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EV - TC Advisory panel to consider the need to define 'phytosanitary security'

Draft to be sent to Advisory Panel for consideration

[2]

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[3] **INTRODUCTION**

[4] **Scope**

[5] This standard provides the requirements and guidelines for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates¹ (phytosanitary certificates for export and phytosanitary certificates for re-export).

Specific guidance on requirements and components of a phytosanitary certification system to be established by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) is provided in ISPM 7:1997 [*amend as appropriate to ISPM 7:201-*].

[6] **References**

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

ISPM 1. 2006. *Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 7. 1997. *Export certification system.* Rome, IPPC, FAO. [*to be amended as appropriate to "ISPM 7. 201-. Phytosanitary certification system.* Rome, IPPC, FAO."]

ISPM 13. 2001. *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.

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

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

ISPM 32. 2009. *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[7] **Definitions**

[8] Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5.

[9] **Outline of requirements**

[10] Phytosanitary certification is used to attest that consignments meet phytosanitary import requirements and is undertaken by an NPPO. A phytosanitary certificate for export or for re-export can be issued only by a public officer who is technically qualified and duly authorized by an NPPO.

[11] A phytosanitary certificate for export is usually issued by the NPPO of the country where the plants, plant products or regulated articles were grown or processed. A phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued by the NPPO of the country of re-export (a country where the commodity has not been grown or processed) when the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation and complies with the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy is available.

[12] NPPOs shall use the model phytosanitary certificates of the IPPC.

[13] Where the required phytosanitary information exceeds the space available on the phytosanitary certificates, an attachment may be added with this information.

¹ The IPPC refers to a "phytosanitary certificate" for export purposes and a "phytosanitary certificate for re-export" for re-export purposes. In order to keep the use of these terms simple and clear in this standard "phytosanitary certificate for export" and "phytosanitary certificate for re-export" are used. The term "phytosanitary certificates" (plural) is used to cover both types of certificate.

- [14] Phytosanitary certificates should accompany the consignment or may be transmitted by mail or other means, or where agreed between countries, NPPOs may use electronic phytosanitary certificates, using standardized language, structure of the message and exchange protocols.
- [15] Phytosanitary certificates may have a limited duration of validity as the phytosanitary status of consignments may change after issuance of phytosanitary certificates. The NPPO of the exporting country or the importing country may make relevant stipulations.
- [16] Specific procedures should be followed in the case of replacement phytosanitary certificates, certified copies of phytosanitary certificates, and alterations to phytosanitary certificates. Invalid or fraudulent phytosanitary certificates should not be accepted.
- [17] Special consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for export is not required by the country of re-export and when specific phytosanitary measures need to be conducted in the country of origin.

[18] **BACKGROUND**

[19] Phytosanitary certification is used to attest that consignments meet phytosanitary import requirements and is applied to most plants, plant products and other regulated articles that are traded internationally. Phytosanitary certification contributes to the protection of plants, including cultivated and uncultivated/unmanaged plants and wild flora (including aquatic plants), habitats and ecosystems in the importing countries. Phytosanitary certification also facilitates international trade in plants, plant products and other regulated articles by providing an internationally agreed document and related procedures.

[20] Article V.2(a) of the IPPC stipulates how phytosanitary certificates should be issued:

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 7:1997] [*amend as appropriate to ISPM 7:201-*]

[21] This was clarified at the FAO Conference in 1997 during adoption of the 1997 revision 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.

[22] The IPPC also states requirements for the use of model phytosanitary certificates (in Article V.3):

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.

[23] **REQUIREMENTS FOR PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATION**

[24] **1. Phytosanitary Certificates**

[25] **1.1 Purpose of phytosanitary certificates**

[26] Phytosanitary certificates are issued to attest that plants, plant products or other regulated articles meet the phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries and are in conformity with the certifying statement. Phytosanitary certificates may also be issued to support re-export certification to other countries. Phytosanitary certificates should be issued only for these purposes.

[27] **1.2 Types and forms of phytosanitary certificates**

[28] In the Annex to the IPPC, there are two types of certificates: a "phytosanitary certificate" (see Annex 1 of this standard) for export purposes and a "phytosanitary certificate for re-export" (see Annex 2 of this standard) for re-export purposes².

[29] A phytosanitary certificate for export is usually issued by the NPPO of the country of origin. A phytosanitary certificate for export describes the consignment and, through a certifying statement,

² See Scope, footnote 1, concerning terminology.

additional declarations and treatment records, declares that the phytosanitary status of the consignment meets phytosanitary import requirements. A phytosanitary certificate for export may also be issued in certain re-export situations for plants, plant products and other regulated articles originating in countries other than the country of re-export if the phytosanitary status of the consignment can be determined by the country of re-export (e.g. by inspection).

- [30] A phytosanitary certificate for re-export may be issued by the NPPO of the re-exporting country in the case where the commodity in the consignment was not grown or processed to change its nature in that country and only where an original phytosanitary certificate for export or certified copy is available. The phytosanitary certificate for re-export provides the link to a phytosanitary certificate issued in a country of export and takes into account any changes in phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.
- [31] Procedures for managing the issuance of the two types of phytosanitary certificates and the systems that ensure their legitimacy are the same.
- [32] According to Article V.2(b) of the IPPC, the IPPC model phytosanitary certificates provide standardized wording that shall be followed for the preparation of phytosanitary certificates. The standardization of the phytosanitary certificates is necessary to ensure consistency, that they are easily recognized, and that essential information is reported. NPPOs are encouraged to use a single format for their phytosanitary certificates for export and a single format for phytosanitary certificates for re-export and to place a sample of the phytosanitary certificates format on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (<https://www.ippc.int>) in a manner that prevents falsification.
- [33] Phytosanitary certificates can be in paper form or, where it is accepted by the NPPO of the importing country, in electronic form.
- [34] Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalent of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form, including the certifying statement, transmitted by authenticated and secure electronic means from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country. Electronic phytosanitary certification does not constitute text processing or other electronic generation of paper forms, which are then distributed non-electronically. Nor is it the transfer of an electronic version of the paper certificate (e.g. through e-mail).
- [35] NPPOs should apply safeguards against falsification of paper phytosanitary certificates, for example special papers, watermarks or special printing. When electronic certification is used, appropriate safeguards should also be applied.
- [36] Phytosanitary certificates are not valid until all requirements have been met and they are dated, signed and stamped, sealed, marked or completed electronically by the NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country.
- [37] **1.3 Attachments to phytosanitary certificates**
- [38] If the information required to complete phytosanitary certificates exceeds the available space on the form, an attachment may be added. The information in the attachment should only include what is required on the phytosanitary certificates. All pages of attachments should bear the number of the phytosanitary certificates and should be dated, signed and stamped in the same manner as required for the phytosanitary certificates. Phytosanitary certificates should refer to any attachments in the appropriate section. If an attachment has more than one page, the pages should be numbered and the number of pages indicated on the phytosanitary certificates. Other documents such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) certificates may accompany the consignment along with the phytosanitary certificate, but such documents should not be considered attachments to the phytosanitary certificates nor should they be referenced on the phytosanitary certificate.

[39] **1.4 Electronic phytosanitary certificates**

[40] Electronic phytosanitary certificates may be issued where accepted by the NPPO of the importing country.

[41] When using electronic phytosanitary certificates NPPOs should develop systems that generate certificates using standardized language, message structure and exchange protocols. Appendix 1 [*under development, amend attachment status as appropriate*] provides guidance on standardized language, message structure and exchange protocols.

[42] Electronic phytosanitary certificates may be used subject to the following provisions:

- The mode of issue, transmission and level of security is acceptable to the NPPO of the importing country and if relevant to NPPOs of other countries involved.
- The information provided is consistent with the IPPC phytosanitary certificates models.
- The purpose of phytosanitary certification under the IPPC is realized.
- The identity of the issuing NPPO can be adequately established and authenticated.

[43] **1.5 Mode of transmission**

[44] Phytosanitary certificates should accompany the consignment for which they have been issued. Phytosanitary certificates may also be transmitted separately by mail or other means if accepted by the NPPO of the importing country. In the case of electronic phytosanitary certificates, they should be directly available to the relevant NPPO officials. In all cases, phytosanitary certificates should be available to the NPPO of the importing country upon the consignment's arrival.

[45] **1.6 Duration of validity**

[46] The phytosanitary status of consignments may change after issuance of phytosanitary certificates and therefore the NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country may decide to restrict the duration of the validity of phytosanitary certificates after issuance and prior to export. [47] The NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country may assess the situation and define an appropriate period of validity before export occurs, taking into account the likelihood of the consignment becoming infested or contaminated prior to export or re-export. Such likelihood may be affected by packaging (sealed carton or loose packing) and storage environment (open air or enclosed), type of commodity and conveyance, time of year and type of pests. A phytosanitary certificate for export may still be used after this period for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, provided that the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation and that the commodity still achieves the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country.

[48] NPPOs of importing countries may also stipulate as part of the phytosanitary import requirements the duration for which phytosanitary certificates remain valid.

[49] **2. Actions Taken with Issued Phytosanitary Certificates**

[50] **2.1 Certified copies of phytosanitary certificates**

[51] A certified copy is a copy of the original of the phytosanitary certificate that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by the NPPO indicating it is a true representative copy of the original phytosanitary certificate. It may be issued upon request of the exporter. It does not replace the original. Such copies are used primarily for re-export purposes.

[52] **2.2 Replacement of phytosanitary certificates**

[53] Phytosanitary certificates may be replaced at the request of an exporter for a consignment for which a phytosanitary certificate has already been issued. This should be done only in exceptional circumstances (e.g. damage to the phytosanitary certificates issued; change of addresses, country of

destination or points of entry; missing or incorrect information) and should be carried out by the NPPO of the country that issued the phytosanitary certificates being replaced.

[54] In all cases, the issuing NPPO should request exporters to return the original phytosanitary certificates and any certified copies that have already been issued for the consignments.

- Phytosanitary certificates returned for replacement should be retained by the NPPO of the issuing country and cancelled. The new phytosanitary certificates should not have the same number as the certificate being replaced. The number of the original certificate should not be re-used.

- When previously issued phytosanitary certificates cannot be returned and have left the care and control of the NPPO (for example because they are lost or in another country), the NPPO may decide that it is appropriate to issue a replacement certificate. The new phytosanitary certificates should not have the same number as the phytosanitary certificate being replaced but should refer to it by including an additional declaration stating that "This certificate replaces and cancels phytosanitary certificate No. [insert number] issued on [insert date]".

[55] 2.3 Alterations to phytosanitary certificates

[56] Alterations should be avoided as they may create uncertainty about the validity of phytosanitary certificates. However, if alterations are necessary, they should be made only on the original phytosanitary certificates by the issuing NPPO. Alterations should be minimal and should be stamped, dated and countersigned by the issuing NPPO.

[57] 3. Considerations for Importing Countries and NPPOs issuing phytosanitary certificates

[58] NPPOs of importing countries may require phytosanitary certificates for regulated articles only. These are usually plants and plant products but may include articles such as empty containers, vehicles and organisms other than plants where phytosanitary measures are technically justified.

[59] NPPOs of the importing countries should not require phytosanitary certificates for plant products that have been processed to the point where they have no potential for introducing regulated pests, or for other articles that do not require phytosanitary measures (see IPPC Article VI.2 and ISPM 32:2009).

[60] NPPOs should consult bilaterally when there are differences between their views regarding the technical justification for requiring phytosanitary certificates. Requirements for phytosanitary certificates should respect the principles of transparency, non-discrimination, necessity and technical justification (see ISPM 1:2006).

[61] 3.1 Unacceptable phytosanitary certificates

[62] NPPOs of importing countries should not accept phytosanitary certificates that they determine to be invalid or fraudulent. The NPPO of the declared country of issuance should be notified as soon as possible regarding unacceptable or suspect phytosanitary certificates as described in ISPM 13:2001. Where the NPPO of the importing country suspects that phytosanitary certificates may be unacceptable, it may require the prompt cooperation of the NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country in determining the validity or non-validity of the phytosanitary certificates. The NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country should take corrective action where necessary and review systems for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates so as to ensure that a high level of confidence is associated with its phytosanitary certificates.

[63] 3.1.1 Invalid phytosanitary certificates

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

- incomplete or incorrect information
- false or misleading information

- conflicting or inconsistent information
- wording or information that is inconsistent with the model phytosanitary certificates
- information added by unauthorized persons
- unauthorized (not stamped, dated or countersigned) alterations or deletions
- an expired period of validity unless used as a certified copy for re-export
- illegible (e.g. badly written, damaged)
- non-certified copies
- transmitted through a mode of transfer unauthorized by the NPPO (for electronic phytosanitary certificates)
- phytosanitary certification of plants, plant products and other regulated articles prohibited for import.

[65] These are also reasons for rejecting phytosanitary certificates or for requesting additional information.

[66] **3.1.2 Fraudulent phytosanitary certificates**

[67] Fraudulent phytosanitary certificates typically include those:

- issued on non-authorized forms
- not dated, stamped, marked or sealed, and signed by the issuing NPPO
- issued by persons who are not authorized public officers.

[68] Fraudulent phytosanitary certificates are also considered to be invalid. The NPPO issuing phytosanitary certificates should have safeguards against their falsification. In the case of electronic phytosanitary certification, safeguards against falsification are an element of the electronic certification mechanism. The NPPO of the exporting country should take corrective action when notified of a non-compliance.

[69] **3.2 Import requirements for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates**

[70] Importing countries frequently specify import requirements that should be observed with respect to the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Examples of what an importing country may require include:

- that phytosanitary certificates be completed in a specific language or one of its listed languages (however, countries are encouraged to accept one of the official languages of FAO, preferably English)
- the period of time allowed for issuance after inspection or treatment and the period of time between the issuance of phytosanitary certificates and the dispatch of the consignment from the exporting country
- that phytosanitary certificates be completed by typing or if handwritten, in legible capital letters (where the language allows it)
- the units of measurement to be used in the description of the consignment and for other declared quantities.

[71] **4. Specific Considerations for the Preparation and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates**

[72] Phytosanitary certificates shall only be issued by public officers who are technically qualified and fully authorized by the NPPO.

[73] Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if it is confirmed that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.

- [74] Phytosanitary certificates should contain the necessary information to clearly identify the consignment to which each relates.
- [75] Phytosanitary certificates should only contain information related to phytosanitary matters. They should not include statements related to non-phytosanitary requirements such as animal or human health matters, pesticide residues, radioactivity, commercial information (e.g. letters of credit), or quality.
- [76] To facilitate cross-referencing between phytosanitary certificates and documents not related to phytosanitary certification (e.g. letters of credit, bills of lading, CITES certificates), notes may accompany phytosanitary certificates that associate them with the identification code, symbol or numbers of the relevant documents that require cross-referencing. Such notes should be used only when necessary and should not be considered part of phytosanitary certificates.
- [77] All sections of the phytosanitary certificates should be completed. Where no entry is made, the term "None" should be entered or the line should be blocked out or a line drawn through the section to prevent unauthorized additions.
- [78] For re-export of consignments specific information from the country of origin may be necessary; however, this may not be available on a phytosanitary certificate for export (e.g. lack of the specific information for the additional declaration of a phytosanitary certificate for export, or a phytosanitary certificate for export itself is not required by the country of re-export). In such cases, if the specific phytosanitary import requirements cannot be met within the country of re-export, no phytosanitary certificate for re-export may be issued. However, the following may apply:
- Where the phytosanitary certificate for export is required by the country of re-export, on request from exporters, the NPPO of the country of origin may provide additional phytosanitary information (e.g. the results of a growing season inspection) to that required by the country of re-export. Such information may be necessary for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates for re-export. This information should be placed in the additional declaration section, under the subheading "Additional official phytosanitary information" (see section 5).
 - Where a phytosanitary certificate for export is not required by the country of re-export, on request from an exporter, the NPPO of the country of origin may nevertheless issue a phytosanitary certificate for export. This would be for consignments intended for re-export to other countries in order to provide additional phytosanitary information necessary for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates for re-export.
- [79] In both cases above, the country of re-export should ensure that the identity of the consignment is maintained and that it has not been subjected to the risk of infestation.
- [80] Phytosanitary certificates should be issued before dispatch, however, they may also be issued after dispatch of a consignment provided that:
- the phytosanitary security of the consignment has been assured, and
 - the NPPO of the exporting country has undertaken sampling, inspection and treatments necessary to satisfy phytosanitary import requirements before dispatch of the consignment.
- [81] If these criteria are not met, phytosanitary certificates should not be issued.
- [82] In the case where phytosanitary certificates are issued after dispatch, the inspection date should be indicated in the additional declaration section. *if required by the importing country*
- [83] **5. Guidelines and Requirements for Completing Sections of a Phytosanitary Certificate for Export**
- [84] Information on completing the sections of the phytosanitary certificate for export is provided as follows:

[85] *[Headings in bold refer to the sections of the model certificate, see model in Annex I]*

[86] **No.** _____

[87] Each phytosanitary certificate for export should have a unique identification number, which allows for trace-back of consignments, facilitates audits and serves for record-keeping.

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

[89] The name of the country issuing the phytosanitary certificate for export should be listed here along with the name of the NPPO.

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

[91] The name of the importing country should be listed here. Where a transit country and the importing country have specific phytosanitary requirements that include the need for a phytosanitary certificate for export, the names of both countries should be listed and the transit country should be indicated. Care should be taken to ensure that the phytosanitary import or transit requirements of each country are met and appropriately indicated. In cases where the consignment is imported and then re-exported to another country, the names of both countries may be inserted, provided the phytosanitary import requirements of both countries have been met.

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

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

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

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

[96] The name and address inserted here should be in sufficient detail to enable the NPPO of the importing country to confirm the identity of the consignee and, where necessary, to be able to conduct trace-back of non-compliant imports. Where the consignee is not known, "To order" may be used if the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of the term and accepts any associated risks. The importing country may require that the address of a consignee be a location in the importing country.

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

[98] The number of packages and their description should be included. Sufficient detail should be included in this section to enable the NPPO of the importing country to link the phytosanitary certificate for export with the corresponding consignment. In some cases (e.g. grain and bulk timber), shipping containers and/or railcars are considered the package and the number may be included (e.g. 10 containers). In cases of bulk shipments, the term "in bulk" may be used.

[99] **Distinguishing marks:** _____

[100] Distinguishing marks on packages (e.g. lot numbers, serial numbers or brand names) and conveyance identification numbers or names (e.g. vessel name in the case of bulk, container and railcar identification numbers) should be included if necessary for the identification of the consignment.

[101] **Place of origin:** _____

[102] The place of origin refers to places where the commodity was grown or produced and where it was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination by regulated pests. In all cases, the name of the country or countries of origin should be stated. Normally a consignment gains its phytosanitary status from the place of origin. Countries may require that the name or code of the pest free area, pest free place of production or pest free production site be identified. Further details on the pest free area, pest free place of production or pest free production site may be provided in the additional declaration section.

- [103] 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 regulated pests. Phytosanitary status may also be changed by processing, disinfecting or treating a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination. Thus a commodity may gain its phytosanitary status from more than one place. In such cases, each country and place, where necessary, should be declared with the initial place of origin in brackets, e.g. declared as “country X of export (country Y of origin)”.
- [104] If different lots within a consignment originate in different places or countries, all countries and places where necessary should be indicated. To assist with trace-back in such cases, the most relevant place for undertaking trace-back may be identified, for example the exporting company where records are stored.
- [105] 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 determined only by that country or place of further growth.
- [106] **Declared means of conveyance:** _____
- [107] This section refers to how the commodity is transported when leaving the certifying country. Terms such as “ocean vessel”, “boat”, “aircraft”, “road”, “truck”, “rail”, “mail” and “carried by hand” may be used. The ship’s name and voyage number or the aircraft’s flight number may be included if known. The means of conveyance is generally as declared by the exporter. Often this will be only the first means of conveyance used directly after issuance of the phytosanitary certificate for export. Consignments frequently move in such a way that the 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.
- [108] **Declared point of entry:** _____
- [109] This should be the first point of arrival in the country of destination, or if not known, the country name. Where the consignment transits through another country this may need to be recorded if the country of transit has phytosanitary requirements for transiting consignments. The entry point of the country of transit, or if not known the country name, should be noted in brackets.
- [110] The point of entry is declared by the exporter at the time of issuance of the phytosanitary certificate for export. This point of entry may change for various reasons, and entry into the country at a place other than the declared point of entry should not normally be considered as non-compliance. However, when the NPPO of the importing country prescribes specified points of entry in its phytosanitary import requirements, then one of the specific points of entry should be declared and the consignment should enter through that point.
- [111] **Name of produce and quantity declared:** _____
- [112] This section should be sufficiently descriptive of the commodity and should include the name of the plant, plant product or other regulated article, unit and the quantity as accurately as possible to enable the NPPO of the importing country to verify the contents of the consignment. International codes may be added to facilitate identification (e.g. Customs codes) and internationally recognized units and terms should be used (e.g. metric system). Because different phytosanitary import requirements may apply to the different intended uses (e.g. consumption as compared with propagation) or degree of processing (e.g. fresh as compared with dried), the intended use or degree of processing should be specified. Entries should not refer to trade names, sizes or other commercial terms.
- [113] **Botanical name of plants:** _____
- [114] The information inserted here should identify plants and plant products using accepted scientific names, at least to genus level but preferably to species level.

- [115] It may not be feasible to provide botanical names for certain regulated articles and products of complex composition such as stock feeds. In these cases, the NPPOs of the importing and exporting countries may agree on a suitable common name descriptor, or the words “Not applicable” or “N/A” should be entered.
- [116] **Certifying statement**
- [117] 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.
- [118] They are deemed to be practically free from other pests.* [*Optional clause]
- [119] In most instances specific phytosanitary import requirements exist or regulated pests are specified and the certifying statement on the phytosanitary certificate for export is used to certify conformity with these phytosanitary import requirements.
- [120] In instances where phytosanitary import requirements are not specific, the NPPO of the exporting country may certify the general phytosanitary status of the consignment for any pests believed by it to be of phytosanitary concern.
- [121] NPPOs of exporting countries may include the optional clause on their phytosanitary certificate for export. NPPOs of importing countries cannot request that the optional clause be added.
- [122] “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. The procedures may be specified by the NPPO of the importing country taking into account any relevant ISPMs.
- [123] “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 believed not 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.
- [124] In some cases where irradiation treatments have been applied, live stages of target pests may be present in the consignment. Providing the treatment has been applied in accordance with ISPM 18:2003 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 detection of live stages of the target pest is not considered as non-compliance.
- [125] “Phytosanitary requirements”, as provided by the importing country, are officially prescribed conditions to be met in order to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests. Phytosanitary import requirements should be specified in advance by the NPPO of the importing country in legislation, regulations or elsewhere (e.g. import permits and bilateral and other arrangements).
- [126] “Importing contracting party” refers to governments that have adhered to the IPPC.
-

[127] II. Additional Declaration

- [128] Additional declarations provide specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests. Additional declarations should be kept to a minimum and be concise. NPPOs of the importing countries should keep under review the need for additional declarations and they should not

require additional declarations with the required wording similar to that already included in the certifying statement on the phytosanitary certificate for export. The text of additional declarations may be specified in phytosanitary regulations, import permits or bilateral agreements. Treatments should not be indicated in this section but in section III of the phytosanitary certificate for export.

- [129] Additional declarations should be only those containing specific phytosanitary information required by the NPPO of the importing country or requested by the exporter for future phytosanitary certification purposes and they should not repeat information that is otherwise noted in the certifying statement or in the treatment section. In cases where phytosanitary import requirements allow for several alternative measures, the NPPO of the exporting country should specify in its additional declaration which option has been applied.
- [130] Appendix 2 provides examples of text for different types of additional declarations that are often required by NPPOs of importing countries. When NPPOs consider it necessary to require or provide an additional declaration they are encouraged to use the standard wording as provided in Appendix 2.
- [131] In the case where an import permit is required by the importing country, the import permit number may be referred to here to assist cross-referencing.
- [132] Where a phytosanitary certificate for export is issued after the consignment's dispatch, and if required by the importing country the date of inspection should be added to this section of the phytosanitary certificate for export (see also applicable conditions in section 4).
- [133] Where additional official phytosanitary information is included for future phytosanitary certification purposes, such as re-export (see section 4), such information should be presented here. This information should be clearly separated from the additional declaration required by the importing country and should follow the added subheading "Additional official phytosanitary information".

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

[135] Entries should be as follows:

[136] **Date**

[137] The date that the treatment was applied to the consignment. Months should be written in full so that the month, day and year are not confused.

[138] **Treatment**

[139] The type of treatment applied to the consignment (e.g. heat treatment, irradiation).

[140] **Chemical (active ingredient)**

[141] The active ingredient of the chemical applied in the treatment.

[142] **Duration and temperature**

[143] The duration of the treatment and temperature in the treatment.

[144] **Concentration**

[145] The concentration and dosage of the treatment applied.

[146] **Additional information**

[147] Any relevant additional information.

[148] Treatments indicated should only be those that are acceptable to the importing country and are performed or initiated (in the case of transit) in the exporting country under supervision or authority of the NPPO of the exporting country to meet the phytosanitary import requirements.

[149] For irradiation treatments, the provisions of ISPM 18:2003 should be considered.

[150] **Stamp of organization**

[151] The official seal, stamp or mark identifying the issuing NPPO should be included on the phytosanitary certificate for export. The NPPO of the exporting country should normally use a uniform stamp, seal or mark within a country. It should be added by the public officer upon completion of the form or may be printed on the phytosanitary certificate for export. Care should be taken to ensure that the stamp, seal or mark does not obscure essential information.

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

[153] The name of the public officer is printed, typed, stamped or handwritten in legible upper case (capital) letters (where the language allows it). The date is also to be printed, typed, stamped or handwritten in legible upper case (capital) letters (where the language allows it). The names of months should be written in full so that the month, day and year are not confused.

[154] Although sections of the phytosanitary certificate for export may be completed in advance, the date stated should be the date of issuance. Upon request of the NPPO of the importing country, the NPPO of the exporting country should be able to verify the authenticity of signatures of authorized public officers. The phytosanitary certificate for export shall be signed only after it is duly completed.

[155] When electronic phytosanitary certificates are issued, the certification data should be authenticated by the issuing NPPO. This authentication process is equivalent to the signature of the authorized public officer and stamp, seal or mark. Authenticated electronic certification data is equivalent to the completed paper document of the phytosanitary certificate for export.

[156] **Financial liability statement**

[157] The inclusion of a statement of the financial liability of the NPPO on the phytosanitary certificate for export is optional and at the discretion of the NPPO of the exporting country.

[158] **6. Considerations for Re-Export Situations and Transit**

[159] The phytosanitary certificate for re-export is the same as the phytosanitary certificate for export except for the text covering the certifying statement. In the certifying statement on the phytosanitary certificate for re-export, the NPPO of the country of re-export indicates by inserting ticks in the appropriate boxes whether the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is accompanied by the original phytosanitary certificate or a 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.

[160] If the identity of the ^{plants, plant products or other regulated articles in the} consignment has not been maintained or ^{the} has been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection, or the commodity has been processed to change its nature, no phytosanitary certificate for re-export should be issued. The NPPO of the country of re-export, on request from exporters, may carry out appropriate phytosanitary procedures and if the NPPO is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements are met, should issue a phytosanitary certificate for export. The place of origin should still be indicated in brackets on the phytosanitary certificate for export.

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

[162] **6.1 Considerations for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export**

[163] When a consignment is imported into a country, then exported to another, the NPPO of the country of re-export, on request from exporters, may issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export (see model in Annex 2). The NPPO should issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export only if it is confident that

the phytosanitary import requirements are met. Re-export phytosanitary certification may still be performed 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. Where consignments are combined, all the relevant parts added to these consignments must be available and meet the same phytosanitary import requirements.

- [164] Before issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, the NPPO should first examine the original phytosanitary certificate or certified copy that accompanied the consignment upon import and determine whether the requirements of the subsequent country of destination are more stringent, the same or less stringent than those certified by the phytosanitary certificate or its certified copies.
- [165] If the consignment is repacked or reloaded with its identity being affected or if a risk of infestation or contamination is identified, additional inspection should be carried out. If the consignment is not repacked and the phytosanitary security of the consignment has been maintained, the NPPO of the re-exporting country has two options regarding inspection of the consignment for re-export:
- If the phytosanitary import requirements are the same or less stringent, the NPPO of the re-exporting country may not need to undertake an additional inspection.
 - If the phytosanitary import requirements are different or more stringent, the NPPO of the re-exporting country may undertake an additional inspection to ensure that the consignment conforms to the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country where this requirement can be met through inspection.
- [166] The country of destination may have phytosanitary import requirements (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be fulfilled by the country of re-export. In such cases, the country of re-export may still be able to issue a phytosanitary certificate for export or phytosanitary certificate for re-export if:
- *either* particular information on compliance has been included or declared on the phytosanitary certificate for export by the country of origin
 - *or* an alternative phytosanitary measure can be applied (such as laboratory tests on samples or treatments) that is considered equivalent and in accordance with the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination.
- [167] Additional declarations on phytosanitary certificates for re-export where required should be based on the activities of the NPPO of the country of re-export. Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or certified copies should not be transferred to phytosanitary certificates for re-export.
- [168] When re-exports routinely occur, or are started, suitable procedures for satisfying these requirements may be agreed between the NPPOs of the countries of origin and re-export. This may include an exchange of written correspondence between the respective NPPOs on phytosanitary measures applied at origin (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) which provides the assurance required for the country of re-export to certify the consignment as required by the country of destination.
- [169] The original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy should accompany the consignment together with the phytosanitary certificate for re-export.
- [170] When a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued, the NPPO of the re-exporting country provides assurance related to the handling (e.g. splitting, combining, packing, storage) of the consignment in the country of re-export.
- [171] If the consignment is split up and the resulting consignments are re-exported separately, then phytosanitary certificates for re-export and certified copies of the phytosanitary certificate from the country of export will be required to accompany all such consignments.
- [171a] The phytosanitary certificate for re-export shall be signed only after it is duly completed.

[172] 6.2 Transit

[173] 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.

[173a] Importing countries may have specific phytosanitary import requirements (e.g. require seals, specific packaging) addressed to the country of export for the import of consignments to be moved in transit through other countries if specific risks have been identified.

[174] If the phytosanitary security of the consignment during transit has been compromised and the NPPO of the country of transit receives a request to become involved, the NPPO may ~~issue a phytosanitary certificate for export~~ in accordance with the provisions described in this standard.

[175] A change of means of conveyance during transit or the transport of two or more consignments in one conveyance should not be considered a reason to issue phytosanitary certificates unless the phytosanitary security of the consignment is compromised.

[move as last para]

perform phytosanitary certification

This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

[176] ANNEX 1: Model phytosanitary certificate for export

[Original annexed to the IPPC]

No. _____

Plant Protection Organization of _____

TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____

[177] 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.*

[178] II. Additional Declaration

[Enter text here]

[179] 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

This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

[180] ANNEX 2: Model phytosanitary certificate for re-export

[Original annexed to the IPPC]

No. _____

Plant Protection Organization of _____ (contracting party of re-export)
 TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____ (contracting party(ies) of import)

[181] 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

[182] II. Additional Declaration

[Enter text here]

[183] 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

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

[184] **APPENDIX 1: Electronic certification, information on standard XML schemes and exchange mechanisms**

[Under development] This appendix is expected to contain standardized language, structure of the message and exchange protocols preferably based on the technical input of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT).

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

[185] **APPENDIX 2: Recommended wording for additional declarations**

[186] Phytosanitary import requirements for additional declarations should preferably use the following wording. However, these are examples and are not the only statements that may be used.

[187] 1. The consignment* was inspected and found free from _____ (name of pest(s) or soil [to be specified]).

[188] 2. The consignment* was tested (method may be specified) and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).

[189] 3. The growing media in which the plants were grown was tested prior to planting and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).

[190] 4. _____ (Name of pest(s)) is absent/not known to occur in _____ (name of country/area).

[191] 5. The consignment* was produced in a
pest free area for _____ (name of pest(s))**
area of low pest prevalence for _____ (name of pest(s))
pest free place of production for _____ (name of pest(s))**
pest free production site for _____ (name of pest(s))**.

[192] 6. The place of production**/production site/field** was inspected during the growing season(s)*** and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).

[193] 7. The plants/mother plants were inspected during the last growing season(s) *** and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).

[194] 8. The plants were produced *in vitro* (specified the *in vitro* technique) and found free from _____ (name of pest(s))

[195] 9. The plants were derived from mother plants that were tested (method may be specified) and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).

[196] 10. This consignment* was produced and prepared for export in accordance with _____ (name of programme/reference to specific phytosanitary import requirement or a bilateral arrangement).

[197] 11. This consignment was produced from plant varieties resistant to _____ (name of pest).

[198] 12. Plants for planting are in compliance with _____ (specify the tolerance level(s)) established by phytosanitary import requirements for _____ (specify the regulated non-quarantine pest(s)).

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

** If applicable add: "including a surrounding buffer zone".

*** Number of times/growing seasons or specific period may be added as appropriate.

