Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Standard for Offshore Facilities Holding and Testing Plants for Planting

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New Zealand Government

TITLE

Standard for Offshore Facilities Holding and Testing Plants for Planting

COMMENCEMENT

This standard comes into force on 12 November 2019

REVOCATION

This Administrative standard revokes and replaces MAF Biosecurity Authority (Plants) Standard PIT.OS.TRA.ACPQF: Accreditation of Offshore Plant Quarantine Facilities and Operators, dated 8 October 2001.

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This standard is issued by the Ministry for Primary Industries.

This standard is not issued under the Biosecurity Act.

Dated at Wellington, 12 November 2019

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of the standard, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

This standard specifies the structural and operational requirements for:

a) Offshore facilities holding plants for planting from which selected plant(s) or plant material(s) would be exported to New Zealand and; for
b) Offshore facilities conducting tests on plants for planting prior to export to New Zealand.

Background

The import of plants for planting is a high risk pathway for the inadvertent introduction of quarantine pests (referred to as 'regulated pests') into New Zealand. This is because pests are often associated with imported plant parts and can survive in living plant material that may not show any signs of infection.

The import health standard(s) (IHS) for plants for planting allows for plants of certain species to be imported, under predetermined conditions, into a lower level of quarantine or with a shorter period of quarantine in New Zealand, if sourced from an MPI-approved offshore facility where plant material has been tested for, and found to be free from specified regulated pests prior to export. This can only occur if the following are in place:

- a current import health standard for the relevant plant species;
- an MPI-approval for the offshore facility holding and testing plants for planting; and
- a signed agreement between MPI and the offshore facility on the effective phytosanitary measures to be implemented by the facility including the requirements of this standard.

Who should read this Standard?

This Administrative standard should be read by any person wishing to have an offshore facility approved for the purpose of importing plants for planting into New Zealand.

Why is this important?

MPI must have confidence that plant material exported from an offshore facility to New Zealand is free from specified, regulated pests to prevent their introduction into New Zealand.

Non-conformance with this standard or the relevant IHS may result in biosecurity clearance being denied and the imported plant material may be reshipped or destroyed. Non-conformance may also result in suspension or cancellation of the MPI approval for the facility.

Document History

Refer to Appendix 1 for the amendment record of this standard.

Other information

Layout

The standard has a general requirements section (Part 2) that applies to facilities holding plants for planting and testing these plants. Part 3 has specific requirements for offshore facilities holding plants for planting only and Part 4 is specific requirements for offshore facilities undertaking the testing of plants for planting only.

Guidance

The information contained within a border throughout this document is for guidance and is not part of the statutory requirements.

Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

(1) This standard applies to offshore facilities approved by MPI for:

a) **holding** plants for planting to be exported to New Zealand under the Import health standard (IHS)[1], for the following types of plants for planting as defined in the IHS:

i) dormant cuttings;
ii) non-dormant cuttings;
iii) rooted cuttings;
iv) whole plants; and
v) plants in vitro [tissue cultures];

and

b) **testing** of plants for planting for specified regulated pests prior to export to New Zealand according to the pre-export testing agreement between MPI and the facility.

Guidance

- The holding and testing of plants for planting is usually done at the same facility. However, MPI will consider approving a different facility to do some or all tests. If so, the separate testing facility will also need to be approved by MPI under this standard.

1.2 Incorporation by reference

Guidance

- This standard is incorporated by reference in the IHS for plants for planting and thus becomes a mandatory requirement under the IHS for importers wishing to import from an MPI-approved offshore facility.

1.3 Definitions

(1) Abbreviations and definitions of terms used in this standard are set out in Appendix 2.

[1] MPI Import health standards (IHS) for plants for planting can be found at the following link: https://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/importing/plants/nursery-stock/requirements-documents-for-importing-nursery-stock/.

Part 2: General Requirements

2.1 Application

(1) The requirements of this section apply to both offshore facilities **holding** plants for planting, and to offshore facilities **conducting tests** on plants for planting (together referred to as 'offshore facility').

(2) Specific requirements for facilities holding and testing plants for planting are set out in Parts 3 and 4 of this standard, respectively.

2.2 System manual and management system

(1) The offshore facility must have a **system manual**, which describes how the facility meets the requirements of this standard. The system manual must include, but is not limited to, the following:

a) an overview of the physical areas used for the activities related to the holding and testing of plants for planting for export to New Zealand;
b) an overview of the facility's management system including the organisational structure and identification of key personnel with responsibility for:

i) the holding and testing of plants destined for export to New Zealand; and
ii) communicating with MPI; and
iii) overall management of the facility.

c) documented operating procedures and work instructions for:

i) facility access (refer to 2.3.1);
ii) staff competencies and training (refer to 2.3.2);
iii) equipment maintenance (refer to 2.3.3);
iv) specific operational requirements for the facility holding plants for planting (refer to 3.2); and for the facility conducting tests on plants for planting (refer to 4.2).

d) control and maintenance of records relating to facility activities of plants for planting (refer to 2.5);
e) communication with MPI (refer to 2.6);
f) internal audit of the system (refer to 2.7).

(2) The facility must formally notify MPI of any major changes to the system manual or the **management system** that could impact their conformance to this standard or MPI's approval. Notification to MPI must be done during: any scheduled MPI audit; and/or if requested by MPI before MPI issues a permit to import plant material from the facility; and also before exporting plant material to New Zealand if the major changes are made after the permit has been issued

Guidance

- The management or corporate entity may be different for the facility holding and testing plants for planting when these facilities are independent to each other.
- *Management system*: the management system can be made up of multiple documents and can be based on already existing systems, including those systems that may be shared within the facility by other entities or operators. It can be based on an international standard such as ISO 9001 or ISO 17025 or equivalent (e.g. good laboratory practice). A separate systems manual is not required if the MPI requirements are met, or can be incorporated, in an already existing systems manual.
- *System manual*: documented procedures should be sufficiently detailed to allow transparency of actions related to the requirements of this standard and should include what, how, where and when activities are undertaken and who is responsible for completing these activities.

- *Major changes* to the management system or system manual: Any changes made to the facility operations, management systems, or documented procedures which could affect the facility's ability to continue to meet the requirements of this standard or the relevant IHS. Examples of major changes include (but are not limited to):
  - changes to key personnel involved in the work related to the holding and testing of plants for planting destined for export to New Zealand;
  - modification of the procedures related to pest management;
  - a significant modification or change to a diagnostic test;
  - structural changes to the site or location where activities relating to this standard are performed;
  - significant changes to management systems or facility ownership.
- *Minor changes*: minor amendments to the management system or system manual should be recorded in the history of changes made to the manual and be made available to MPI within a reasonable time on request.
- *Contingency plan*: a contingency plan may be put in place by the facility. The document may provide details on actions the facility would take when events happen that could impact the conformance to this standard and the phytosanitary status of plant material for New Zealand, e.g. in the event of equipment breakdown, key staff changes, major or catastrophic events.

2.3 Resources and infrastructures

2.3.1 Facility access

(1) The offshore facility must have controlled access to:

a) the area of the facility holding plants for planting in order to maintain the plant health status and the integrity of traceability systems; and
b) the area of the facility undertaking testing of plants for planting in order to ensure the integrity of testing results.

(2) The MPI auditor(s) must be granted access to the offshore facility for audit purposes and at a suitable time as agreed between the two parties.

(3) The facility's personnel must provide reasonable assistance to the MPI auditor(s) in carrying out the audit.

2.3.2 Personnel

(1) The offshore facility must have personnel with the technical qualifications, skills and experience appropriate for the holding, inspection, treatment and testing of plants for planting destined for export to New Zealand.

(2) Personnel must follow all processes and procedures documented in the facility's system manual.

Guidance

- *Training*: a training programme defined by the offshore facility should be in place for all new staff, to ensure competency, and there should be appropriate supervision and monitoring of new staff. Ongoing training should be provided for other staff, as required.

2.3.3 Equipment

(1) The offshore facility must ensure that equipment used during the holding and testing of plants for planting destined for export to New Zealand is appropriately maintained, which includes calibration and cleaning, to ensure it is fit for purpose.

Guidance

- *Calibration of equipment*: the intervals between calibrations should be appropriate to the use, type of equipment and manufacturer's recommendation.
- *Cleaning products*: should be of known efficacy to effectively kill the pests that may be associated with plants.

2.4 Facility Hygiene

(1) The offshore facility must have effective pest management and facility hygiene procedures in place to:

a) prevent entry, spread and establishment of regulated pests, and their vectors (e.g. aphids, whiteflies and thrips), within the facility; and
b) ensure that plants that have been tested and found free from any regulated pests specified in the agreement between MPI and the offshore facility, are held in a manner to prevent infestation or re-infestation with those pests.

Guidance

- *Handling incoming plant material*: as part of providing effective hygiene practices, there should be procedures for handling incoming plant material; and all plants that have been tested (for regulated pests in accordance with the MPI agreement) should be regularly monitored for any signs and symptoms of those pest, or their vectors. This may include regularly inspecting plants for signs of these pests and monitoring for vectors (for example using sticky traps).
- *Procedures*: if pests of any sort are getting into the facility, MPI expects that the facility operator would consider whether the procedures are adequate to prevent entry, spread, and establishment of regulated pests.
- *Methods of monitoring*: these may be different trapping system (e.g. yellow sticky traps), regular examination of plants.
- *Plant protection practice*: these may be pesticide, biological control agents to control insects, mites, nematodes and fungi. Information can be found in the EPPO standard PP 2: *Good plant protection practice*.
- *Facility hygiene:* information on facility hygiene can be found in the IPPC guidelines: *Guide to delivering phytosanitary diagnostic services*, https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2018/06/Diagnostics_manual_English_1.1.pdf.

2.5 Records

(1) Records of activities related to the production, testing and distribution of plants for planting destined for export to New Zealand must be controlled and maintained by the offshore facility to ensure adequate traceability.

(2) Records must be kept by the facility for at least five years after export (unless otherwise specified in the agreement between MPI and the facility) and be made available during scheduled MPI audits, and/or if requested by MPI before MPI issues a permit to import plant material from the facility.

(3) In addition to the technical and diagnostic records specified in Parts 3.2.6 and 4.2.3, the records that the offshore facility must keep include, but are not limited to, the following:

a) competencies of personnel responsible for the holding and testing of plants for planting (refer to Part 2.3.2);
b) internal and external audit reports, including corrective actions taken to rectify non-conformances (refer to Part 2.6); and
c) calibration of equipment (refer to Part 2.3.3).

Guidance

- Information on the type and content of records can be found in the guidelines of ISPM 36: *Integrated measures for plants for planting*.

2.6 Communication

2.6.1 Pest reporting

(1) The offshore facility must formally report the detection of a pest regulated by MPI, or a pest of unknown regulatory status in New Zealand if detected:

a) on plants destined for export to New Zealand during: inspection of plants; or testing of plants; i, or at any other time; or
b) on any other plants held in the same screenhouse as plants for export to New Zealand are being held.

(2) The reporting must occur during any scheduled MPI audit; and/or if requested by MPI before MPI issues a permit to import plant material from the facility; and also before exporting plant material to New Zealand if the pest is detected after the permit has been issued.

(3) Pests to be reported to MPI are those that have unknown regulatory status in New Zealand; or are listed as regulated in:

a) the IHS for plants for planting;
b) the Agreement between the facility and MPI;
c) the MPI Biosecurity organisms register for imported commodities (BORIC) database https://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/news-and-resources/resources/registers-and-lists/biosecurity-organisms-register-for-imported-commodities/.

(4) The pest report must include:

a) the identity of the pest including the scientific name;
b) the date of detection;
c) the name of the plant species and varieties (or alternative unique identifier if confidentiality constraints exist) concerned; and
d) a declaration of whether any plants derived from infested plants have been previously exported to, or are about to be exported to New Zealand.

Guidance

- *Intent of pest reporting*: reporting of pest detections is required because MPI seeks assurances that no affected plant, or potentially affected plant, will be exported to New Zealand until the pest issue has been resolved.
- *Detected pests*: If a detected pest is not listed in any of the documents listed in 2.6.1 (2) a)-c), the facility should contact MPI directly to clarify the regulatory status of the pest. MPI can be contacted via the email address plantimports@mpi.govt.nz

2.6.2 Non-conformances

(1) Any non-conformances with this standard identified by the offshore facility or by an external auditor must be clearly documented with the corrective actions taken or planned in response to the non-conformance.

(2) Any **critical** non-conformances in relation to this standard or with the facility's system manual, identified by the facility or an external auditor, must be notified to MPI within a reasonable timeframe by emailing a report of the non-conformance to plantimports@mpi.govt.nz. MPI may suspend the approval of a facility until such time as corrective actions to rectify the critical non-conformance, and which prevent a reoccurrence, have been completed to the satisfaction of MPI (refer to Part 2.8).

(3) Any **other non-conformances** must be resolved by the facility within reasonable timeframes agreed with MPI.

(4) In addition to the non-conformance reporting requirement in 2.6.2(2), all non-conformances must be provided to MPI during: any scheduled MPI audit; and/or if requested by MPI before MPI issues a permit to import plant material from the facility; and also before exporting plant material to New Zealand if the non-conformance is detected after the permit has been issued.

Guidance

- **Critical non-conformance:** a non-conformance that immediately impacts the integrity of, and MPI's trust in, the facility's activities and system to meet MPI's biosecurity requirements. MPI considers non-conformances to be critical in situations such as:
  - when there is evidence of failing to properly perform approved functions, treatments or phytosanitary actions; and/or
  - when activities or a documented system has caused or has a high probability of causing a serious risk to New Zealand's biosecurity.
- **Other non-conformance:** a non-conformance that does not immediately impact the integrity of, and MPI's trust in, the facility's activities and system to meet MPI's biosecurity requirements. MPI considers 'other' non-conformances to be situations such as:
  - when there is evidence of failing to conform to MPI's biosecurity requirements or the signed Agreement between MPI and the facility; and/or
  - when activities do not conform to the facility's documented system for meeting MPI's biosecurity requirements; and/or
  - when an activity and/or system may cause, or lead to, a risk to New Zealand's biosecurity. It may be a specific issue or a system with multiple issues having a cumulative effect.

2.7 System Conformance

(1) The offshore facility must operate in conformance with this standard and their system manual and conduct annual internal audits to confirm this or identify any instances of non-conformances. Corrective actions taken to rectify non-conformances, and prevent reoccurrence, should be completed in a timely manner (refer to Part 2.6.2).

(2) The following audits of the offshore facility's activities to verify conformance with this standard and the system manual must be conducted:

a) *Internal audit* (responsibility of the facility) – by appropriately trained personnel who are independent of the audited activities. It should be conducted annually; or within the 12 months prior to exporting to New Zealand if the facility exports plants for planting to New Zealand less than once a year;
b) *External audits* (responsibility of the facility) – either by the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country, or their delegated authorities; or an ISO certification body; or a third party approved by MPI to conduct the audit, at a frequency agreed with MPI and;
c) *MPI audits* - the frequency and timing of audits will be determined by MPI and agreed with the facility.

(3) All audit reports (internal and external) or parts of the reports related to this standard must be provided to MPI during any scheduled MPI audit; and/or if requested by MPI before MPI issues a permit to import plant material from the facility; and also before exporting plant material to New Zealand if the audit happens between the permit issuance and the export of the material. The corrective actions taken or planned in response to any non-conformances identified must also be provided with the audit reports.

Guidance

- *Frequency and timing of audits*: MPI recommends annual external audits. The relative timing of external and MPI audits may be alternated or occur simultaneously (for example when the facility is audited for the first time).
- *MPI audits:* when determining the frequency and timing of MPI audits, MPI will take into account internal and external audits, the scope and outcome of those audits, and whether they meet MPI's auditing expectations. MPI audits may be less frequent if MPI considers that the facility has an appropriate level of oversight by external accreditation bodies, and has a good history of conformance with the standard.

2.8 Approval, suspension and cancellation

(1) MPI may approve an offshore facility after it is satisfied that the facility is compliant with this standard; and if there are any critical non-conformances, that they have all been resolved.

(2) MPI may suspend or cancel the approval of an offshore facility issued with **critical non-conformances** by written notice to the facility.

(3) MPI may reinstate an offshore facility's approval by written notice to the facility only when all the critical non-conformances have been resolved to the satisfaction of MPI.

Guidance

- MPI will formally advise the offshore facility of the date from which their approval will be suspended/reinstated/cancelled.

Part 3: Specific requirements for offshore facilities holding plants for planting

(1) The requirements of this Part are only applicable to an offshore facility holding plants for planting destined for export to New Zealand and are in addition to the requirements specified in Part 2 of this standard.

3.1 Physical requirements

(1) The offshore facility holding plants for planting must be designed, constructed and maintained to ensure effective prevention of infestation, infection or contamination of pests and their vectors on plants for planting destined for export to New Zealand.

Guidance

- Information on facility design can be found in the guidelines of ISPM 34: *Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations for plants* and ISPM 36: *Integrated measures for plants for planting* for the infrastructure.
- *Contingency plan*: a contingency plan to manage any situation or incident that may compromise the phytosanitary status of plant material held in the facility should be considered by the facility. Examples of incidents are: electrical outages, fires, holes in the facility's structure, decontamination of a facility after detecting a regulated pest.

3.2 Operational requirements

3.2.1 Inspection of plants

(1) Designated personnel at the offshore facility holding plants for planting must inspect all plants in the facility for signs and symptoms of pests regulated by MPI and pests of unknown regulatory status during production and propagation. The frequency of inspection must be appropriate to the type of pests being inspected for.

Guidance

- *Frequency of inspection*: frequency of inspection for some plants for planting species are specified in the relevant IHS for plants for planting and must be followed.

3.2.2 Pest identification

(1) If a suspected pest is observed during inspection of plants for planting, designated personnel at the offshore facility holding plants for planting must identify the pest (refer to Part 2.6.1 for pest reporting).

(2) For **specific pest testing** required prior to export to New Zealand, refer to Part 3.2.5 (below).

3.2.3 Specific pest testing

(1) The offshore facility for holding plants must ensure that specific pest tests must be conducted on the plants for planting by an MPI-approved facility prior to export to New Zealand as per the IHS for plants for planting and the Agreement between MPI and the facility. (Requirements for facilities testing plants for planting is in Part 4).

(2) The offshore facility must make the testing history including the dates of testing available to MPI prior to exporting the plants for planting to New Zealand.

3.2.4 Traceability of plants

(1) The offshore facility holding plants for planting must have a system for identification and tracking of plants from arrival at the facility to dispatch for export to New Zealand.

3.2.5 Maintenance of the plant's phytosanitary status

(1) Designated personnel at the offshore facility holding plants for planting must maintain the phytosanitary status of plants for planting after any inspection and testing is done.

(2) If the phytosanitary status cannot be maintained, then plant material must not be exported to New Zealand and the facility must notify MPI.

3.2.6 Technical records

(1) In addition to the records described in Part 2.5, the offshore facility holding plants for planting must, as a minimum, also keep the following records related to plant material exported to New Zealand, to ensure the integrity and transparency of the results:

a) identity of source of plant material, including country of origin;
b) pest management activities;
c) any officially required pre-export inspection, testing and treatment;
d) phytosanitary certificates and import permits.

(2) These records must be kept and be made available to MPI as described in Part 2.5.

Part 4: Specific requirements for offshore facilities testing plants for planting

(1) The requirements of this Part are only applicable to the offshore facility conducting tests of plants for planting destined for export to New Zealand and are in addition to the requirements specified in Part 2 of this standard.

4.1 Physical requirements

(1) The offshore facility conducting testing of plants for planting (i.e. laboratory) must be designed to prevent contamination of samples from the time of sample receipt to the end of processing.

Guidance

- *Design of the facility:* it should take into account at least the key steps of the diagnosis process with consideration of possible source of contaminations and incompatible steps. Key steps of the diagnosis process are reception of samples, preparation of samples, testing of samples and storage of samples and reagents. Information can be found at the IPPC guidelines: *Guide to delivering phytosanitary diagnostic services*, https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2018/06/Diagnostics_manual_English_1.1.pdf.

4.2 Operational requirements

(1) The offshore facility conducting testing of plants for planting must be operated in a manner to:

a) prevent contamination of samples from the time of sample receipt to the end of processing;
b) ensure accurate performance of required tests.

4.2.1 Samples and handling

(1) All practicable steps must be taken to correctly sample plant material to maximise the likelihood of accurately detecting pests, if present, in plant material destined for export to New Zealand.

(2) All practicable steps must be taken during the handling of samples to prevent contamination and mixing of samples as well as to protect the integrity of the sample.

(3) The offshore facility undertaking tests of plants for planting must have a procedure for the system used to identify and trace plant samples from the point of sample reception through to documenting test results in laboratory reports.

4.2.2 Diagnostic methods

(1) Only verified or validated diagnostic methods for pest identification must be used for plant material destined for export to New Zealand.

(2) The offshore facility undertaking tests of plants for planting must perform appropriate quality checks to monitor the performance of the test.

Guidance

- *Diagnostic methods*: diagnostics methods are specified in the relevant IHS for plants for planting and are incorporated into the Agreement between MPI and the facility. These may be biological indexing, plating, serological, and/or molecular testing. Information on diagnostic methods can be found in the guidelines of ISPM 27: *Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests* and the following EPPO standards: PM7/101: *ELISA tests for plant pathogenic bacteria*,

PM7/125: *ELISA tests for viruses*, PM7/101: *Rep-PCR for identification of bacteria*, PM7/129: *DNA barcoding as an identification tool for a number of regulated pests*, and for plating, refer to the EPPO standards diagnostic protocols for specific pests: https://www.eppo.int/RESOURCES/eppo_standards/pm7_diagnostics.

- *Verification/validation of test*: information can be found in the EPPO standard PM7/98: *Specific requirements for laboratories preparing accreditation for a plant pest diagnostic activity.*
- *Performance of a test*: this may be monitored by using controls, taking part into blind testing and proficiency testing. Information can be found in the EPPO standards PM7/84: *Basic requirements for quality management in plant pest diagnostic laboratories*.

4.2.3 Diagnostic records

(1) In addition to the records described in Part 2.5, the offshore facility conducting tests of plants for planting must, as a minimum, also keep the following records to ensure the integrity and transparency of the results:

a) diagnostic test results;
b) date of the test results;
c) traceability to the plants for planting material destined to New Zealand;
d) test verification and validation results;
e) monitoring of the test performance.

(2) These records must be kept and be made available to MPI as described in Part 2.5.

Appendix 1: Amendment Record

Amendments to this standard for the Offshore Facilities holding and testing plants for planting is given a consecutive number and is dated.

Version Date	Part Changed	Change(s) Description
8 October 2001	Not applicable	Issue of first standard
12 November 2019	All	New format and branding

Appendix 2: Definitions

Approval
MPI agreement, following a confirmatory audit, that a facility meets the requirements of this standard. An approval requires continued conformance with the standard.

Audit
An official evaluation to determine the degree of conformity with prescribed criteria in this standard.

CAR
Corrective action request.

ELISA
Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay.

EPPO
European Plant Protection Organisation, an intergovernmental organization responsible for cooperation in plant health within the Euro-Mediterranean region.

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].

Competence
The ability to do something well and effectively.

Import permit
An official document issued by MPI that specifies the conditions under which a particular commodity may be imported into New Zealand and which may be a requirement of an import health standard.

Import health standard (IHS)
A document issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993 that specifies the requirements for the effective management of risks associated with the importation of risk goods into New Zealand.

Inspection
Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine conformance with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995; formerly inspect]. For examination of plants for planting, refer to its definition (above).

IPPC
Acronym for International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited in 1951 with FAO in Rome and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990].

ISPM
International standard for phytosanitary measures developed by the IPPC.

MPI
Acronym for Ministry for Primary Industries. MPI is New Zealand's NPPO as prescribed by the IPPC.

National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO)
Official service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC [FAO, 1990; formerly Plant Protection Organisation (National)].

Pest
Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal, pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995, IPPC, 1997].

Phytosanitary certificate
Certificate patterned after the model certificates of the IPPC [FAO, 1990].

Phytosanitary certification
Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate [FAO, 1990].

Plants for planting
Plants intended to remain planted, to be planted or replanted [FAO, 1990]. Formerly called nursery stock.

Plants *in vitro* (as a commodity class)
Plants growing in an aseptic medium in a closed container [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2002; formerly "plants in tissue culture"]

Post-entry quarantine (PEQ)
Quarantine applied to a consignment after entry [FAO, 1995].

Procedure
A document that specifies, as applicable, the purpose and scope of an activity; what shall be done and by whom; when, where, and how it shall be done; what materials, equipment, and documentation shall be used; and how it shall be controlled.

Propagation material
Whole plants or parts of plants intended for growing purposes.

Quarantine pests
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].

Regulated pest
Pests for which phytosanitary actions would be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected.

Standard
Document established by consensus and approved by a recognised 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 2:1992 definition].

Testing
Official examination, other than visual, to determine if pests are present or to identify the pests [FAO, 1990].

Treatment
Officially authorised procedure for the killing, removal or rendering infertile of pests [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995].