

**MEDNARODNI STANDARDI
ZA FITOSANITARNE UKREPE**

REFERENČNI STANDARD

**NAČELA RASTLINSKE KARANTENE GLEDE NA
MEDNARODNO TRGOVINO**

**Sekretariat Mednarodne konvencije o varstvu rastlin
FAO pri Združenih narodih
Rim 1995**

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UVOD

OBSEG

Ta referenčni standard opisuje splošna in specifična načela rastlinske karantene v povezavi z mednarodno trgovino. Odobren je bil novembra 1993 na 27. seji Konference FAO. Naslednji datum revizije za ta standard je december 1996 ali drugi datumi, o katerih se dogovori Odbor za kmetijstvo pri FAO.

REFERENCE

FAO Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms, *FAO Plant Protection Bulletin* 38 (1) (1990): 5-23.
International Plant Protection Convention, 1992. FAO, Rome.

#*Revidiran FAO Slovar fitosanitarnih izrazov*, ICPM, Rim, november 1999

DEFINICIJE IN KRATICE[#]

Območje	Uradno določena država, del države ali več delov različnih držav. (FAO, 1990, revidirano na podlagi GATT SPS sporazuma, FAO, 1995)	<i>Area; An officially defined country, part of a country, or all parts of several countries (FAO, 1990; revised on basis of GATT SPS agreement, FAO, 1995)</i>
Vstop	Vstop škodljivega organizma , katerega posledica je njegova naselitev . (FAO, 1990; revidirano FAO, 1995)	<i>Introduction; Entry of a pest resulting in its establishment (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)</i>
IPPC	Kratice za Mednarodno konvencijo o varstvu rastlin, določena v FAO v Rimu leta 1951 in pozneje dopolnjena. (FAO, 1990)	<i>IPPC; Abbreviation for the <i>International Plant Protection Convention</i>, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended (FAO,</i>

[#] *Pripis urednika*

		1990)
NPPO	Kratica za Državno organizacijo za varstvo rastlin : Uradna služba, ki jo ustanovi Vlada, in ki izvaja naloge določene z IPPC . (FAO, 1990)	<i>National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO): Official service established by a Government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC (FAO, 1990)</i>

Uraden	Ustanovljen, pooblaščen ali izveden z Državno organizacijo za varstvo rastlin . (FAO, 1990)	<i>Official: Established, authorized or performed by a National Plant Protection Organization (FAO, 1990)</i>
Škodljivi organizem	Katerakoli vrsta, različek, linija ali biotip rastline, živali ali patogena, ki škoduje rastlinam ali rastlinskim proizvodom . (FAO, 1990; revidirano FAO, 1995)	<i>Pest: Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent, injurious to plants or plant products (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)</i>
Nenapadeno območje (PFA)	Območje , v katerem določen škodljivi organizem ni navzoč , kar je bilo znanstveno dokazano in v katerem se, kjer je to ustrezno, tako stanje tudi uradno vzdržuje. (FAO, 1995)	<i>Pest-free area (PFA): An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained (FAO, 1995)</i>
Analiza nevarnosti škodljivega organizma (PRA)	Ocena nevarnosti škodljivega organizma in ravnanje v primeru nevarnosti škodljivega organizma . (FAO, 1995)	<i>Pest Risk Analysis: Pest risk assessment and pest risk management (FAO, 1995)</i>
Ravnanje v primeru nevarnosti škodljivega organizma	Postopek sprejemanja odločitev za zmanjševanje nevarnosti vnosa karantenskega škodljivega organizma . (FAO, 1995)	<i>Pest Risk Management: The decision making process for reducing the risk of introduction of a quarantine pest (FAO, 1995)</i>
Fitosanitarni ukrep	Zakonodaja, predpis ali uradni postopek, katerega namen je preprečevati vnosa oziroma širjenje karantenskih škodljivih organizmov . (FAO, 1995, na podlagi GATT SPS sporazuma)	<i>Phytosanitary measure: Any legislation, regulation, or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests (FAO, 1995, on basis of GATT SPS agreement)</i>
Fitosanitarni predpis	Uradni predpis za preprečevanje vnosa in/ali širjenja karantenskih škodljivih organizmov , ki ureja	<i>Phytosanitary regulation: An official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of</i>

	<p>proizvodnjo, gibanje ali obstoj blaga ali drugih predmetov, ali običajne dejavnosti oseb ter oblikovanje sheme za fitosanitarno potrjevanje. (FAO, 1990; revidirano FAO, 1995)</p>	<p><i>quarantine pests, by regulating the production, movement or existence of commodities or other articles, or the normal activity of persons, and by establishing schemes for phytosanitary certification (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)</i></p>
<p>Karantenski škodljivi organizem</p>	<p>Škodljivi organizem, ki je potencialno gospodarsko pomemben za ogroženo območje in tam še ni navzoč ali je navzoč, vendar ni široko razširjen in je pod uradnim nadzorom. (FAO, 1990; revidirano FAO, 1995)</p>	<p><i>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)</i></p>
<p>Širjenje</p>	<p>Povečanje geografske razširjenosti škodljivega organizma znotraj območja. (FAO, 1995)</p>	<p><i>Spread: Expansion of the geographical distribution of a pest within an area (FAO, 1995)</i></p>

**NAČELA RASTLINSKE
KARANTENE V POVEZAVI Z
MEDNARODNO TRGOVINO**

**PRINCIPLES OF PLANT
QUARANTINE AS RELATED TO
INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

OUTLINE OF REFERENCE

The primary aim in formulating the following principles is to facilitate the process of developing international standards for plant quarantine. It is envisaged that implementation of these principles by the relevant phytosanitary authorities will result in the reduction or elimination of the use of unjustifiable phytosanitary measures as barriers to trade.

Furthermore, in addition to general principles, there are others specific to particular areas of quarantine activity. The general principles indicate the process of development of phytosanitary measures as applicable to international commerce. These general principles should be read as a single entity and not interpreted individually. The specific principles either directly support the IPPC or are related to particular procedures within the plant quarantine system. This relationship is indicated in the tabulation.

It is expected that the principles will be subject to continuing review and should reflect changing quarantine concepts and technologies.

SPLOŠNA NAČELA

1. Suverenost

Priznava se, da s ciljem preprečevanja vnosa karantenskih škodljivih organizmov na svoja ozemlja države lahko uresničujejo svojo suvereno pravico do uporabe fitosanitarnih ukrepov, da tako uravnajajo vstop rastlin in rastlinskih proizvodov in drugih materialov, ki so sposobni nuditi zavetje škodljivim organizmom.

2. Potreba

Države smejo uvesti restriktivne ukrepe samo takrat, kadar so ti ukrepni potrebni iz fitosanitarnih razlogov, da se prepreči vnos karantenskih škodljivih organizmov.

3. Minimalni vpliv

Fitosanitarni ukrepi morajo biti skladni z zadevno nevarnostjo škodljivega organizma in morajo predstavljati najmanj restriktivne razpoložljive ukrepe, katerih posledica je minimalno oviranje mednarodnega pretoka ljudi, blaga in transportnih sredstev.

4. Modifikacije

S spreminjanjem pogojev in z razpoložljivostjo novih dejstev se morajo fitosanitarni ukrepi takoj modificirati z vključitvijo prepovedi, omejitev ali zahtev, potrebnih za njihovo uspešnost, ali z odstranitvijo tistih, za katere se ugotovi, da so nepotrebni.

5. Dostopnost podatkov

Države morajo objaviti in razširiti fitosanitarne prepovedi, omejitve in zahteve ter na zahtevo dati na voljo razloge za take ukrepe.

6. Usklajevanje

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. Sovereignty

With the aim of preventing the introduction of quarantine pests into their territories, it is recognized that countries may exercise the sovereign right to utilize phytosanitary measures to regulate the entry of plants and plant products and other materials capable of harbouring plant pests.

2. Necessity

Countries shall institute restrictive measures only where such measures are made necessary by phytosanitary considerations, to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests.

3. Minimal impact

Phytosanitary measures shall be consistent with the pest risk involved, and shall represent the least restrictive measures available which result in the minimum impediment to the international movement of people, commodities and conveyances.

4. Modification

As conditions change, and as new facts become available, phytosanitary measures shall be modified promptly, either by inclusion of prohibitions, restrictions or requirements necessary for their success, or by removal of those found to be unnecessary.

5. Transparency

Countries shall publish and disseminate phytosanitary prohibitions, restrictions and requirements, and, on request, make available the rationale for such measures.

6. Harmonization

Kadar je to le mogoče, morajo fitosanitarni ukrepi temeljiti na mednarodnih standardih, smernicah in priporočilih, razvitih v okviru Mednarodne konvencije za varstvo rastlin (IPPC).

7. Enakovrednost

Države morajo priznati za enakovredne tiste fitosanitarne ukrepe, ki sicer niso enaki, vendar imajo isti učinek.

8. Poravnava sporov

Najbolje je, da se kakršen koli spor v zvezi s fitosanitarnimi ukrepi med dvema država reši na bilateralni strokovni ravni. Če take rešitve v razumnem času ni mogoče doseči, je mogoče nadalje ukrepati s pomočjo multilateralnega sistema poravnave.

Phytosanitary measures shall be based, whenever possible, on international standards, guidelines and recommendations, developed within the framework of the IPPC.

7. Equivalence

Countries shall recognize as being equivalent those phytosanitary measures that are not identical but which have the same effect.

8. Dispute settlement

It is preferable that any dispute between two countries regarding phytosanitary measures be resolved at a technical bilateral level. If such a solution cannot be achieved within a reasonable period of time, further action may be undertaken by means of a multilateral settlement system.

SPECIFIČNA NAČELA

9. Sodelovanje

Države morajo sodelovati pri preprečevanju širjenja ali vnosa karantenskih škodljivih organizmov in pri pospeševanju ukrepov za njihovo uradno obvladovanje.

10. Strokovno telo

Države morajo poskrbeti za uradno Organizacijo za varstvo rastlin.

11. Analiza nevarnosti

Da se določi, kateri škodljivi organizmi so karantenski in moč ukrepov, ki jih je treba uvesti zoper njih, bodo države uporabljale metode analize nevarnosti škodljivih organizmov, ki temeljijo na biološkem in gospodarskem dokazu ter, kjer je mogoče, ravnale v skladu s postopki, razvitimi v okviru Mednarodne konvencije za varstvo rastlin (IPPC).

12. Uravnavanje nevarnosti

Ker vedno obstaja neka stopnja nevarnosti vnosa karantenskega škodljivega organizma, se bodo države pri oblikovanju fitosanitarnih ukrepov dogovorile o politiki ravnanja v primeru nevarnosti škodljivega organizma.

13. Nenapadena območja

Države bodo priznale status območij, v katerih določen škodljiv organizem ni navzoč. Na zahtevo bodo države, na katerih ozemlju ležijo nenapadena območja, dokazale ta status na osnovi postopkov - kjer so razpoložljivi - razvitih v okviru Mednarodne konvencije za varstvo rastlin (IPPC).

SPECIFIC PRINCIPLES

9. Cooperation

Countries shall cooperate to prevent the spread and introduction of quarantine pests, and to promote measures for their official control.

10. Technical authority

Countries shall provide an official Plant Protection Organization.

11. Risk analysis

To determine which pests are quarantine pests and the strength of the measures to be taken against them, countries shall use pest risk analysis methods based on biological and economic evidence and, wherever possible, follow procedures developed within the framework of the IPPC.

12. Managed risk

Because some risk of introduction of a quarantine pest always exists, countries shall agree to a policy of risk management when formulating phytosanitary measures.

13. Pest-free areas

Countries shall recognize the status of areas in which a specific pest does not occur. On request, the countries in whose territories the pest-free areas lie shall demonstrate this status based, where available, on procedures developed within the framework of the IPPC.

14. Ukrepi v nujnih primerih

Kadar se soočijo z novo oziroma nepričakovano fitosanitarno situacijo, lahko države v nujnih primerih uvedejo takojšnje ukrepe na osnovi predhodne analize nevarnosti škodljivega organizma. Taki ukrepi v sili bodo začasni, njihova uporaba pa bo predmet natančne analize nevarnosti škodljivega organizma, kakor hitro bo ta mogoča.

15. Uradno obvestilo o neizpolnjevanju

Države uvoznice bodo takoj obvestile države izvoznice o kakršnem koli neizpolnjevanju fitosanitarnih prepovedi, omejitev ali zahtev.

16. Non-discrimination

Fitosanitarni ukrepi se bodo izvajali brez razlikovanja med državami z enakim fitosanitarnim statusom, če take države lahko dokažejo, da pri ravnanju s škodljivimi organizmi izvajajo enake ali enakovredne fitosanitarne ukrepe. V primeru, da je karantenski škodljivi organizem navzoč znotraj države, se bodo ukrepi izvajali brez razlikovanja med domačimi in uvoženimi pošiljkami.

14. Emergency action

Countries may, in the face of a new and/or unexpected phytosanitary situation, take immediate emergency measures on the basis of a preliminary pest risk analysis. Such emergency measures shall be temporary in their application, and their validity will be subjected to a detailed pest risk analysis as soon as possible.

15. Notification of non-compliance

Importing countries shall promptly inform exporting countries of any non-compliance with phytosanitary prohibitions, restrictions or requirements.

16. Non-discrimination

Phytosanitary measures shall be applied without discrimination between countries of the same phytosanitary status, if such countries can demonstrate that they apply identical or equivalent phytosanitary measures in pest management. In the case of a quarantine pest present within a country, measures shall be applied without discrimination between domestic and imported consignments.