core vocabulary of phytosanitary terms.*
1990 FAO published *FAO Glossary of phytosanitary terms*; FAO Plant Protection Bulletin 38(1).
1991-05 TC-RPPOs endorsed topic *Glossary phytosanitary terms* (1991-001).
1993-05 TC-RPPOs revised terms and recommended to establish working group for the *FAO Glossary* (GWG).
1994-02 1st meeting of the GWG.
1994-03 CEPM-1 revised text and agreed to add new terms.
1995-05 CEPM-2 decided publication of revised *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* as an ISPM.
1996-05 CEPM-3 revised text of *Glossary of phytosanitary terms.*
1997-10 CEPM-4 revised the text and 29th Session of the FAO Conference approved **the glossary.**

1999-02 GWG revised the glossary.
1999-05 CEPM-6 revised the glossary and recommended for adoption.
1999-10 ICPM-2 adopted **ISPM 5**. 1999.

1999-09 GWG revised standard.
2000-05 ISC-1 revised standard and approved for consultation.
2000-06 Consultation.
2000-11 ISC-2 revised standard for adoption.
2001-04 ICPM-3 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2001.

2000-03 and 2001-03 GWG revised standard.
2001-05 ISC-3 approved Specification 1 *Review and updating of the glossary of phytosanitary terms*.
2001-05 ISC-3 revised standard and approved for consultation.
2001-06 Consultation.
2001-11 ISC-4 revised standard for adoption.
2002-03 ICPM-4 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2002.

2002-02 GWG revised standard.
2002-05 Standards Committee (SC) revised standard and approved for consultation.
2002-06 Sent for consultation.
2002-11 SC revised standard for adoption.
2003-04 ICPM-5 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2003.

2003-02 GWG revised standard.
2003-05 SC-7 agreed recommendations by TPG.
2003-09 GWG revised standard.
2003-11 SC revised standard and requested to add new terms on ISPMs.
2004-02 GWG revised standard.
2004-04 SC revised standard and approved for consultation.
2004-06 Consultation.
2004-11 SC revised standard for adoption.
2005-04 ICPM-7 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2005.

2004-10 & 2005-10 GWG revised standard.
2006-05 SC revised standard and approved for consultation.
2006-06 Consultation.
2006-11 SC revised standard for adoption.
2007-03 CPM-2 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2007.

2006-03 CPM-1 created the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG).
2006-10 1st meeting of the TPG. TPG revised standard.
2007-05 SC revised standard and approved for consultation.
2007-06 Consultation.
2007-11 SC approved draft to be submitted for adoption.
2008-04 CPM-3 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2008.

2007-10 TPG revised standard.
2008-05 SC-7 revised standard and approved for Consultation.
2008-06 Consultation.
2008-11 SC approved draft to be submitted for adoption.
2009-03 CPM-4 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2009.

2008-10 TPG revised standard.
2009-05 SC revised standard and approved for Consultation.
2009-06 Consultation.
2009-11 SC approved draft to be submitted for adoption.
2010-03 CPM-5 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2010.

2010-03 CPM-5 *noted* and IPPC Secretariat applied ink amendments to Supplement 1 (English version).
2011-03 CPM-6 *noted* and IPPC Secretariat applied ink amendments to: “efficacy (of a treatment)”, “establishment”, “introduction”, “spread”, “regulated area”, “consignment”, “inspection”, “quarantine”, and Supplement 1, 4 (English version).

2009-06 TPG started reviewing adopted standards for consistency in the use of terms.
2010-10 TPG drafted amendments.
2011-05 SC revised draft and approved for consultation.
2011-06 Consultation.
2011-11 SC approved draft to be submitted for adoption.
2012-03 CPM-7 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2012.

2013-03 CPM-8 *noted* and IPPC Secretariat applied ink amendments to: “release (into the environment)”, “corrective action plan (in an area)”, “endangered area”, “official control”, “pest risk (for quarantine pests)”, “pest risk (for regulated non-quarantine pests)”, “pest risk assessment (for quarantine pests)”, “pest risk assessment (for regulated non-quarantine pests)”, “pest risk management (for regulated non-quarantine pests)”, “phytosanitary measure”, “plant quarantine”, “phytosanitary regulation”, “regulated area”, “regulated non-quarantine pest”, and Supplement 2 (English version).

2012-10 TPG drafted amendments.
2013-06 Consultation.
2014-05 SC-7 approved draft for substantial concerns commenting period (SCCP).
2014-06 SCCP.
2014-11 SC approved draft to be submitted for adoption.
2015-03 CPM-10 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2015.

2015-03 CPM-10 *noted* and IPPC Secretariat applied ink amendments to the terms: “bulbs and tubers”, “cut flowers and branches”, “fruits and vegetables”, “grain”, “plants in vitro”, “seeds”, “wood”.
2015-05 IPPC Secretariat corrected a mistake introduced in the definition of “pest free area” and “area of low pest prevalence”.

2013-02 TPG drafted amendments.
2014-05 SC revised draft and approved for consultation.
2014-07 Consultation.
2015-05 SC-7 approved for SCCP.
2015-06 SCCP.
2015-11 SC approved draft to be submitted for adoption.
2016-04 CPM-11 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2016.

2016-04 IPPC Secretariat adjusted the sources of definitions to not include “revision” for ink amendments following TPG 2015-12 decision.
2017-04 CPM noted and IPPC Secretariat applied ink amendments to the term “practically free” and to replace “protected area” with “regulated area”, as appropriate.

2014-12 TPG drafted amendments for approval by SC in 2015.
2015-05 SC reviewed and approved for consultation.
2015-12 TPG drafted amendments for approval by SC in 2016.
2016-05 SC approved for first consultation.
2016-07 First consultation.
2016-12 TPG reviewed consultation comments and adjusted the draft 2016 amendments; also recommended that revision of “endangered area” be withdrawn from draft 2016 amendments because “endangered area” is defined in Article II of IPPC and the original definition is not incorrect. The misunderstandings that the revision could address are not sufficiently important to merit an “agreed interpretation” of the term. Instead, the Explanatory document on ISPM 5 (the “Annotated Glossary”), note 1, will be adjusted to clarify that the term “endangered area” should not be misinterpreted to mean an environmentally protected area in the ecological conservation sense.
2017-05 SC-7 approved for second consultation.
2017-10 Steward revised draft amendments based on comments.
2017-11 SC reviewed and recommended the draft 2015 and 2016 amendments to the CPM for adoption.
2018-04 CPM-13 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2018.

2018-04 CPM noted and IPPC Secretariat applied ink amendment to the term “detention”.
2019-01 IPPC Secretariat updated the glossary terms under revision (indicated by a *).

2016-12 TPG drafted amendments.
2017-05 SC approved for first consultation.
2017-07 First consultation.
2017-12 TPG revised.
2018-05 SC-7 approved for second consultation.
2018-7 Second consultation.
2018-10 TPG Steward and Assistant Steward revised.
2018-11 SC approved draft to be submitted for adoption.
2019-04 CPM-14 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2019.

2019-06 IPPC Secretariat fixed a typo in the glossary term “survey”.

2017-12 TPG drafted amendments.
2018-05 SC approved for first consultation.
2018-07 First consultation.
2018-12 TPG revised.
2019-05 SC-7 revised and approved for second consultation.
2019-07 Second consultation.
2019-10 TPG Steward and Assistant Steward revised.
2019-11 SC approved draft to be submitted for adoption.
2021-03 CPM-15 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2021.

2021-04 IPPC Secretariat corrected some minor typographical errors and updated punctuation and citation style to align with FAO style.
2021-05 IPPC Secretariat fixed a typo in the glossary term “wood (as a commodity)”.

2018-12 TPG drafted amendments for approval by SC in 2019.
2019-05 SC reviewed and approved for first consultation.
2019-11 TPG drafted amendments for approval by SC in 2020.
2020-04 SC revised 2020 amendments via Online Comment System and approved for first consultation (2020_eSC_May_17).
2020-07 First consultation.
2020-12 TPG revised.
2021-05 SC-7 approved for second consultation.
2021-07 Second consultation.
2021-11 SC approved draft to be submitted for adoption.
2022-04 CPM-16 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2022.

2022-04 CPM-16 *noted* and IPPC Secretariat applied ink amendments to the term “area of low pest prevalence”.
2022-06 IPPC Secretariat fixed a term in the “Adoption” section.

2022-07 IPPC Secretariat fixed a typo in the “detection survey” definition.

2021-01 TPG proposed amendments.
2021-05 SC revised 2021 amendments via Online Comment System and approved for first consultation.
2021-07 First consultation.
2021-12 TPG revised.
2022-05 SC-7 revised via Online Comment System and approved for second consultation.
2022-07 Second consultation.
2022-11 SC approved draft to be submitted for adoption.
2023-03 CPM-17 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2023.

2023-04 IPPC Secretariat corrected minor typographical errors (including application of italics and subscript to “D_{min}”) and updated capitalization, punctuation and citation style to align with new IPPC style.

2023-07 IPPC Secretariat corrected a typographical error in the definition of the term “emergency measure”.

2021-12 TPG proposed 2022 amendments.
2022-05 SC revised amendments via Online Comment System and approved for first consultation.
2022-07 First consultation.
2022-11 SC reviewed 2021 amendments “general surveillance”, “specific surveillance”, “surveillance”, “inspection”, “test” and “release (of a consignment)”; referred “test” and “inspection” to TPG (and then SC-7) for review; and referred “general surveillance”, “specific surveillance”, “surveillance” and “release (of a consignment)” to SC-7 for review.
2022-12 and 2023-03 TPG reviewed and drafted recommendations to SC-7 on 2021 amendments.
2023-05 SC-7 approved 2022 amendments for second consultation; approved 2021 amendments “general surveillance”, “surveillance” and “test” for third consultation as part of 2022 amendments; and recommended that SC submit for adoption “specific surveillance”, “release (of a consignment)” and “inspection”.
2023-07 Second and third consultation.
2023-10 TPG steward and assistant steward reviewed second and third consultation comments and provided recommendations to SC.
2023-11 SC revised and approved for adoption.
2024-04 CPM-18 adopted revised **ISPM 5**. 2024.

2024-04 IPPC Secretariat updated bibliographic style to align with new FAO style and corrected minor typographical errors (application of bold to “debarked wood”, “infest”, “official” and “treatment”, and derivatives, in definitions).

2024-07 IPPC Secretariat applied ink amendments as *noted* by CPM-18 (2024).

Supplement 1
1999-10 ICPM-2 added topic *Official control* (1999-002).
2000-03 Expert working group (EWG) developed draft text.

2000-05 ISC-1 revised draft text and approved for consultation.
2000-06 Consultation.
2000-11 ISC-2 approved draft to be submitted for adoption.
2001-04 ICPM-3 adopted Supplement 1 to ISPM 5.
ISPM 5. Supplement 1. *Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concept of official control for regulated pests* (2001).

2005-03 ICPM-7 added the topic *Not widely distributed* (2005-008) (supplement to ISPM 5: *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).
2006-05 SC approved Specification 33.
2008-05 SC-7 reviewed draft.
2011-05 SC approved for consultation.
2011-06 Consultation.
2011-11 TPG reviewed comments.
2011-11 SC approved draft supplement to ISPM.
2012-03 CPM-7 adopted revised Supplement 1 to ISPM 5.
ISPM 5. Supplement 1. *Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concepts of "official control" and "not widely distributed"* (2012).

Supplement 2
2001-04 ICPM-3 added topic *Defining economic importance* (2001-004).
2002-02 GWG developed draft text.
2002-05 SC revised draft text and approved for consultation.
2002-06 Consultation.
2002-11 SC revised draft text for adoption.
2003-04 ICPM-5 adopted Supplement 2 to ISPM 5.
ISPM 5. Supplement 2. *Guidelines on the understanding of* "*potential economic importance*" *and related terms including reference to environmental considerations* (2003).

Appendix 1
2005-03 ICPM-7 IPPC and CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) secretariats decided cooperation programme.
2006-04 CPM-1 agreed to assess progress on the work programme (2006-033).
2006-10 TPG developed draft text.
2007-05 SC requested TPG to develop draft text *CBD terms.*
2007-10 TPG developed draft text.
2008-05 SC revised draft text and approved for consultation.
2008-06 Consultation.
2008-11 SC revised draft text for adoption.
2009-03 CPM-4 adopted Appendix 1 to ISPM 5.
ISPM 5. **Appendix 1**. *Terminology of the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to the Glossary of phytosanitary terms* (2009).

Publication history last updated: 2024-07

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Adoption

This standard was first recommended for publication as an international standard by the FAO Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures in 1996, and published in 1997. The first version of the glossary as ISPM 5 was adopted by the Second Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 1999. It has undergone repeated modifications since then. The current edition of ISPM 5 arises from amendments adopted by the Eighteenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2024.

Supplement 1 was first adopted by the Third Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2001. The first revision of Supplement 1 was adopted by the Seventh Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2012. Supplement 2 was adopted by the Fifth Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2003. Appendix 1 was adopted by the Fourth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March–April 2009.

INTRODUCTION

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.

References

The references below correspond to the approval of terms and definitions, as indicated in the definitions. For ISPMs, they do not indicate the most recent version (which is available on the IPP at https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms).

CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity). 2000. *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity*. Montreal, CBD Secretariat.

CEPM. 1996. *Report of the Third Meeting of the FAO Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 13–17 May 1996*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 1997. *Report of the Fourth Meeting of the FAO Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 6–10 October 1997*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 1998. *Report of the Fifth Meeting of the FAO Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 11–14 May 1998*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 1999. *Report of the Sixth Meeting of the Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, Italy: 17–21 May 1999*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

CPM. 2007. *Report of the Second Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 26–30 March 2007*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 2008. *Report of the Third Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 7–11 April 2008*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 2009. *Report of the Fourth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 30 March–3 April 2009.* IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 2012. *Report of the Seventh Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 19–23 March 2012.* IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 2013. *Report of the Eighth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, 8-12 April 2013.* IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 2015. *Report of the Tenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 16–20 March 2015.* IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 2016. *Report of the Eleventh Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 4–8 March 2016.* IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 2018. *Report of the Thirteenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 16–20 April 2018.* IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 2019. *Report of the Fourteenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 1–5 April 2019.* IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 2021. *Report of the Fifteenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 16 March, 18 March and 1 April 2021.* IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 2022. *Report of the Sixteenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 5 April, 7 April and 21 April 2022.* IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 2023. *Report of the Seventeenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 27–31 March 2023.* IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 2024. *Report of the Eighteenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 15–19 April 2024.* IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

FAO. 1990. FAO Glossary of phytosanitary terms. *FAO Plant Protection Bulletin*, 38(1): 5–23. [current equivalent: ISPM 5]

FAO. 1995. *See ISPM 5, 1995*.

ICPM. 2001. *Report of the Third Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 2–6 April 2001*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 2002. *Report of the Fourth Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 11–15 March 2002*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 2003. *Report of the Fifth Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 07–11 April 2003*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

—— 2005. *Report of the Seventh Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 4–7 April 2005*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

IPPC Secretariat. 1997. *International Plant Protection Convention*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISO/IEC. 1991. *ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991, General terms and their definitions concerning standardization and related activities*. Geneva, International Organization for Standardization, International Electrotechnical Commission.

ISPM 2. 2007. *Framework for pest risk analysis*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 3. 1995. *Code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO. [published 1996]

ISPM 3. 2005. *Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 5. 1995. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO. [published 1996]

ISPM 8. 1998. *Determination of pest status in an area*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 10. 1999. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 11. 2001. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 11. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 14. 2002. *The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 15. 2002. *Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 16. 2002. *Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 17. 2002. *Pest reporting.* IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 18. 2003. *Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 20. 2004. *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 21. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests.* IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 22. 2005. *Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 23. 2005. *Guidelines for inspection*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 24. 2005. *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 25. 2006. *Consignments in transit*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 27. 2006. *Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

ISPM 28. 2007. *Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO.

WTO (World Trade Organization). 1994. *Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*. Geneva.

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 Eighteenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM, 2024). 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.

PHYTOSANITARY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

** Indicates that the term, at the time of publishing, is on the work programme of the Technical Panel for the Glossary which means the terms or definitions may be revised or deleted in the future.*

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)]
area endangered	See **endangered area**
area of low pest prevalence	An **area**, whether all of a country, part of a country, or all or parts of several countries, as identified 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]
bark	The layer of a woody trunk, branch or root outside the cambium [CPM, 2008]
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]
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]
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]
commission	The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures established under Article XI [IPPC, 1997]
commodity	A type of **plant**, **plant product** or other article being moved for trade or other purpose [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
commodity pest list	A list of **pests** present in an **area** which may be associated with a specific **commodity** [CEPM, 1996; revised CPM, 2015]

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]
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]
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"]
containment	Application of **phytosanitary measures** in and around an **infested area** to prevent **spread** of a **pest** [FAO, 1995]
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]
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]
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"]
delimiting survey	**Survey** conducted to establish the boundaries of an **area** considered to be **infested** by or **free from** a **pest** [FAO, 1990]

detection survey	**Survey** conducted to determine the presence or absence of **pests** [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CPM, 2022]
detention	Keeping a **consignment** in **official** custody or confinement, as a **phytosanitary measure** [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2005]
devitalization	A procedure rendering **plants** or **plant products** incapable of germination, growth or further reproduction [ICPM, 2001]
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]
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]
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]
efficacy (of a **treatment)**	A defined, measurable, and reproducible effect by a prescribed **treatment** [ISPM 18, 2003]
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]
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]
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]
entry (of a **consignment**)	Movement of a **consignment** through a **point of entry** into an **area** [FAO, 1995]
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]
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 CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO, 1994); ISPM 24, 2005]
eradication	Application of **phytosanitary measures** to eliminate a **pest** from an **area** [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly "eradicate"]

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"]
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]
find free	To **inspect** a **consignment**, **field** or **place of production** and consider it to be **free from** a specific **pest** [FAO, 1990]
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; CEPM, 1999]
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]
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]
grain (as a **commodity**)	Seeds (in the botanical sense) for processing or consumption, but not for **planting** [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; CPM, 2016; CPM, 2021]
growing medium	Any material in which **plant** roots are growing or intended for that purpose [FAO, 1990]
growing period	Period when a **plant** species actively grows in an **area**, **place of production** or **production site** [ICPM, 2003; revised CPM, 2019]
habitat	Part of an **ecosystem** with conditions in which an organism is naturally present or can establish [ICPM, 2005; revised CPM, 2015]
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]
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]
host pest list	A list of **pests** that **infest** a **plant** species, globally or in an **area** [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]
host range	Species capable, under natural conditions, of sustaining a specific **pest** or other organism [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 3, 2005]

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]
import permit	**Official** document authorizing importation of a **commodity** in accordance with specified **phytosanitary import requirements** [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; ICPM, 2005]
inactivation	Rendering microorganisms incapable of development [ISPM 18, 2003]
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]
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]
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"]
inspector	Person authorized by a **national plant protection organization** to discharge its functions [FAO, 1990]
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]
intended use	Declared purpose for which **plants**, **plant products** or other articles are imported, produced or used [ISPM 16, 2002; revised CPM, 2009]
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]
interception (of a **pest**)	The detection of a **pest** during **inspection** or **testing** of an imported **consignment** [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]
intermediate quarantine	**Quarantine** in a country other than the **country of origin** or destination [CEPM, 1996]
International Plant Protection Convention	International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990]
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]
introduction (of a **pest**)	The **entry** of a **pest** resulting in its **establishment** [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 2, 1995; IPPC, 1997]

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**, as deposited in 1951 with FAO in Rome and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
irradiation	**Treatment** with any type of ionizing radiation [ISPM 18, 2003]
ISPM	**International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures** [CEPM, 1996; revised ICPM, 2001]
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]
lot	A number of units of a single **commodity**, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin etc., forming part of a **consignment** [FAO, 1990]
minimum absorbed dose (D_{min})	The localized minimum **absorbed dose** within the **process load** [ISPM 18, 2003]
modern biotechnology	The application of: a. *in vitro* 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)]
monitoring	An **official** ongoing process to verify phytosanitary situations [CEPM, 1996]
monitoring survey	Ongoing **survey** to verify the characteristics of a **pest** population [ISPM 4, 1995]
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)"]
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]
NPPO	**National plant protection organization** [FAO, 1990; ICPM, 2001]

official	Established, authorized or performed by a **national plant protection organization** [FAO, 1990]
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]
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]
packaging	Material used in supporting, protecting or carrying a **commodity** [ISPM 20, 2004]
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]
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]
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]
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]
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]
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]
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]

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]
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]
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]
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]
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]
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]
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]
PFA	**Pest free area** [ISPM 2, 1995; revised ICPM, 2001]
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]
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]
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]
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]

The agreed interpretation of the term phytosanitary measure accounts 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).

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]
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]
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]
place of production	Any premises or collection of **fields** operated as a single production or farming unit [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999; CPM, 2015]
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"]
plant protection organization (national)	See **national plant protection organization**
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]
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]
plants for planting	**Plants** intended to remain **planted**, to be **planted** or **replanted** [FAO, 1990]
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]
PRA	**Pest risk analysis** [ISPM 2, 1995; revised ICPM, 2001]
PRA area	**Area** in relation to which a **pest risk analysis** is conducted [ISPM 2, 1995]
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]

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]
production site	A defined part of a **place of production**, that is managed as a separate unit for phytosanitary purposes [CPM, 2015]
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]
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]
quarantine area	An **area** within which a **quarantine pest** is present and is being **officially controlled** [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
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]
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]
raw wood	**Wood** which has not undergone processing or **treatment** [ISPM 15, 2002]
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"]
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]
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)"]

regional standards	**Standards** established by a **regional plant protection organization** for the guidance of the members of that organization [IPPC, 1997]
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]
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]
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]
regulated pest	A **quarantine pest** or a **regulated non-quarantine pest** [IPPC, 1997]
release (into the environment)	Intentional liberation of an organism into the environment [ISPM 3, 1995]
release (of a **consignment**)	Authorization for **entry** of a **consignment** after completion of the **compliance procedure** [FAO, 1995; revised CPM, 2024]
replanting	See **planting**
required response	A specified level of effect for a **treatment** [ISPM 18, 2003]
RNQP	**Regulated non-quarantine pest** [ISPM 16, 2002]
round wood	**Wood** not sawn longitudinally, carrying its natural rounded surface, with or without **bark** [FAO, 1990]
RPPO	**Regional plant protection organization** [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
sawn wood	**Wood** sawn longitudinally, with or without its natural rounded surface with or without **bark** [FAO, 1990]
secretary	**Secretary** of the **commission** appointed pursuant to Article XII [IPPC, 1997]
seeds (as a **commodity**)	Seeds (in the botanical sense) for **planting** [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; CPM, 2016; CPM, 2021]
SIT	**sterile insect technique** [ISPM 3, 2005]
specific surveillance	An **official** process whereby information on **pests** in an **area** is obtained through **surveys** [CPM, 2024]
spread (of a **pest**)	Expansion of the geographical distribution of a **pest** within an **area** [ISPM 2, 1995]

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]
suppression	The application of **phytosanitary measures** in an **infested area** to reduce **pest** populations [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999]
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]
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]
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]
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]
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]
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]
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]
treatment schedule	The critical parameters of a **treatment** which need to be met to achieve the intended outcome (i.e. the killing, **inactivation** or removal of **pests**, or rendering **pests** infertile, or **devitalization**) at a stated **efficacy** [ISPM 28, 2007]
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]
wood packaging material	**Wood** or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting or carrying a **commodity** (includes **dunnage**) [ISPM 15, 2002]

This supplement was first adopted by the Third Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2001. The first revision of this supplement was adopted by the Seventh Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2012.

The supplement is a prescriptive part of the standard.

SUPPLEMENT 1: Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concepts of "official control" and "not widely distributed"

INTRODUCTION

Scope

This supplement provides guidance on:

- the official control of regulated pests; and
- determination of when a pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed, for the decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest.

References

The present standard refers to ISPMs. ISPMs are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP – https://www.ippc.int).

Definition

Official control is defined as:

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.

BACKGROUND

The words "present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled" express an essential concept in the definition of quarantine pest. According to that definition, a quarantine pest must always be of potential economic importance to an endangered area. In addition, it must either meet the criterion of not being present in that area or it must meet the combined criteria of being present but not widely distributed and subject to official control.

The *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* defines official as "established, authorized or performed by an NPPO" and control as "suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population". However, for phytosanitary purposes, the concept of *official control* is not adequately expressed by the combination of these two definitions.

The purpose of this supplement is to describe more precisely the interpretation of:

- the concept of official control and its application in practice for quarantine pests that are present in an area as well as for regulated non-quarantine pests; and
- the concept of "present but not widely distributed and under official control" for quarantine pests.

"Not widely distributed" is not a term included in the description of pest status listed in ISPM 8.

REQUIREMENTS

1. General requirements

Official control is subject to ISPM 1, in particular the principles of non-discrimination, transparency, equivalence of phytosanitary measures and pest risk analysis.

1.1 Official control

Official control includes:

- eradication and/or containment in the infested area(s);
- surveillance in the endangered area(s);
- restrictions related to the movement into and within the regulated area(s) including phytosanitary measures applied at import.

All official control programmes have elements that are mandatory. At minimum, programme evaluation and pest surveillance are required in official control programmes to determine the need for and effect of control to justify phytosanitary measures applied at import for the same purpose. Phytosanitary measures applied at import should be consistent with the principle of non-discrimination (see section 2.2 below).

For quarantine pests, eradication and containment may have an element of suppression. For regulated non-quarantine pests, suppression may be used to avoid unacceptable economic impact as it applies to the intended use of plants for planting.

1.2 Not widely distributed

"Not widely distributed" is a concept referring to a pest's occurrence and distribution within an area. A pest may be categorized as present and widely distributed in an area or not widely distributed, or absent. In pest risk analysis (PRA), the determination of whether a pest is not widely distributed is carried out in the pest categorization step. Transience means that a pest is not expected to establish and therefore is not relevant to the concept of "not widely distributed".

In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, the importing country should define the infested area(s) and the endangered area(s). When a quarantine pest is considered not widely distributed, this means that the pest is limited to parts of its potential distribution and there are areas free from the pest that are at risk of economic loss from its introduction or spread. These endangered areas do not need to be contiguous but may consist of several distinct parts. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and delimitation of the endangered areas should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.

The area in which the pest is not widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact applies (i.e. the endangered area) and where the pest is under or being considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution, and placing that pest under official control, is typically made with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to regulate a pest as a quarantine pest in parts of a country rather than in the whole country. It is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in determining phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest establishment and spread, such as large countries in which specified crops are restricted by climate to well-defined areas.

1.3 Decision to apply official control

A national plant protection organization (NPPO) may choose whether or not to officially control a pest of potential economic importance that is present but not widely distributed, taking into account relevant factors from PRA, for example the costs and benefits of regulating the specific pest, and the technical and logistical ability to control the pest within the defined area. If the pest is not subjected to official control, it does not then qualify as a quarantine pest.

2. Specific requirements

The specific requirements to be met relate to pest risk analysis, technical justification, non-discrimination, transparency, enforcement, mandatory nature of official control, area of application, and NPPO authority and involvement in official control.

2.1 Technical justification

Domestic requirements and phytosanitary import requirements should be technically justified and result in non-discriminatory phytosanitary measures.

Application of the definition of a quarantine pest requires knowledge of potential economic importance, potential distribution and official control programmes (ISPM 2). The categorization of a pest as present and widely distributed or present but not widely distributed is determined in relation to its potential distribution. This potential distribution represents the areas where the pest could become established if given the opportunity, i.e. its hosts are present and environmental factors such as climate and soil are favourable. ISPM 11 provides guidance on the factors to be considered in assessing the probability of establishment and spread when conducting a pest risk analysis. In the case of a pest that is present but not widely distributed, the assessment of potential economic importance should relate to the areas where the pest is not established.

Surveillance should be used to determine the distribution of a pest in an area as a basis for the further consideration of whether the pest is not widely distributed. ISPM 6 provides guidance on surveillance, and includes provisions on transparency. Biological factors such as pest life cycle, means of dispersal and rate of reproduction may influence the design of surveillance programmes, the interpretation of survey data and the level of confidence in the categorization of a pest as not widely distributed. The distribution of a pest in an area is not a static condition. Changing conditions or new information may necessitate reconsideration of whether a pest is not widely distributed.

2.2 Non-discrimination

The principle of non-discrimination between domestic requirements and phytosanitary import requirements is fundamental. In particular, requirements for imports should not be more stringent than the effect of official control in an importing country. There should therefore be consistency between domestic requirements and phytosanitary import requirements for a defined pest:

- Import requirements should not be more stringent than domestic requirements.
- Domestic and import requirements should be the same or have an equivalent effect.
- Mandatory elements of domestic and import requirements should be the same.
- The intensity of inspection of imported consignments should be the same as equivalent processes in domestic control programmes.
- In the case of non-compliance, the same or equivalent phytosanitary actions should be taken on imported consignments as are taken domestically.
- If a tolerance level is applied within a domestic official control programme, the same tolerance level should be applied to equivalent imported material. In particular, if no action is taken in the domestic official control programme because the pest incidence does not exceed the tolerance level concerned, then no action should be taken for an imported consignment if the pest incidence does not exceed that same tolerance level. Compliance with import tolerance levels is generally determined by inspection or testing at entry, whereas compliance with the tolerance level for domestic consignments should be determined at the last point where official control is applied.
- If downgrading or reclassifying is permitted within a domestic official control programme, similar options should be available for imported consignments.

2.3 Transparency

Domestic requirements for official control and the phytosanitary import requirements should be documented and made available, on request.

2.4 Enforcement

The domestic enforcement of official control programmes should be equivalent to the enforcement of phytosanitary import requirements. Enforcement should include:

- a legal basis;
- operational implementation;
- evaluation and review;
- phytosanitary action in the case of non-compliance.

2.5 Mandatory nature of official control

Official control is mandatory in the sense that all persons involved are legally bound to perform the actions required. The scope of official control programmes for quarantine pests is completely mandatory (e.g. procedures for eradication campaigns), whereas the scope for regulated non-quarantine pests is mandatory only in certain circumstances (e.g. official certification programmes).

2.6 Area of application

An official control programme can be applied at national, subnational or local area level. The area of application of official control measures should be specified. Any phytosanitary import requirements should have the same effect as the domestic requirements for official control.

2.7 NPPO authority and involvement in official control

Official control should:

- be established or recognized by the contracting party or the NPPO under appropriate legislative authority;
- be performed, managed, supervised or, at minimum, audited/reviewed by the NPPO;
- have enforcement assured by the contracting party or the NPPO;
- be modified, terminated or lose official recognition by the contracting party or the NPPO.

Responsibility and accountability for official control programmes rests with the contracting party. Agencies other than the NPPO may be responsible for aspects of official control programmes, and certain aspects of official control programmes may be the responsibility of subnational authorities or the private sector. The NPPO should be fully aware of all aspects of official control programmes in its country.

This supplement was adopted by the Fifth Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2003.
The supplement is a prescriptive part of the standard.

SUPPLEMENT 2: Guidelines on the understanding of "potential economic importance" and related terms including reference to environmental considerations

1. Purpose and scope

These guidelines provide the background and other relevant information to clarify *potential economic importance* and related terms, so that such terms are clearly understood and their application is consistent with the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). These guidelines also show the application of certain economic principles as they relate to the IPPC's objectives, in particular in protecting uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems with respect to invasive alien species that are pests.

These guidelines clarify that the IPPC:

- can account for environmental concerns in economic terms using monetary or non-monetary values;
- asserts that market impacts are not the sole indicator of pest impact;
- maintains the right of contracting parties to adopt phytosanitary measures with respect to pests for which the economic damage caused to plants, plant products or ecosystems within an area cannot be easily quantified.

They also clarify, with respect to pests, that the scope of the IPPC covers the protection of cultivated plants in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems.

2. Background

The IPPC has historically maintained that the adverse consequences of pests, including those concerning uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems, are measured in economic terms. References to the terms *economic effects*, *economic impacts*, *potential economic importance* and *economically unacceptable impact* and the use of the word *economic* in the IPPC and in ISPMs has resulted in some misunderstanding of the application of such terms and of the focus of the IPPC.

The scope of the convention applies to the protection of wild flora resulting in an important contribution to the conservation of biological diversity. However, it has been misinterpreted that the IPPC is only commercially focused and limited in scope. It has not been clearly understood that the IPPC can account for environmental concerns in economic terms. This has created issues of consistency with other agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

3. Economic terms and environmental scope of the IPPC and ISPMs

The economic terms found in the IPPC and ISPMs may be categorized as follows.

Terms requiring judgement to support policy decisions:

- potential economic importance (in the definition for quarantine pest);
- economically unacceptable impact (in the definition for regulated non-quarantine pest);
- economically important loss (in the definition for endangered area).

Terms related to evidence that supports the above judgements:

- limit the economic impact (in the definition for phytosanitary regulation and the agreed interpretation of phytosanitary measure);
- economic evidence (in the definition for pest risk analysis);

- *cause economic damage* (in Article VII.3 of the IPPC, 1997);
- direct and indirect *economic impacts* (in ISPM 11 and ISPM 16);
- economic consequences and potential economic consequences (in ISPM 11);
- commercial consequences and non-commercial consequences (in ISPM 11).

ISPM 11 notes in section 2.1.1.5 with respect to pest categorization, that there should be a clear indication that the pest is likely to have an unacceptable economic impact, including environmental impact, in the PRA area. Section 2.3 of the standard describes the procedure for assessing potential economic consequences of a pest introduction. Pest effects may be considered to be direct or indirect. Section 2.3.2.2 addresses analysis of commercial consequences. Section 2.3.2.4 provides guidance on the assessment of the non-commercial and environmental consequences of pest introduction. It acknowledges that certain types of effects may not apply to an existing market that can be easily identified, but it goes on to state that the impacts could be approximated with an appropriate non-market valuation method. This section notes that if a quantitative measurement is not feasible, then this part of the assessment should at least include a qualitative analysis and an explanation of how the information is used in the PRA. Environmental or other undesirable effects of control measures are covered in section 2.3.1.2 (Indirect pest effects) as part of the analysis of potential economic consequences. Where a pest risk is found to be unacceptable, section 3.4 provides guidance on the selection of pest risk management options, including measurements of cost-effectiveness, feasibility and least trade restrictiveness.

In April 2001 the ICPM recognized that under the IPPC's existing mandate, to take account of environmental concerns, further clarification should include consideration of the following five proposed points relating to potential environmental risks of pests:

- reduction or elimination of endangered (or threatened) native plant species;
- reduction or elimination of a keystone plant species (a species which plays a major role in the maintenance of an ecosystem);
- reduction or elimination of a plant species which is a major component of a native ecosystem;
- causing a change to plant biological diversity in such a way as to result in ecosystem destabilization;
- resulting in control, eradication or management programmes that would be needed if a quarantine pest was introduced, and impacts of such programmes (e.g. pesticides, non-indigenous predators or parasites) on biological diversity.

Thus it is clear, with respect to plant pests, that the scope of the IPPC covers the protection of cultivated plants in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems.

4. Economic considerations in PRA

4.1 Types of economic effect

In PRA, economic effects should not be interpreted to be only market effects. Goods and services not sold in commercial markets can have economic value, and economic analysis encompasses much more than the study of market goods and services. The use of the term *economic effects* provides a framework in which a wide variety of effects (including environmental and social effects) may be analysed. Economic analysis uses a monetary value as a measure to allow policy makers to compare costs and benefits from different types of goods and services. This does not preclude the use of other tools such as qualitative and environmental analyses that may not use monetary terms.

4.2 Costs and benefits

A general economic test for any policy is to pursue the policy if its benefit is at least as large as its cost. Costs and benefits are broadly understood to include both market and non-market aspects. Costs and benefits can be represented by both quantifiable measurements and qualitative measurements. Non-

market goods and services may be difficult to quantify or measure but nevertheless are essential to consider.

Economic analysis for phytosanitary purposes can only provide information with regard to costs and benefits, and does not judge if one distribution is necessarily better than another distribution of costs and benefits of a specific policy. In principle, costs and benefits should be measured regardless to whom they occur. Given that judgements about the preferred distribution of costs and benefits are policy choices, these should have a rational relationship to phytosanitary considerations.

Costs and benefits should be counted whether they occur as a direct or indirect result of a pest introduction or if a chain of causation is required before the costs are incurred or the benefits realized. Costs and benefits associated with indirect consequences of pest introductions may be less certain than costs and benefits associated with direct consequences. Often, there is no monetary information about the cost of any loss that may result from pests introduced into natural environments. Any analysis should identify and explain uncertainties involved in estimating costs and benefits and assumptions should be clearly stated.

5. Application

The following criteria should be met before a pest is deemed to have *potential economic importance*:[1]

- a potential for introduction in the PRA area;
- the potential to spread after establishment;
- a potential harmful impact on plants, for example:
    - crops (for example loss of yield or quality),
    - the environment, for example damage to ecosystems, habitats or species,
    - some other specified value, for example recreation, tourism, aesthetics.

As stated in section 3, environmental damage, arising from the introduction of a pest, is one of the types of damage recognized by the IPPC. Thus, with respect to the third criterion above, contracting parties to the IPPC have the right to adopt phytosanitary measures even with respect to a pest that only has the potential for environmental damage. Such action should be based upon a pest risk analysis that includes the consideration of evidence of potential environmental damage. When indicating the direct and indirect impact of pests on the environment, the nature of the harm or losses arising from a pest introduction should be specified in pest risk analysis.

In the case of regulated non-quarantine pests, because such pest populations are already established, introduction in an area of concern and environmental effects are not relevant criteria in the consideration of *economically unacceptable impacts* (see ISPM 16 and ISPM 21).

[1] With respect to the first and second criteria, IPPC (1997) Article VII.3 states that for pests that may not be capable of establishment, measures taken against these pests must be technically justified.

This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.

APPENDIX TO SUPPLEMENT 2

This appendix provides additional clarification of some terms used in this supplement.

Economic analysis: It primarily uses monetary values as a measure to allow policy makers to compare costs and benefits from different types of goods and services. It encompasses more than the study of market goods and services. Economic analysis does not prevent the use of other measures that do not use a monetary value; for example, qualitative or environmental analysis.

Economic effects: This includes market effects as well as non-market effects, such as environmental and social considerations. Measurement of the economic value of environmental effects or social effects may be difficult to establish. For example, the survival and well-being of another species or the value of the aesthetics of a forest or a jungle. Both qualitative and quantitative worth may be considered in measuring economic effects.

Economic impacts of plant pests: This includes both market measures as well as those consequences that may not be easy to measure in direct economic terms, but which represent a loss or damage to cultivated plants, uncultivated plants or plant products.

Economic value: This is the basis for measuring the cost of the effect of changes (e.g. in biodiversity, ecosystems, managed resources or natural resources) on human welfare. Goods and services not sold in commercial markets can have economic value. Determining economic value does not prevent ethical or altruistic concerns for the survival and well-being of other species based on cooperative behaviour.

Qualitative measurement: This is the valuation of qualities or characteristics in other than monetary or numeric terms.

Quantitative measurement: This is the valuation of qualities or characteristics in monetary or other numeric terms.

This appendix was adopted by the Fourth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March–April 2009.
The appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.

APPENDIX 1: Terminology of the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to the *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

1. Introduction

Since 2001, it has been made clear that the scope of the IPPC extends to risks arising from pests that primarily affect the environment and biological diversity, including harmful plants. The Technical Panel for the glossary, which reviews ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, hereinafter referred to as the glossary), therefore examined the possibility of adding new terms and definitions to the standard to cover this area of concern. In particular, it considered the terms and definitions that are in use by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD),[*] with a view to adding them to the glossary, as has previously been done in several cases for the terminology of other intergovernmental organizations.

However, study of the terms and definitions available from the CBD has shown that they are based on concepts different from those of the IPPC, so that similar terms are given distinctly different meanings. The CBD terms and definitions could not accordingly be used directly in the glossary. It was decided instead to present these terms and definitions in the present Appendix to the glossary, providing explanations of how they differ from IPPC terminology.

This Appendix is not intended to provide a clarification of the scope of the CBD, nor of the scope of the IPPC.

2. Presentation

In relation to each term considered, the CBD definition is first provided. This is placed alongside an "Explanation in IPPC context", in which, as usual, glossary terms (or derived forms of glossary terms) are shown in **bold**. These explanations may also include CBD terms, in which case these are also in **bold** and followed by "**(CBD)**". The explanations constitute the main body of this Appendix. Each is followed by notes, providing further clarification of some of the difficulties.

3. Terminology

3.1 "Alien species"

CBD definition	*Explanation in IPPC context*
A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past[1] or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce	An **alien**[2] **species (CBD)** is an individual[3] or population, at any life stage, or a viable part of an organism that is non-indigenous to an **area** and that has **entered**[4] by human agency[5] into the **area**

Notes:

[1] The qualification concerning "past and present" distribution is not relevant for IPPC purposes, since the IPPC is concerned only with existing situations. It does not matter that the species was present in the past if it is present now. The word "past" in the CBD definition presumably allows for the re-introduction of a species into an area where it has recently become extinct and thus a reintroduced species would presumably not be considered an alien species.

[2] "Alien" refers only to the location and distribution of an organism compared with its natural range. It does not imply that the organism is harmful.

[*] The terms and definitions discussed in this document have resulted from discussion on invasive alien species by the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity).

[3] The CBD definition emphasizes the physical presence of individuals of a species at a certain time, whereas the IPPC concept of occurrence relates to the geographical distribution of the taxon in general.

[4] For CBD purposes, an alien species is already present in the **area** that is not within its native distribution (see **Introduction** below). The IPPC is more concerned with organisms that are not yet present in the area of concern (i.e. quarantine pests). The term "alien" is not appropriate for them, and terms such as "exotic", "non-indigenous" or "non-native" have been used in ISPMs. To avoid confusion, it would be preferable to use only one of these terms, in which case "non-indigenous" would be suitable, especially as it can accompany its opposite "indigenous". "Exotic" is not suitable because it presents translation problems.

[5] A species that is non-indigenous and has entered an **area** through natural means is not an a**lien species (CBD)**. It is simply extending its natural range. For **IPPC** purposes, such a species could still be considered as a potential **quarantine pest**.

3.2 "Introduction"

CBD definition	*Explanation in IPPC context*
The movement by human agency, indirect or direct, of an alien species[6] outside of its natural range (past or present). This movement can be either within a country or between countries or areas beyond national jurisdiction[7]	The **entry** of a **species** into an **area where it is non-indigenous**, through movement by human agency, either directly from an area where the species is indigenous, or indirectly[8] (by successive movement from an area where the species is indigenous through one or several areas where it is not)

Notes:

[6] The CBD definition suggests that **introduction (CBD)** concerns an **alien species (CBD)**, and thus a species that has already entered the area. However, it may be supposed, on the basis of other documents made available by CBD, that this is not so, and that a non-indigenous species entering for the first time is being **introduced (CBD)**. For CBD, a species can be **introduced (CBD)** many times, but for IPPC a species, once established, cannot be **introduced** again.

[7] The issue of "areas beyond national jurisdiction" is not relevant for the IPPC.

[8] In the case of indirect movement, it is not specifically stated in the definition whether all the movements from one **area** to another must be **introductions (CBD)** (i.e. by human agency, intentional or unintentional), or whether some can be by natural movement. This question arises, for example, where a species is **introduced (CBD)** into one **area** and then moves naturally to an adjoining **area**. It seems that this may be considered as an indirect **introduction (CBD)**, so that the species concerned is an **alien species (CBD)** in the adjoining area, despite the fact that it **entered** it naturally. In the IPPC context, the intermediate country, from which the natural movement occurs, has no obligation to act to limit the natural movement, though it may have obligations to prevent intentional or unintentional **introduction (CBD)** if the importing country concerned establishes corresponding **phytosanitary measures**.

3.3 "Invasive alien species"

CBD definition	*Explanation in IPPC context*
An alien species whose introduction and/or spread threaten[9] biological diversity[10, 11]	An **invasive**[12] **alien species (CBD)** is an **alien species (CBD)** that by its **establishment** or **spread** has become injurious to **plants**[13], or that by **risk analysis (CBD)**[14] is shown to be potentially injurious to **plants**

Notes:

[9] The word "threaten" does not have an immediate equivalent in IPPC language. The IPPC definition of a **pest** uses the term "injurious", while the definition of a **quarantine pest** refers to "economic importance". ISPM 11 makes it clear that **quarantine pests** may be "injurious" to **plants** directly, or indirectly (via other components of ecosystems), while Supplement 2 of the glossary explains that "economic importance" depends on a harmful impact on crops, or on the environment, or on some other specific value (recreation, tourism, aesthetics).

[10] **Invasive alien species (CBD)** threaten "biological diversity". This is not an IPPC term, and the question arises whether it has a scope corresponding to that of the IPPC. "Biological diversity" would then have to be given a wide meaning, extending to the integrity of cultivated plants in agro-ecosystems, non-indigenous **plants** that have been imported and **planted** for forestry, amenity or habitat management, and indigenous **plants** in any **habitat**, whether "man-made" or not. The **IPPC** does protect **plants** in any of these situations, but it is not clear whether the scope of the CBD is as wide; some definitions of "biological diversity" take a much narrower view.

[11] On the basis of other documents made available by CBD, **invasive alien species** may also threaten "ecosystems, habitats or species".

[12] The CBD definition and its explanation concern the whole term **invasive alien species** and do not address the term "invasive" as such.

[13] The context of the IPPC is the protection of **plants**. It is clear that there are effects on biological diversity that do not concern **plants**, and so there are **invasive alien species (CBD)** that are not relevant to the **IPPC**. The IPPC is also concerned with **plant products**, but it is not clear to what extent the CBD considers **plant products** as a component of biological diversity.

[14] For the IPPC, organisms that have never entered the **endangered area** can also be considered as potentially injurious to **plants**, as a result of **pest risk analysis**.

3.4 "Establishment"

CBD definition	*Explanation in IPPC context*
The process[15] of an alien species in a new habitat successfully producing viable offspring[16] with a likelihood of continued survival	The **establishment** of an **alien species (CBD)** in a **habitat** in the **area** it has **entered**, by successful reproduction

Notes:

[15] **Establishment (CBD)** is a process, not a result. It seems that a single generation of reproduction can be **establishment (CBD)**, provided the offspring have a likelihood of continued survival (otherwise there would be a comma after "offspring"). The CBD definition does not express the **IPPC** concept of "perpetuation for the foreseeable future".

[16] It is not clear how far "offspring" applies to organisms that propagate themselves vegetatively (many **plants**, most fungi, other microorganisms). By using "perpetuation", the **IPPC** avoids the question of reproduction or replication of individuals altogether. It is the species as a whole that survives. Even the growth of long-lived individuals to maturity could be considered to be perpetuation for the foreseeable future (e.g. plantations of a non-indigenous **plant**).

3.5 "Intentional introduction"

CBD definition	*Explanation in IPPC context*
Deliberate movement and/or[17] release by humans of an alien species outside its natural range	Deliberate movement of a non-indigenous species into an **area**, including its **release** into the environment[18]

Notes:

[17] The "and/or" of the CBD definition is difficult to understand.

[18] Under most phytosanitary import regulatory systems the intentional introduction of regulated pests is prohibited.

3.6 "Unintentional introduction"

CBD definition	*Explanation in IPPC context*
All other introductions which are not intentional	**Entry** of a non-indigenous species with a traded **consignment**, which it **infests** or **contaminates**, or by some other human agency including **pathways** such as passengers' baggage, vehicles, artificial waterways[19]

Notes:

[19] The prevention of unintentional introduction of regulated pests is an important focus of phytosanitary import regulatory systems.

3.7 "Risk analysis"

CBD definition	*Explanation in IPPC context*
1) the assessment of the consequences[20] of the introduction and of the likelihood of establishment of an alien species using science-based information (i.e. risk assessment), and 2) the identification of measures that can be implemented to reduce or manage these risks (i.e. risk management), taking into account socio-economic and cultural considerations[21]	**Risk analysis (CBD)**[22] is: 1) evaluation of the probability of **establishment** and **spread**, within an **area**[23], of an **alien species (CBD)** that has entered that **area**, 2) evaluation of the associated potential undesirable consequences, and 3) evaluation and selection of measures to reduce the risk of such **establishment** and **spread**

Notes:

[20] It is not clear what kinds of consequences are considered.

[21] It is not clear at what stages in the process of **risk analysis (CBD)** socio-economic and cultural considerations are taken into account (during assessment, or during management, or both). No explanation can be offered in relation to ISPM 11 or Supplement 2 of ISPM 5.

[22] This explanation is based on the IPPC definitions of **pest risk assessment** and **pest risk management**, rather than on that of **pest risk analysis**.

[23] It is unclear whether **risk analysis (CBD)** may be conducted prior to **entry**, in which case the probability of **introduction** may also need to be assessed, and measures evaluated and selected to reduce the risk of **introduction**. It may be supposed (on the basis of other documents made available by CBD) that **risk analysis (CBD)** can identify measures restricting further introductions, in which case it relates more closely to **pest risk analysis**.

4. Other concepts

The CBD does not propose definitions of other terms, but does use a number of concepts that do not seem to be considered in the same light by the IPPC and the CBD, or are not distinguished by the IPPC. These include:

- border controls
- quarantine measures
- burden of proof
- natural range or distribution
- precautionary approach
- provisional measures
- control
- statutory measures
- regulatory measures
- social impact
- economic impact.

5. References

CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity). 1992. *Convention on Biological Diversity*. Montreal, CBD Secretariat.

CBD. n.d. Glossary of terms. In: *Convention on Biological Diversity*. [Cited November 2008]. https://www.cbd.int/invasive/terms.shtml

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IPPC

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international plant-health agreement that aims to protect global plant resources and facilitate safe trade. The IPPC vision is that all countries have the capacity to implement harmonized measures to prevent pest introductions and spread, and minimize the impacts of pests on food security, trade, economic growth, and the environment.

Organization

- There are over 180 IPPC contracting parties.
- Each contracting party has a national plant protection organization (NPPO) and an official IPPC contact point.
- Ten regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) have been established to coordinate NPPOs in various regions of the world.
- The IPPC Secretariat liaises with relevant international organizations to help build regional and national capacities.
- The secretariat is provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

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