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**INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR
PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

[PARAGRAPH 1]

Revision of ISPM No. 12

[2] **PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES**

[Work programme topic: Revision of ISPM No. 12]
[Specification No. 38]

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[4] **INTRODUCTION**

[5] **SCOPE**

[6] This standard provides guidelines for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates, phytosanitary certificates for re-export, and their electronic equivalents.

[7] **REFERENCES**

Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk, 2009. ISPM No. 32, FAO, Rome.
Consignments in transit, 2006. ISPM No. 25, FAO, Rome.
Export phytosanitary certification system, (2009 member consultation version) ISPM No. 7, FAO, Rome.
Glossary of phytosanitary terms, 2009. ISPM No. 5, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action, 2001. ISPM No. 13, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure, 2003. ISPM No. 18, FAO, Rome.
International Plant Protection Convention, 1997. FAO, Rome.

[8] **DEFINITIONS**

[9] Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

[10] **OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS**

[11] This standard describes guidelines to assist National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) with the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates, phytosanitary certificates for re-export, and their electronic equivalents. Model certificates are provided in the Annex of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) adopted in 1997 and are annexed to this standard for reference. Explanations are given on the various components of the model certificates indicating the information needed for their appropriate completion.

[12] **BACKGROUND**

[13] International trade in plants and plant products is facilitated by phytosanitary certification, which ensures the protection of plants, including cultivated and non-cultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora and aquatic plants, in the importing countries.

[14] **REQUIREMENTS FOR PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES**

[15] **1. General Considerations**

[16] Article V.2a of the IPPC (1997) states: “*Inspection and other related activities leading to issuance of phytosanitary certificates shall be carried out only by or under the authority of the official national plant protection organization. The issuance of phytosanitary certificates shall be carried out by public officers who are technically qualified and duly authorized by the official national plant protection organization to act on its behalf and under its control with such knowledge and information available to those officers that the authorities of importing contracting parties may accept the phytosanitary certificates with confidence as dependable documents.*” (See also ISPM No. 7: *Export phytosanitary certification system.*)

[17] Article V.3 states: “*Each contracting party undertakes not to require consignments of plants or plant products or other regulated articles imported into its territories to be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates inconsistent with the models set out in the Annex to this Convention. Any requirements for additional declarations shall be limited to those technically justified.*”

[18] As clarified by FAO Conference in 1997 at the time of the adoption of the IPPC: “*It is understood that ... ‘public officers who are technically qualified and duly authorized by the national plant protection organization’ include officers from the national plant protection organization*” “Public” in this context means employed by a level of government, not by a private company. “Include officers from the national plant protection organization” means that the officer may be directly employed by the NPPO, but does not have to be directly employed by the NPPO.

[19] **1.1 Purpose of phytosanitary certificates**

[20] Phytosanitary certificates are issued to attest that consignments of plants, plant products or other regulated articles meet specified phytosanitary import requirements and are in conformity with the certifying statement of the appropriate model certificate. Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued for this purpose.

[21] **1.2 Certificates**

[22] Certificates can be in paper or electronic form.

[23] There are two types of model certificates: a phytosanitary certificate (see Annex 1) and a phytosanitary certificate for re-export (see Annex 2). These certificates provide a standard wording and format that should be followed for the preparation of official phytosanitary certificates. This is necessary to ensure the validity of the documents, that they are easily recognized, and that essential information is reported. NPPOs are encouraged to apply safeguards against falsification of printed phytosanitary certificates including for example special papers, watermarks, or special printing.

[24] NPPOs are encouraged to post an example of their model phytosanitary certificates and stamps on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP: www.ippc.int).

[25] The certificate issued for the first time is considered to be the original.

[26] **1.2.1 Attachments to certificates**

[27] Official attachments to the phytosanitary certificate should be limited to those instances where the information required to complete the certificate exceeds the available space on the certificate. All attachments should bear the phytosanitary certificate number and should be dated, signed and stamped by the NPPO on each page. The phytosanitary certificate should refer to the attachment in the appropriate section. If there are multiple paged attachments they should be numbered and the number of pages indicated on the phytosanitary certificate.

[28] **1.3 Changes to issued certificates**

[29] **1.3.1 Replacement certificates**

[30] Replacement certificates are certificates that replace a phytosanitary certificate and should be issued only by the NPPO of the country issuing the original certificate and in exceptional circumstances. The same number should not appear on more than one phytosanitary certificate.

[31] When an original phytosanitary certificate is not presented (for example because it is lost or in another country), the number of the phytosanitary certificate being replaced should be referenced on the replacement phytosanitary certificate and its date of issuance.

[32] When an original phytosanitary certificate is presented and a replacement phytosanitary certificate is requested (for example because of damage), then a replacement phytosanitary certificate may be issued and the phytosanitary certificate being replaced is retained by the exporting NPPO and voided.

Comment [SS1]: Find and Replace PC to Phytosanitary Certificate

[33] **1.3.2 Certified copies**

[34] A certified copy is a copy of the original phytosanitary certificate that is validated and countersigned by the NPPO to indicate it is a true representative of the original phytosanitary certificate and it does not replace the original. Such copies are used primarily for re-export purposes.

[35] **1.3.3 Alterations to certificates**

[36] Alterations should only be made on the original phytosanitary certificate and should be avoided as they could create doubt on the validity of the phytosanitary certificate by the importing country. However if alterations are necessary, they must be authorized and countersigned by the NPPO.

[37] **1.4 Mode of issuance**

[38] The phytosanitary certificate may be issued as paper document or in an electronic equivalent issued by the NPPO for a consignment.

[39] When using electronic certification NPPOs are encouraged to develop systems that generate certificates based on XML messages and use standard exchange protocols. Appendix 1 [under development] provides information on standard XML schemes and exchange mechanisms.

[40] Where electronic certification is used the following conditions apply:

- The mode of issue, transmission and security is acceptable to the importing countries.

- The intent of phytosanitary certification under the IPPC is realized.
- The identity of the issuing authority can be adequately established.

[41] **1.5 Mode of transmission**

[42] The phytosanitary certificate may accompany the consignment or, in the case of an electronic certificate, it may be made available to the relevant officials. In both cases the certificate is presented to the relevant officials upon the consignment's arrival in the importing country.

[43] **1.6 Duration of validity**

[44] As the phytosanitary security of the consignment can be lost over a period of time, the phytosanitary certificate should remain valid for a limited period of time after issuance. The issuing NPPO is encouraged to assess the situation and define an appropriate period of validity. The loss of phytosanitary security depends in particular on the likelihood of the consignment becoming infested or contaminated. This likelihood is related to for example packaging (sealed carton vs loose packing) and storage environment (open air vs enclosed).

[45] **2. Considerations for Importing and Exporting Countries**

[46] Importing countries should require phytosanitary certificates only for regulated articles. These include commodities such as plants, bulbs and tubers, seeds, fruits and vegetables, cut flowers and branches, grain, and growing medium. Phytosanitary certificates may also be used for certain plant products that have been processed where such products, by their nature or that of their processing, have a potential for introducing regulated pests (see ISPM No. 32: *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*). A phytosanitary certificate may also be required for other regulated articles where phytosanitary measures are technically justified (e.g. empty containers, vehicles and organisms).

[47] Importing countries should not require phytosanitary certificates for plant products that have been processed in such a way that they have no potential for introducing regulated pests, or for other articles that do not require phytosanitary measures (see ISPM No. 32: *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*).

[48] NPPOs should agree bilaterally when there are differences between the views of the importing country and exporting country regarding the technical justification for requiring a phytosanitary certificate. Requirements for a phytosanitary certificate should respect the principles of transparency and non-discrimination.

[49] **2.1 Unacceptable certificates**

[50] Importing countries should not accept certificates that they determine to be invalid or fraudulent. The NPPO in the claimed country of issuance should be notified as soon as possible regarding unacceptable or suspect documents following ISPM No. 13 (*Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*). The NPPO of the exporting country should take necessary corrective action and maintain systems for vigilance and security to ensure that a high level of confidence is associated with phytosanitary certificates issued by that authority.

[51] **2.1.1 Invalid phytosanitary certificates**

[52] Phytosanitary certificates are invalid if, for example, they have or they are:

- illegible

- incomplete
- an expired period of validity
- uncertified alterations or erasures
- conflicting or inconsistent information
- wording that is inconsistent with the model certificates
- phytosanitary certification of prohibited products
- non-certified copies.

[53] These are also reasons for rejecting a phytosanitary certificate and/or for requesting additional information.

[54] **2.1.2 Fraudulent certificates**

[55] Fraudulent certificates include those:

- not authorized by the NPPO
- issued on forms not authorized by the issuing NPPO
- issued by persons or organizations or other entities that are not authorized by the NPPO
- containing false or misleading information.

[56] **2.2 Importing countries' requirements for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates**

[57] Importing countries frequently specify requirements that should be observed with respect to the preparation and issue of phytosanitary certificates. They commonly include requirements of language, period of validity or format, for example:

- Countries may require that certificates be completed in a specific language or one of the importing countries' listed languages. However, countries are encouraged to include one of the official languages of FAO, preferably English.
- Importing countries may specify the period of time allowed for issuance after inspection and/or treatment, dispatch of the consignment from the country of origin after issuance, and validity of certificate.
- Countries may require that the certificate be completed by typing, or in handwritten legible capital letters.
- Countries may specify the units of measurement to be used in the description of the consignment and for other declared quantities.
- In the case where certificates are issued after dispatch, countries may require that the inspection date be indicated in the additional declaration section.

[58] **3. Specific Principles and Guidelines for the Preparation and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates**

[59] Phytosanitary certificates and phytosanitary certificates for re-export should include only information related to phytosanitary matters. They should not include statements or references related to non-phytosanitary requirements such as animal or human health matters, pesticide residues or radioactivity, or commercial information (e.g. letters of credit).

[60] All components of the phytosanitary certificates and phytosanitary certificates for re-export should normally be completed. Where no entry is made, the term "None" should be entered or the line should be blocked out (to prevent falsification).

[61] On application from exporters, the NPPO of the country of origin may add phytosanitary information (e.g. field inspection) additional to that required by the importing country. Such

information may be necessary for the issuance of re-export certificates. This information should be added in the AD section, but should be clearly separated from the text of any additional declaration that may be required by the country of re-export.

[62] **3.1 Requirements for completing the various components of a phytosanitary certificate**

[63] *[Headings in bold refer to the components of the model certificate]*

The specific components of the phytosanitary certificate are explained as follows:

[64] **No.** _____

[65] This is the certificate identification number. It should be a unique serial number associated with an identification system that allows trace-back, facilitates audits and serves for record keeping.

[66] **Plant Protection Organization of** _____

[67] This component requires the name of the official organization and the name of the country that is issuing the certificate. The name of the NPPO may be added here if it is not part of the printed form.

[68] **TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of** _____

[69] The name of the importing country should be inserted here. In cases where the shipment transits through a country that has specific transit requirements, including the need for phytosanitary certificates, the names of both importing country and country of transit may be inserted. Care should be taken to ensure that the import and/or transit regulations of each country are met and appropriately indicated. In cases where the shipment is imported and re-exported to another country, the names of both importing countries may be inserted, provided the import regulations of both countries have been met.

[70] **I. Description of Consignment**

[71] **Name and address of exporter:** _____

[72] This information identifies the source of the consignment to facilitate trace-back and audit by the exporting NPPO. The name and address should be located in the exporting country. The name and address of a local exporter's agent or shipper should be used where an international company with a foreign address is the exporter.

[73] **Declared name and address of consignee:** _____

[74] The name and address should be inserted here and should be in sufficient detail to enable the importing NPPO to confirm the identity of the consignee. The importing country may require that the address be a location in the importing country.

[75] **Number and description of packages:** _____

[76] Sufficient detail should be included in this section to enable the NPPO of the importing country to identify the consignment and its component parts, and verify their size if necessary. The number of containers and/or railcars may be included.

[77] **Distinguishing marks:** _____

[78] Distinguishing marks (e.g. container numbers, railcar numbers) may be indicated at this point on the phytosanitary certificate, or else on a stamped and signed attachment to the certificate. Distinguishing marks on bags (e.g. lot numbers), cartons (e.g. serial numbers or brand names) or other distinguishing marks should be included where they assist in identifying the

consignment. Where no entry is made, the term “None” should be entered or the line should be blocked out (to prevent falsification).

[79] Place of origin: _____

[80] The place of origin refers to place(s) where the commodity was grown, i.e. where it was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination by a regulated pest(s). In all cases, the name of the country of origin should be stated. Normally a consignment gains its phytosanitary status from the place of origin. Countries may require that the name of the pest free area, pest free place of production or pest free production site be identified in sufficient detail in this section.

[81] If a commodity is repacked, stored or moved, its phytosanitary status may change over a period of time as a result of its new location through the possible infestation or contamination by a regulated pest(s). In specific circumstances, a commodity may gain its phytosanitary status from more than one place. In such cases, each place and/or country should be declared with the place of origin in brackets.

[82] If different lots within a consignment originate in different places and/or countries, all places and/or countries should be indicated.

[83] If plants were imported to or moved within a country and have been grown for a specific period of time (depending on the commodity concerned, but usually one growing season or more), these plants may be considered to have changed their country or place of origin, provided that the phytosanitary status is predominantly determined by that country or place of further growth.

[84] Declared means of conveyance: _____

[85] Terms such as “sea”, “air”, “road”, “rail”, “mail” and “passenger” should be used. The ship’s name and voyage number or the aircraft’s flight number should be included if known. This is the means of conveyance as declared by the exporter. Often this will be only the first means of conveyance used directly after issuance of the phytosanitary certificate. Trade is arranged often in such a way that means of conveyance can change, for example a container that is transferred from a ship to a truck. If the distinguishing marks identify the consignment, it is sufficient to declare only the first means of conveyance. This is then not necessarily the means of conveyance used when arriving in the country of import.

[86] Declared point of entry: _____

[87] This should be the first point of arrival in the country of final destination, or if not known, the country name. The point of entry of the first country of importation should be listed where more than one country is listed in the “TO:” section. The point of entry for the country of final destination should be listed in cases where the consignment only transits through another country. If the country of transit is also listed in the “TO:” section, the points of entry into the transit country as well as the final destination country may be listed (e.g. point A via point B).

[88] This is the point of entry as declared by the exporter at the moment of issuance of the phytosanitary certificate. In trade this point of entry may change for various reasons. When importing countries specifically prescribe the point of entry in their import requirements in legislation or in import permits, then the declared point of entry should be the point of entry actually used for import.

[89] **Name of produce and quantity declared:** _____

[90] The information provided here should be sufficiently descriptive of the commodity (which should include the commodity class, i.e. fruit, plants for planting etc.) and the quantity expressed as accurately as possible to enable officials in the importing country to adequately verify the contents of the consignment. International codes may be used to facilitate identification (e.g. Customs codes) and internationally recognized units and terms should be used where appropriate. Different phytosanitary requirements may apply to the different end uses (e.g. consumption as compared with propagation) or state of a product (e.g. fresh as compared with dried); the intended end use or state of the product should be specified. Entries should not refer to trade names, sizes or other commercial terms.

[91] **Botanical name of plants:** _____

[92] The information inserted here should identify plants and plant products using accepted scientific names, at least to genus level but preferably to species level.

[93] It may not be feasible to provide a botanical description for certain regulated articles and products of complex composition such as stock feeds. In these cases, NPPOs should agree bilaterally on a suitable common name descriptor, or the words “Not applicable” or “N/A” may be entered.

[94] **Certifying statement**

[95] *“This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.*

[96] *“They are deemed to be practically free from other pests. [Optional clause]”*

[97] In instances where specific import requirements exist and/or regulated pests are specified, the certificate is used to certify conformity with the regulations or requirements of the importing country.

[98] In instances where import requirements are not specific and/or regulated pests are not specified, the exporting country can certify for any regulated pests believed by it to be of regulatory concern.

[99] The exporting countries may include the optional clause on their phytosanitary certificates or not.

[100] The phrase “*appropriate official procedures*” refers to procedures carried out by the NPPO or persons authorized by the NPPO for purposes of phytosanitary certification. Such procedures should be in conformity with ISPMs where appropriate. Where ISPMs are not relevant or do not exist, the procedures may be specified by the NPPO of the importing country.

[101] The phrase “*considered to be free from quarantine pests*” refers to freedom from pests in numbers or quantities that can be detected by the application of phytosanitary procedures. It should not be interpreted to mean absolute freedom in all cases but rather that quarantine pests are not believed to be present based on the procedures used for their detection or elimination. It should be recognized that phytosanitary procedures have inherent uncertainty

and variability, and involve some probability that pests will not be detected or eliminated. This uncertainty and probability should be taken into account in the specification of appropriate procedures.

[102] In some cases where irradiation treatments have been used, live stages of target pests may be present in the consignment. Providing the treatment has been applied in accordance with ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary treatment*) and the appropriate treatment has been applied to achieve the required response, the validity of this part of the certifying statement is not compromised because the irradiated pest should no longer be considered a quarantine pest.

[103] The term “*phytosanitary requirements*” means officially prescribed conditions to be met in order to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests. Phytosanitary requirements should be specified in advance by the NPPO of the importing country in legislation, regulations or elsewhere (e.g. import permits and bilateral agreements and arrangements).

[104] The term “*importing contracting party*” refers to governments that have adhered to the IPPC.

II. Additional Declaration

[105]

[106] Additional declarations should be kept to a minimum, and be concise. The text of additional declarations may be specified in, for example, phytosanitary regulations, import permits or bilateral agreements. Treatment(s) should not be indicated in this section but in section III.

[107] In principle, additional declarations should be only those containing information required by the importing country and not otherwise noted on the certifying statement or in the treatment section. In cases where there is more than one additional declaration option to comply with the importing country’s requirements, the NPPO should specify which option has been applied.

[108] Appendix 2 provides examples of text for different types of additional declarations that are often required by importing countries. When NPPOs consider it necessary to require an additional declaration they are encouraged to use the standard wording as provided for in this appendix.

[109] In the case where an import permit is required by the importing country, the import permit number should be referred to here.

[110] Where additional official phytosanitary information is requested by the exporter for future phytosanitary certification purposes, such as re-export, such information may be included here. This information should be clearly separated from the required information and should follow the added subheading “*Additional official information*”.

[111] Importing countries should review the necessity for requiring additional declarations. Note that in many current requests for additional declarations the required wording is similar to the certifying statement on the phytosanitary certificate and its inclusion as an additional declaration could therefore be avoided.

[112] In special cases as referred to in section 2.2, where a phytosanitary certificate is issued after the consignment’s dispatch, the date of inspection should be added to this section of the certificate.

[113] **III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment**

[114] Treatments indicated should only be those that are acceptable to the importing country and are performed in the exporting country or in transit to meet the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country.

[115] **Stamp of organization**

[116] This is the official seal, stamp or mark identifying the issuing NPPO. NPPOs should normally use a uniform stamp model within a country. It may be printed on the certificate or added by the issuing official upon completion of the form. Care should be taken to ensure that the mark does not obscure essential information.

[117] **Name of authorized officer, date and signature**

[118] The name of the issuing official is typed, stamped or handwritten in legible and where applicable in capital letters. The date is also to be typed, stamped or handwritten in legible capital letters (where applicable). Only text abbreviations may be used to identify months, so that the month, day and year are not confused.

[119] Although portions of the certificate may be completed in advance, the date should correspond to the date of issuance. If the phytosanitary certificate is issued after dispatch of the consignment the NPPO should ensure that the identity and integrity of the consignment is secured. Upon request of the importing country the NPPO of the exporting country should be able to verify the authenticity of signatures of authorized officers.

[120] When electronic certification is used the certification data should be authenticated by the issuing NPPO. This authentication process is equivalent to the signature of the authorized officer. NPPOs are encouraged to publish a list of authorized officers on the IPP.

[121] **Financial liability statement**

[122] The inclusion of a financial liability statement in a phytosanitary certificate is optional.

[123] **4. Specific Principles and Guidelines for the Use of Phytosanitary Certificates for Transit and for Re-export Consignments**

[124] The components of the phytosanitary certificate for re-export are the same as for the phytosanitary certificate except for the text covering the certifying statement. Instead of a certifying statement, the NPPO indicates by inserting ticks in the appropriate boxes whether the certificate is accompanied by the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy, whether the consignment has been repacked or not, whether the containers are original or new, and whether an additional inspection has been done.

[125] If the consignment is split up and the resulting consignments are exported separately, then phytosanitary certificates for re-export and certified copies of the original phytosanitary certificate will be required to accompany any such consignments.

[126] **4.1 Conditions for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export**

[127] When a consignment is imported into a country, then exported to another, the NPPO on application from exporters may issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export (see model in Annex 2). The NPPO should issue such a certificate only if it is confident that the importing country's regulations are met. Re-export phytosanitary certification may still be done if the consignment has been stored, split up, combined with other consignments or repackaged,

provided that it has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests. The original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy should also accompany the consignment.

[128] When a phytosanitary certificate for export is used, the NPPO of the exporting country determines the phytosanitary status in accordance with the certifying statement. When a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is used in addition, the NPPO of the re-exporting country provides some assurance related to the handling (e.g. splitting, combining, storage) of the consignment in the country of re-export.

[129] Before issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export of a consignment, the NPPO should first examine the original phytosanitary certificate that accompanied the consignment upon import and determine whether the requirements of the country of destination are more stringent, the same or less stringent than those satisfied by the phytosanitary certificate.

[130] If the consignment is repacked, additional inspection should be carried out, whatever the stringency of the requirements. If, however, the consignment is not repacked and it has not been exposed to contamination or infestation by pests, two cases arise. If the requirements are the same or less stringent, an additional inspection may not be necessary. If the requirements are more stringent, an additional inspection should be carried out.

[131] If the country of destination has special requirements (e.g. field inspection) that cannot be fulfilled by the country of re-export, no phytosanitary certificate for re-export can be issued unless this special item has been included or declared on the original phytosanitary certificate or if equivalent laboratory tests in accordance with the import requirements of the country of destination can be done on samples. When regular re-export exists, or is started, suitable procedures for satisfying these special requirements may be agreed between the NPPOs of the countries of origin and re-export.

[132] **4.2 Conditions for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for an imported consignment**

[133] If the country of re-export does not require a phytosanitary certificate for the commodity in question but the country of destination does, and the requirements can be fulfilled by visual inspections or laboratory testing of samples, the country of re-export may issue a phytosanitary certificate with the country of origin indicated in brackets.

[134] If the consignment has been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests, or has lost its integrity or identity, or has been processed to change its nature, the NPPO, on application from exporters, may carry out appropriate phytosanitary procedures and if the NPPO is confident that the importing country's regulations are met, may issue a phytosanitary certificate and not the phytosanitary certificate for re-export. The country of origin should still be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate.

[135] **4.3 Transit**

[136] If a consignment is in transit through a country, the NPPO of the country of transit is not involved unless risks for the country of transit have been identified and ISPM No. 25 (*Consignments in transit*) is applicable.

- [137] Where an NPPO receives a request to become involved, the NPPO may issue certificates in accordance with sections 4.1 and 4.2.
- [138] The change of means of conveyance during transit or the transport of two or more consignments in one conveyance is not considered a reason to issue phytosanitary certificates unless the integrity or the phytosanitary security of the consignment is compromised.

[139]

[Original annexed to the IPPC]

[140]

Model Phytosanitary Certificate

No. _____

Plant Protection Organization of _____

TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____

[141]

I. Description of Consignment

Name and address of exporter: _____

Declared name and address of consignee: _____

Number and description of packages: _____

Distinguishing marks: _____

Place of origin: _____

Declared means of conveyance: _____

Declared point of entry: _____

Name of produce and quantity declared: _____

Botanical name of plants: _____

This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.

They are deemed to be practically free from other pests.*

[142]

II. Additional Declaration

[143]

III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment

Date _____ Treatment _____ Chemical (active ingredient) _____

Duration and temperature _____

Concentration _____

Additional information _____

(Stamp of Organization) Place of issue _____
Name of authorized officer _____

Date _____

(Signature)

No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to _____ (name of Plant Protection Organization) or to any of its officers or representatives.*

* Optional clause

[144]

[Original annexed to the IPPC]

[145]

Model Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-Export

No. _____
Plant Protection Organization of _____ (contracting party of re-export)
TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____ (contracting party(ies) of import)

[146]

I. Description of Consignment

Name and address of exporter: _____
Declared name and address of consignee: _____
Number and description of packages: _____
Distinguishing marks: _____
Place of origin: _____
Declared means of conveyance: _____
Declared point of entry: _____
Name of produce and quantity declared: _____
Botanical name of plants: _____

This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described above _____ were imported into (contracting party of re-export) _____ from _____ (contracting party of origin) covered by Phytosanitary certificate No. _____, *original certified true copy of which is attached to this certificate; that they are packed repacked in original *new containers, that based on the original phytosanitary certificate and additional inspection , they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, and that during storage in _____ (contracting party of re-export), the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection.

* Insert tick in appropriate boxes

[147]

II. Additional Declaration

[148]

III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment

Date _____ Treatment _____ Chemical (active ingredient) _____
Duration and temperature _____
Concentration _____
Additional information _____

Place of issue _____
(Stamp of Organization) Name of authorized officer _____
Date _____ (Signature)

No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to _____ (name of Plant Protection Organization) or to any of its officers or representatives.**

** Optional clause

[149]

APPENDIX 1

[150] **ELECTRONIC CERTIFICATION, INFORMATION ON STANDARD XML SCHEMES AND EXCHANGE MECHANISMS**

[Under development]

[151]

APPENDIX 2

[152] RECOMMENDED WORDING FOR ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS

- [153] 1. The consignment* was inspected and found free from (name of pest or soil or other [to be specified]).
- [154] 2. The consignment* was tested and found free from (name of pest).
- [155] 3. The soil in which the plants were grown was tested prior to planting and found free from (name of pest).
- [156] 4. (Name of pest) is absent from (name of country).
- [157] 5. The consignment* was produced in a
pest free area for (name of pest)**
pest free place of production for (name of pest)**
pest free production site for (name of pest)**.”
- [158] 6. The place of production**/production site/field was inspected during the last growing season and found free from (name of pest).
- [159] 7. The plants/mother plants were inspected during the last growing season and found free from (name of pest).
- [160] 8. The plants were produced *in vitro*.
- [161] 9. The plants were derived from mother plants that were tested (*method may be specified*) and found free from (name of pest).
- [162] 10. This consignment* was produced and prepared for export in accordance with (name of programme/reference to specific import requirement).

* *May be specified if this applies only to parts thereof.*

** *If applicable add: “including the surrounding buffer zone”.*