

2020 FIRST CONSULTATION

1 July – 30 September 2020

Compiled comments for DRAFT ISPM: Focused revision of ISPM 12 in relation to re-export (2015-011)

Summary of comments

Name	Summary
Bahrain	comments completed
European Union	The comments have been introduced by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States.
OIRSA	Revisión Completa
Viet Nam	Viet Nam would like to support some comments for this draft

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

FAO sequential number	Para	Text	T	Comment
1	G	(General Comment)	C	Antigua and Barbuda Antigua and Barbuda agrees with the comments from the 2020 IPPC Virtual Regional Workshop in the Caribbean (September 1-3, 2020). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
2	G	(General Comment)	C	Guyana Guyana supports the comments submitted by the CAHFSA at the recently concluded IPPC Regional Workshop for the Caribbean. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
3	G	(General Comment)	C	Panama The project is timely because it clarifies some concepts related to re-export. Like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The separation of the transit aspects of the export. • In fact, the current ISPM-12 provides good coverage of CFRs and the conditions for issuing them; however, with the separation into numerals (e.g. 6.1.1; 6.1.2 and 6.1.3), a better understanding of the different scenarios for the issuance of a CFR is provided. • It clarifies and gives the option to use a CFE instead of a CFR, which makes it more didactic and practical. • Aspects of repackaging, storage, separation or combination of shipments, very common processes in re-exports, are addressed promptly, and options are provided in case they have been exposed to risks. Modifications contribute to facilitating trade, making it more understandable for those involved in the activity. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
4	G	(General Comment)	C	Panama The project is timely because it clarifies some concepts related to re-export. Like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The separation of the transit aspects of the export. • In fact, the current ISPM-12 provides good coverage of CFRs and the conditions for issuing them; however, with the separation into numerals (e.g. 6.1.1; 6.1.2 and 6.1.3), a better understanding of the different scenarios for the issuance of a CFR is provided. • It clarifies and gives the option to use a CFE instead of a CFR, which makes it more didactic and practical. • Aspects of repackaging, storage, separation or combination of shipments, very common processes in re-exports, are addressed promptly, and options are provided in case they have been exposed to risks. Modifications contribute to facilitating trade, making it more understandable for those involved in the activity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
5	G	(General Comment)	C	Peru Peru agrees with COSAVE 's comments.

				<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
6	G	(General Comment)	C	Mexico Mexico has reviewed parts of the draft standard that were opened for comment and agrees with the proposed changes, although some comments were proposed <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
7	G	(General Comment)	C	Brazil Brazil supports COSAVE's comments and suggestions. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
8	G	(General Comment)	C	Barbados In addition to the changes shown here, Barbados is also in agreement with the comments submitted from the proceedings of the Regional Workshop. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
9	G	(General Comment)	C	Paraguay Paraguay agrees with Cosave's comments <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
10	G	(General Comment)	C	Canada Canada supports the DRAFT ISPM: Focused revision of ISPM-12 (Phytosanitary certificates) in relation to re-export (2015-011). Technical and editorial comments are presented for consideration and incorporation. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
11	G	(General Comment)	C	Argentina We fully support comments provided by COSAVE to this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
12	G	(General Comment)	C	Slovenia Slovenia would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
13	G	(General Comment)	C	Nepal Addition of the definition of Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-export in ISPM 5 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
14	G	(General Comment)	C	OIRSA The project is timely because it clarifies some concepts related to re-export. Like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The separation of the transit aspects of the export. • In fact, the current ISPM-12 provides good coverage of CFRs and the conditions for issuing them; however, with the separation into numerals (e.g. 6.1.1; 6.1.2 and 6.1.3), a better understanding of the different scenarios for the issuance of a CFR is provided. • It clarifies and gives the option to use a CFE instead of a CFR, which makes it more didactic and practical. • Aspects of repackaging, storage, separation or combination of shipments, very common processes in re-exports, are addressed promptly, and options are provided in case they have been exposed to risks. Modifications contribute to facilitating trade, making it more understandable for those involved in the activity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
15	G	(General Comment)	C	Japan "change their nature"(para229) Paragraph 229 states, as the requirement for phytosanitary certificate for re-export, "The plants or plant products of the consignment for re-export have not been grown, or processed to change their nature, in the country of re-export.". It is unclear what "change their nature" means. For example, if seeds for re-export are coated or pelletized, these processes are not considered to be included in the "change their nature". It should be clarified what "change their nature" includes. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
16	G	(General Comment)	C	Japan Issuance of phytosanitary certificate for re-export

				<p>Especially for seeds, various treatments and processing (such as sorting, blending, pesticide treatment, hot water treatment, dry heat treatment, coating) are actually performed in the re-exporting countries. In many cases, it is possible to issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export. But it is unclear which requirement in this ISPM stipulates whether a phytosanitary certificate for re-export can be issued, or a phytosanitary certificate for export need to be issued.</p> <p>Apart from the ISPM, we suggest to develop an implementation material that can be used as a reference when implementing the ISPM. And it should include how to issue phytosanitary certificates when processing or treatment is performed in the re-export situation.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
17	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency T&T is in agreement with the focused revision of ISPM 12 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
18	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency We generally agree with the revisions to the ISPM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
19	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa We support the draft ISPM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
20	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa We support the draft ISPM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
21	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa The proposed amendments are agreed to <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
22	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Qatar we don't have any comment <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
23	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Singapore This draft ISPM has scope to be aligned with current re-export situation whereby multiple re-export of one commodity i.e. multiple re-export or split and then re-exported may exist but these situations are not covered here. There is a need for these to be included as guidance for members to help with the current operational needs. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
24	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Singapore It is unclear the rationale of replacement of phytosanitary status with pest risk in this document despite the explanation by the SC. The phytosanitary status is a common and recognised term which has a wider coverage than the pest risk. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
25	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Malawi We agree with revision <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
26	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Korea, Republic of Re-export has 2 situations mainly. First is re-exported multiple times (A-B-C-D). Secondly splitted and re-exported to multiple countries (A-B-C,D,E). In general the 2nd case is not well covered by this draft ISPM. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
27	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Venezuela Una vez analizada la propuesta del proyecto de NIMF y cotejada con la norma publicada, se puede decir que la parte técnica del Organismo Sanitario de Venezuela está de acuerdo con las modificaciones planteadas por el Grupo de Trabajo de Expertos (GTE), en cuanto a la propuesta de adiciones y supresiones realizadas en los párrafos del proyecto de la NIMF 12 Certificados</p>

				Fitosanitarios, sobre todo en los temas relacionados a las reexportaciones ya que nos permite tener una visión más clara en cuanto a las condiciones generales al momento de expedir un certificado fitosanitario de reexportación, en ciertos casos de exportaciones. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
28	1	DRAFT ISPM: Focused revision of ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates) in relation to re-export (2015-011)	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa We support draft ISPM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
Outline of requirements				
29	37	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 to change its nature) when the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or contamination and complies with the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country,	C	Australia Suggest clarification of the meaning of the wording 'to change its nature', including with reference to the term "processed" as used in ISPM 38. This is crucial for the understanding of the impact of the proposed changes for export and re-export of seeds. Also see [229] <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy is available.		
30	37	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 to change its nature) when the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or contamination and complies with the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy is available.	C	<p>Viet Nam</p> <p>Vietnam would like to have questions that if “to change its nature” is added, it means that processing without changing its nature is still accepting for temporarily imported regulated articles to re-exports. Therefore, it is need more clarification.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

31	37	<p>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 to change its naturecharacteristics) when the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or contamination and complies with the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy is available.</p>	<p>P Canada The word "characteristics" better represents the intent of the proposed change. The use of the word "nature" is confusing. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
32	37	<p>A phytosanitary certificate for export is usually issued by the NPPO of the</p>	<p>C Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency We agree with the additions which are more consistent with the entire ISPM. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		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 to change its nature) when the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or contamination and complies with the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy is available.		
33	37	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	P	United States of America This is in contradiction to paragraph 239. If the commodity is repacked a phytosanitary inspection may be conducted in the country of re-export to verify absence of pests. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		<p>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 to change its nature) when the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or contamination and complies with the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy is available.</p>		
34	37	<p>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</p>	C	<p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa in agreement <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p>been grown or processed to change its nature) when the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or contamination and complies with the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy is available.</p>		
35	37	<p>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 <u>or by an authorized entity (third party) approved by the NPPO of the country</u> (a country where the commodity has not been grown or processed to change its nature) when the</p>	P	<p>Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

		consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation <u>or contamination</u> and complies with the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy is available.		
36	37	Por lo general, un certificado fitosanitario de exportación lo expide la ONPF del país en el cual las plantas, los productos vegetales o los artículos reglamentados se cultivaron o procesaron. La ONPF del país reexportador (el país en donde el producto no se ha cultivado o procesado <u>para cambiar su naturaleza</u>) expide un certificado fitosanitario de reexportación cuando el envío no ha estado expuesto a riesgo de infestación ha sido infestado o contaminación	P	CA La definición de "envío reexportado" implica la importación y posterior exportación del envío, señalando que éste puede ser almacenado, dividido, combinado con otros envíos o reembalados. Dichas actividades implican un grado de exposición al riesgo de infestación o contaminación, por lo que el envío solo debería ser reexportado si no ha sido infestado o contaminado. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		<u>minado</u> , cumple con los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación del país importador y está disponible el certificado fitosanitario original o una copia certificada del mismo.		
37	43	Special consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when <u>the country of re-export does not require the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for importing the commodity</u> export is not required by the country of re-export and when <u>the country of destination requires</u> specific phytosanitary measures need to be conducted <u>implem- ented</u> in the country of origin.	C	Viet Nam Viet Nam would like to replace "commodity" to "consignment", because the Phytosanitary certificate issued for consignment of commodity <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
38	43	Special consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when <u>the country of re-export does not require the</u>	P	European Union 'to have been carried out' is a more accurate description than 'to be implemented'. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

	<p>issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for importing the commodity export is not required by the country of re-export and when the country of destination requires specific phytosanitary measures need to be have been conducted implementedcarried out -in the country of origin.</p>		
39	<p>43 Special consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when the country of re-export does not require the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for importing the commodity export is not required by the country of re-export and-or when the country of destination requires specific phytosanitary measures need to be conducted implemented in the country of origin.</p>	P	<p>PPPO these are two separate situations, re-export is considered for either or both. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

40	43	Special consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when <u>the country of re-export does not require</u> the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for <u>importing the commodity</u> export is not required by the country of re-export and when <u>the country of destination requires</u> specific phytosanitary measures need to be conducted <u>implemented</u> in the country of origin.	P Thailand The term "commodity" should be replaced with the term "consignment". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
41	43	Special consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when <u>the country of re-export does not require</u> the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for <u>importing the commodity</u> export is not required by the country of re-export and when <u>the country of destination requires</u>	P EPPO 'to have been carried out' is a more accurate description than 'to be implemented'. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

		specific phytosanitary measures need to be conducted implemented have been carried out in the country of origin.		
42	43	Special consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when <u>the country of re-export does not require the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for importing the commodity</u> export is not required by the country of re-export and when <u>the country of destination requires</u> specific phytosanitary measures need to be conducted implemented in the country of origin.	C	United States of America "Special consideration" should be changed to "Specific" as in Section 4 header and do global check for "Special". If this is not the case (should be "special" and not "specific") "special consideration" should be defined and described. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
43	43	Special consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when <u>the country of re-export does not require the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for importing the commodity</u> export is	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Agreed <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		not required by the country of re-export and when <u>the country of destination requires</u> specific phytosanitary measures need to be conducted <u>implemented</u> in the country of origin.		
44	43	Special consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when <u>the country of re-export does not require the</u> issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for <u>importing the commodity</u> export is not required by the country of re-export and when <u>the country of destination requires</u> specific phytosanitary measures need to be conducted <u>implemented</u> in the country of origin <u>re-export</u> .	P	Saint Lucia <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
45	43	Special consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when <u>the country of re-export does not require the</u>	P	Saint Lucia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

		<p>issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for importing the commodity export is not required by the country of re-export and or when the country of destination requires specific phytosanitary measures need to be conducted implemented in the country of origin.</p>		
1.2 Types and forms of phytosanitary certificates				
46	60	<p>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 a certified copy is available. The phytosanitary certificate for re-export provides the link to a phytosanitary certificate issued in a</p>	C	<p>Australia As this document refers to seed being exported a number of times throughout its production, suggest the steward consider if this should be "export" or "origin" in this paragraph, noting terminology at line 133 and [226] <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

		country of export and takes into account any changes in pest risk phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.		
47	60	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 a 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 pest risk phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.	P	Viet Nam Viet Nam would like to keep "phytosanitary status" in this sentence because 'pest risk' does not seem to be a suitable replacement for 'phytosanitary status' <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

48	60	<p>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 a 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 pest risk phytosanitary status<u>status of</u> <u>of the consignment</u> that may have occurred in the country of re-export.</p>	<p>P Costa Rica To clarify that the change in pest risk of the consignment should be taken into account and avoid confusion with the pest status in the country of re-export <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
49	60	<p>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</p>	<p>P Canada For consistency with use in the rest of text. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

		grown or processed to change its nature in that country and only where an original phytosanitary certificate for export or a certified copy is available. The phytosanitary certificate for re-export provides the link to a phytosanitary certificate issued in a country of export origin and takes into account any changes in pest risk phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.		
50	60	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 a certified copy is available. The	P	OIRSA To clarify that the change in pest risk of the consignment should be taken into account and avoid confusion with the pest status in the country of re-export <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		<p>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 pest risk of the consignment phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.</p>		
51	60	<p>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 a certified copy is available. The phytosanitary certificate for re-export provides the provides a link to a to the phytosanitary certificate issued in a country of export and takes into account any</p>	P	<p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

		changes in pest risk phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.		
52	60	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 a 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 pest risk phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Jamaica agrees with the proposed amendment. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
53	60	A phytosanitary certificate for re-export may be issued by the NPPO of the	P	Uruguay To clarify that the change in pest risk of the consignment should be taken into account and avoid confusion with the pest status in the country of re-export.

		<p>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 a 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 pest risk phytosanitary status of the consignment that may have occurred in the country of re-export.</p>		<p>Para clarificar que se debe tener en cuenta el cambio en el riesgo de plagas del envío y evitar confusión con la condición de la plaga en el país de re exportación <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
54	60	<p>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</p>	C	<p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Agree <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		phytosanitary certificate for export or a 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 pest risk phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.		
55	60	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 a certified copy is available. The phytosanitary certificate for re-export provides the link to a phytosanitary	C	<p>Singapore</p> <p>It is unclear with the proposed replacement of pest risk for phytosanitary status, what does this sentence means. According to the definition of pest risk under ISPM no 5, the use of pest risk in this sentence is not appropriate ie pest risk for quarantine or RNQP for the importing country may not be the same pest risk for re-exporting country. . Phytosanitary status or the plant health status is a commonly recognised term by NPPO i.e. status of the consignment/premise pertaining pest infestation. Proposed to retain the sentence as it is and to provide a definition in this draft ISPM.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		certificate issued in a country of export and takes into account any changes in pest risk phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.		
56	60	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 a certified copy is available. The phytosanitary certificate for re-export provides the a link to a phytosanitary certificate issued in a country of export and takes into account any changes in pest risk phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.	P	Saint Lucia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

57	60	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 a 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 pest risk of the consignment that may have occurred in the country of re-export . pest risk phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export .	P COSAVE To clarify that the change in pest risk of the consignment should be taken into account and avoid confusion with the pest status in the country of re-export. Para clarificar que se debe tener en cuenta el cambio en el riesgo de plagas del envío y evitar confusión con la condición de la plaga en el país de re exportación <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
1.6 Duration of validity			
58	81	The NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country may assess the	P Viet Nam Viet Nam would like to add "of the consignment" to clarify more <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

	<p>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 <u>all the requirements of the consignment set out in section 6.1 are met.</u> the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation and that the commodity still achieves the phytosanitary import</p>	
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		requirements of the importing country.		
59	81	<p>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 <u>all the requirements set out in section 6.1 are met.</u> the consignment has not been subjected to the</p>	C	<p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Jamaica agrees with the proposed amendment. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p>risk of infestation and that the commodity still achieves the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country.</p>		
60	81	<p>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 <u>all the requirements</u></p>	P	<p>United States of America Contradicts paragraph 237 (if one or both; either or) Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p>

		set out in section 6.1 are met. 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.		
61	81	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	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Agree Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		<p>a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, provided that <u>all the requirements set out in section 6.1 are met.</u> 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.</p>		
62	81	<p>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</p>	P	<p>Saint Lucia</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

		<p>pests. A phytosanitary certificate for export may still be used after this^{the} period for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export^{re-export has expired}, provided that <u>all the requirements set out in section 6.1 are met</u>. 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.</p>		
2.1 Certified copies of phytosanitary certificates				
63	85	<p>A certified copy is a copy of the original of the phytosanitary certificate^{certificates} that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by the NPPO of exporting or re-exporting countries indicating it is a true representative copy of the original phytosanitary certificate. It may be issued upon request by the exporter. It does not replace the</p>	P	<p>Korea, Republic of This sentence is not subject to revise according to the provided format, however who can issue the certified copy is not clear anywhere. Therefore, Rep. of Korea suggests insert "by the NPPO of exporting or re-exporting country" indicating it is a true representative copy of ----- 6.1.3 says PC for re-export also can have certified copy. Therefore, PC for re-export should be included of "certificates" Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		original. Such copies are used primarily for re-export purposes.		
64	85	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 by the exporter. It does not replace the original. Such copies are used primarily for re-export purposes.	C	Ukraine A copy of the phytosanitary certificate may have an inscription «COPY». <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
3.2 Phytosanitary import requirements for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates				
65	120	3.2 <u>Phytosanitary import requirements for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates</u>	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Jamaica agrees with the proposed amendments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
66	120	3.2 <u>Phytosanitary import requirements for the preparation and the issuance</u>	P	Saint Lucia <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		of phytosanitary certificates		
67	121	Importing countries frequently specify phytosanitary 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:	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Agree <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
4. Specific Considerations for the Preparation and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates				
68	126	4. Specific Considerations for the Preparation and the Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates	P	Saint Lucia <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
69	128	Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if the NPPO confirms-is confident it is confirmed that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.	P	European Union 'the NPPO confirms': The PC is the confirmation from the NPPO. We suggest the wording 'the NPPO is confident' also to be consistent with [231] and [251]. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
70	128	Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if the NPPO confirms-is confident it is confirmed that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.	P	EPPO 'the NPPO confirms': The PC is the confirmation from the NPPO. We suggest the wording 'the NPPO is confident' also to be consistent with [231] and [251]. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

71	128	Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if the NPPO confirms it is confirmed that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.	C	United States of America We reject this change. It is redundant because the NPPO confirms whether phytosanitary requirements are met. It should be kept simple as before. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
72	128	Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if the NPPO confirms it is confirmed that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Agree <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
73	128	Los certificados fitosanitarios deberían expedirse solamente si la ONPFONPF del país de origen o reexportador se confirma el cumplimiento de los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación.	P	CA Para mayor precisión <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
74	131	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,	C	Nepal Designated space may be required in the phytosanitary certificate to include the notes for cross referencing. There is not such space in the template of existing phytosanitary certificate and the proposed Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-export. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		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.		
75	133	<p>For re-export of consignments, <u>the NPPO of the country of re-export may need</u> 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 <u>of the country of destination</u> cannot be met within the</p>	P	<p>China If the re-exporting country or exporters need, the country of origin should support them to promote export. This standard should have some requirements on origin country to facilitate re-exporting. If the origin country could provide as much information as possible, the pressure on re-export issue would be much less. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p>country of re-export, no a phytosanitary certificate for re-export may should not be issued. However, the NPPO of the country of origin may should, upon request by the NPPO of the re-exporting country or by exporters, support any subsequent re-export process as follows: the following may apply:</p>		
76	133	<p>For re-export of consignments, the NPPO of the country of re-export may need <u>specific information from if the country of origin specific phytosanitary import requirements 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</u></p>	P	<p>United States of America Propose this deletion for simplicity. This shorter version was also proposed by the EWG, so not sure why all this additional wording was added. Category : TECHNICAL</p>

		<p>certificate for export itself is not required by the country of re-export). In such cases, if the specific phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination cannot be met within the country of re-export, a a phytosanitary certificate for re-export may should not be issued. However, <u>the following may apply: the NPPO of the country of origin may, upon request by the NPPO of the re-exporting country or by exporters, support any subsequent re-export process as follows:</u> the following may apply:</p>	
77	133	<p>For re-export of consignments, <u>the NPPO of the country of re-export may need</u> specific information from the country of origin may be necessary; however, this may not be available on a</p>	<p>C IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Agree Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p>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 <u>of the country of destination</u> cannot be met within the country of re-export, no <u>a</u> phytosanitary certificate for re-export may <u>should not</u> be issued. However, <u>the NPPO of the country of origin may, upon request by the NPPO of the re-exporting country or by exporters, support any subsequent re-export process as follows: the following may apply:</u></p>		
78	133	<p>Para la reexportación de envíos, <u>la ONPF</u></p>	C	<p>CA Se recomienda que si pone en consulta el párrafo principal también se debería poner a consideración los subpárrafos que le acompañan, más si se han realizado enmiendas sobre estos</p>

	<p><u>del país reexportador podrá precisar de</u> podrá ser necesario incluir información específica del país de origen; sin embargo, es posible que no esté disponible en un certificado fitosanitario de exportación (por ejemplo, falta de información específica para la declaración adicional de un certificado fitosanitario de exportación, o el país reexportador no exige en sí un certificado fitosanitario de exportación). En tales casos, si los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación específicos <u>del país de destino</u> no pueden cumplirse dentro del país reexportador, no se podrá <u>debería</u> expedir un <u>ni ningún</u> certificado fitosanitario de reexportación. Sin embargo, lo siguiente podrá aplicarse <u>la ONPF del país de</u></p>	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
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		<u>origen podrá, previa solicitud de la ONPF del país reexportador o de los exportadores, prestar apoyo a los procesos posteriores de reexportación como se indica a continuación:</u>		
79	133	<p>Para la reexportación de envíos, <u>la ONPF del país reexportador podrá precisar de</u> podrá ser necesario incluir información específica del país de origen; sin embargo, es posible que no esté disponible en un certificado fitosanitario de exportación (por ejemplo, falta de información específica para la declaración adicional de un certificado fitosanitario de exportación, o el país reexportador no exige en sí un certificado fitosanitario de exportación). En tales casos, si los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación</p>	P	<p>CA Se recomienda expresar de manera mandatoria que, si los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación específicos del país de destino no pueden cumplirse dentro del país reexportador, no se emitirá el certificado de reexportación, toda vez que la eventual emisión podría contravenir el propósito de la certificación (avalar que un envío cumple con los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación) y por ende, dar lugar a contravenir el artículo V.1 de la Convención y del principio básico respecto a la certificación fitosanitaria, establecido en el numeral 2.8 de la NIMF 1 "2.8 Certificación fitosanitaria Las partes contratantes deberían obrar con la debida diligencia al operar un sistema de certificación para la exportación y asegurar la exactitud de la información y declaraciones adicionales contenidas en los certificados fitosanitarios. "Cada parte contratante adoptará disposiciones para la certificación fitosanitaria..." (Artículo V)." Énfasis fuera de texto <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p>específicos del país de destino (<u>exigidos al país reexportador</u>) no pueden cumplirse dentro del país reexportador, no se podrá expedir debería expedir ningún certificado fitosanitario de reexportación. Sin embargo <u>perjuicio delo anterior</u>, lo siguiente podrá aplicarse la ONPF del país de origen podrá, previa solicitud de la ONPF del país reexportador o de los exportadores, <u>prestar apoyo a los procesos posteriores de proporcionar información y/o documentación indispensable para realizar la reexportación como se indica a continuación:</u></p>		
80	133	<p>Para la reexportación de envíos, la ONPF del país reexportador podrá precisar de podrá ser necesario incluir información específica del país de</p>	P	<p>Ecuador Si el párrafo principal se pone a consulta los subpárrafos que se deriven también deberían estar abiertos. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

	<p>origen; sin embargo, es posible que no esté disponible en un certificado fitosanitario de exportación (por ejemplo, falta de información específica para la declaración adicional de un certificado fitosanitario de exportación, o el país reexportador no exige en sí un certificado fitosanitario de exportación). En tales casos, si los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación específicos <u>del país de destino</u> no pueden cumplirse dentro del país reexportador, no se podrá <u>debería</u> expedir un <u>ningún</u> certificado fitosanitario de reexportación. Sin embargo <u>perjuicio de lo anterior</u>, lo siguiente podrá aplicarse <u>la ONPF del país de origen</u> <u>podrá, previa solicitud de la ONPF del país reexportador o de</u></p>	
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		<u>los exportadores, prestar apoyo a los procesos posteriores de proporcionar información para la reexportación como se indica a continuación:</u>		
81	134	Where <u>a</u> the phytosanitary certificate for export is required by the country of re-export, <u>on request by exporters</u> on request by 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	P	United States of America Regarding the deletion of "on request by exporters". We suggest retaining this phrase, particularly regarding seed. This is important to retain to keep the link/paper trail on the original phytosanitary certificate. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		information” (see section 5).		
82	134	Where a the phytosanitary certificate for export is required by the country of re-export, on request by 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).	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Agree <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
83	135	Where a phytosanitary certificate for export is not required by the country of re-export,	P	China The quarantine certificate should be issued according to the application <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		<p><u>on request from an exporter</u>, 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.</p>		
84	135	<p>Where a phytosanitary certificate for export is not required by the country of re-export, <u>on request from an exporter</u>, 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</p>	P	<p>United States of America Suggest retaining, see US comment in paragraph 134 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

		additional phytosanitary information necessary for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates for re-export.		
85	135	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.	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Agree <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
86	136	In both cases above, the country of re-export should <u>appropriately address the considerations for re-export situations set out in section 6.</u> ensure that the identity of the consignment is	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Jamaica agrees with the proposed amendment. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		maintained and that it has not been subjected to the risk of infestation.		
87	136	In both cases above, the country of re-export should appropriately address the considerations for re-export situations set out in section 6. ensure that the identity of the consignment is maintained and that it has not been subjected to the risk of infestation.	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Agree <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
5. Guidelines and Requirements for Completing Sections of a Phytosanitary Certificate for Export				
88	150	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	P	Panama This information is important for the traceability of the product. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		<p>appropriately indicated. In those cases where the consignment is imported and then re-exported to another country, the names of both countries (<u>i.e. the country of re-export and the country of destination</u>)- should may be inserted, provided the phytosanitary import requirements of both countries have been met.</p>		
89	150	<p>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</p>	P	<p>Mexico Import information for traceability of the product Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p>or transit requirements of each country are met and appropriately indicated. In <u>those</u> cases where the consignment is imported and then re-exported to another country, the names of both countries (<u>i.e. the country of re-export and the country of destination</u>) should^{may} be inserted, provided the phytosanitary import requirements of both countries have been met.</p>		
90	150	<p>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</p>	P	<p>European Union Improvement suggested to make clear who does the action. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

		<p>should be taken to ensure that the phytosanitary import or transit requirements of each country are met and appropriately indicated. In those cases where the consignment is imported and then re-exported to another country, the names of both countries (<u>i.e. the country of re-export and the country of destination</u>) may be insertedinserted by the NPPO of the exporting country, provided the phytosanitary import requirements of both countries have been met.</p>		
91	150	<p>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,</p>	P	<p>OIRSA This information is important for the traceability of the product, <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

		<p>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 <u>those</u> cases where the consignment is imported and then re-exported to another country, the names of both countries (<u>i.e. the country of re-export and the country of destination</u>) should^{may} be inserted, provided the phytosanitary import requirements of both countries have been met.</p>		
92	150	<p>The name of the importing country should be listed here. Where a transit country and the importing country have specific phytosanitary requirements that</p>	P	<p>EPPO Improvement suggested to make clear who does the action. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

		<p>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. <u>In those</u> cases where the consignment is imported and then re-exported to another country, the names of both countries (<u>i.e. the country of re-export and the country of destination</u>) may be insertedinserted by the NPPO of the exporting country, provided the phytosanitary import requirements of both countries have been met.</p>		
93	150	<p>The name of the importing country should be listed here. Where a transit</p>	P	<p>United States of America Reject insertion in brackets. This is a confusing statement because only one country can be inserted in the "To" line on a PC. ISPM 12 never indicated more than one country in the "To" block and this won't work with ePhyto. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p>

		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 those cases where the consignment is imported and then re-exported to another country, the names of both countries (<u>i.e. the country of re-export and the country of destination</u>) may be inserted, provided the phytosanitary import requirements of both countries have been met.		
94	150	The name of the importing country	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Agree

	<p>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. <u>In those</u> cases where the consignment is imported and then re-exported to another country, the names of both countries (<u>i.e. the country of re-export and the country of destination</u>) may be inserted, provided the phytosanitary import requirements of both countries have been met.</p>	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
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95	150	P	<p>Costa Rica This information is important for the traceability of the product, so it must be more binding. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>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. <u>In those</u> cases where the consignment is imported and then re-exported to another country, the names of both countries (<u>i.e. the country of re-export and the country of destination</u>) should_{may} be inserted, provided the phytosanitary import</p>			

		requirements of both countries have been met.		
96	150	<p>Aquí se debería indicar el nombre del país importador. Cuando un país de tránsito y el país importador tengan requisitos fitosanitarios específicos que incluyan la necesidad de contar con un certificado fitosanitario de exportación, los nombres de ambos países deberían incluirse así como el del país de tránsito. Hay que tener cuidado de asegurar el cumplimiento de los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación o los de tránsito de cada país y que se indiquen en forma apropiada. Cuando el envío se importa y luego se reexporta a otro país, podrán <u>deberá</u> indicarse los nombres de ambos países (esto es, el país reexportador y el</p>	P	<p>Costa Rica es un aspecto relevante para la trazabilidad del envío por lo que deber ser de caracter obligante <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		país de destino), siempre que se hayan cumplido los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación de ambos países.		
97	161	Lugar de origen: _____	C	CA Se recomienda diferenciar lo que es lugar de origen del lugar de procedencia de un envío. Origen es referente al lugar donde se cultiva o produce el producto, mientras que procedencia es referente a los lugares en donde se ha movilizado o manipulado. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
98	161	Lugar de origen: _____	C	Ecuador Se recomienda diferenciar lo que es lugar de origen del lugar de procedencia de un envío. Origen es referente al lugar donde se cultiva o produce el producto, mientras que procedencia es referente a los lugares en donde se ha movilizado o manipulado. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
99	162	The place of origin refers to places where the commodity was grown or produced, and thereby 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	P	European Union Simplification/clarification. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

		pest free area, pest free place of production or pest free production site may be provided in the additional declaration section.		
100	162	<p>The place of origin refers to places where the commodity was grown or produced, and thereby 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.</p>	P	<p>EPPO Simplification/clarification. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

101	162	<p>The place of origin refers to places where the commodity was grown or produced, and thereby 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.</p>	C	<p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Agree Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
102	163	<p>If a commodity is repacked, stored or moved, its phytosanitary status may change over a period of time as a result of its new</p>	P	<p>Viet Nam Vietnam would like to support that "place or origin" should be replaced by "place of origin" Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>

	<p>location through the possible <u>was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was repacked or stored, and thereby where it was possibly exposed to</u> infestation or contamination by regulated pests, <u>this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”</u>. Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if a commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was processed, disinfected or treated, thereby a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”</u>. Thus a commodity may gain its phytosanitary status from more than one</p>	
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		<p>place. In such cases, each country and place, where necessary, should be declared with the initial place of origin in brackets, for example e.g. declared as “country X of export (country Y of origin)”.</p>		
103	163	<p>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 <u>was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was repacked or stored, and thereby where it was possibly exposed to</u> infestation or contamination by regulated pests, this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”, where it was Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if a</u></p>	P	<p>Viet Nam Viet Nam would like to combine 2 sentences and replaced "other place" to "new place" Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>

		<p><u>commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was</u> processed, disinfected or treated, <u>ing thereby</u> a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, <u>this other place those new places should also be declared under the section “place or origin”</u>. 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, <u>for example</u> e.g. declared as “country X of export (country Y of origin)”.</p>		
104	163	<p>If a commodity is repacked, stored or moved, its phytosanitary status may change over a period of time as a result of its new</p>	P	<p>European Union Simplification/clarification and a typo. Category : EDITORIAL</p>

	<p>location through the possible <u>was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was repacked or stored, and thereby where it was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination by regulated pests, this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”.</u> Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if a commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was processed, disinfected or treated, thereby a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”.</u> Thus a commodity may gain its phytosanitary status from more than one</p>	
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		<p>place. In such cases, each country and place, where necessary, should be declared with the initial place of origin in brackets, for example e.g. declared as “country X of export (country Y of origin)”.</p>		
105	163	<p>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 <u>was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was repacked or stored</u>stored over a period of time, and thereby where it was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination by regulated pests, <u>this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”.</u> Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if a</u></p>	P	<p>European Union The new text seems to imply that repacking or storage automatically leads to possible exposure and thus the other place should always be declared. We suggest reinstate here ‘over a period of time’. This is also coherent with the current text of ISPM 12 (“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...”). Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p><u>commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was</u> processed, disinfected or treated, <u>ing thereby</u> a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, <u>this other place should also be declared under the section “place or origin”</u>. 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, <u>for example</u> e.g. declared as “country X of export (country Y of origin)”.</p>		
106	163	<p>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</p>	P	<p>PPPO Offers more consistency and clarity Category : EDITORIAL</p>

	<p>possible <u>was moved from the place of origin to a new location-place where it was repacked or stored, and thereby where it was possibly exposed to</u> infestation or contamination by regulated pests, <u>this other-new place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”.</u></p> <p>Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if a commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new location-place where it was</u> processeding, disinfecteding or treateding <u>thereby</u> a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, <u>this other-new place should also be declared under the section “place or origin”.</u> Thus a commodity may gain its phytosanitary</p>	
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		<p>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, for example e.g. declared as “country X of export (country Y of origin)”.</p>		
107	163	<p>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 <u>was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was repacked or stored, and thereby where it was possibly exposed to</u> infestation or contamination by regulated pests, <u>this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”.</u> Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if a</u></p>	P	<p>Uruguay For a better understanding. Para un mejor entendimiento. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

		<p><u>commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was processed, disinfected or treated, thereby a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, this other place should also be declared under the section “place or origin”.</u> 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, <u>for example</u> e.g. declared as “country X of export <u>export: [name of the country]</u> (country Y of origin) <u>origin: [name of the country]</u>”).</p>		
108	163	<p>If a commodity is repacked, stored or moved, its phytosanitary status may change over a</p>	P	<p>Thailand misspelling Category : EDITORIAL</p>

	<p>period of time as a result of its new location through the possible <u>was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was repacked or stored, and thereby where it was possibly exposed to</u> infestation or contamination by regulated pests, <u>this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”</u>. Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if a commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was processed, disinfected or treated, thereby a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”</u>. Thus a commodity may gain its</p>	
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		<p>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, for example e.g. declared as “country X of export (country Y of origin)”.</p>		
109	163	<p>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 <u>was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was repacked or stored, and thereby where it was possibly exposed to</u> infestation or contamination by regulated pests, <u>this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”.</u> Phytosanitary status may also be changed</p>	P	<p>EPPO Simplification/clarification and a typo. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>

		<p>by <u>Similarly, if a commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was processed, disinfected or treated, thereby a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”</u>. 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, <u>for example</u> e.g. declared as “country X of export (country Y of origin)”.</p>	
110	163	<p>If a commodity is repacked, stored or moved, its phytosanitary status may change over a period of time as a result of its new</p>	<p>P EPPO The new text seems to imply that repacking or storage automatically leads to possible exposure and thus the other place should always be declared. We suggest reinstate here ‘over a period of time’. This is also coherent with the current text of ISPM 12 (“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...”). Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

	<p>location through the possible <u>was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was repacked or stored over a period of time, and thereby where it was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination by regulated pests, this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”.</u> Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if a commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was processed, disinfected or treated, thereby a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, this other place should also be declared under the section “place or origin”.</u> Thus a commodity may gain its phytosanitary status</p>	
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		<p>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, for example e.g. declared as “country X of export (country Y of origin)”.</p>		
111	163	<p>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 <u>was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was repacked or stored, and thereby where it was possibly exposed to</u> infestation or contamination by regulated pests, <u>this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”.</u> Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if a</u></p>	P	<p>United States of America Note that ePhyto does not accept brackets/parentheses, so the proposal in the last sentence will not be compatible with ePhyto. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p>

		<p><u>commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was processed, disinfected or treated, thereby a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, this other place should also be declared under the section “place or origin”.</u> 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, <u>declared for example, e.g. declared as “country X of export (country Y of origin)”.</u></p>	
112	163	<p>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</p>	<p>C United States of America First sentence: How can we prove this possibility exists if we follow regular safeguarding procedures? (probability vs possibility) Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

	<p><u>possible was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was repacked or stored, and thereby where it was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination by regulated pests, this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”.</u></p> <p>Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if a commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was processed, disinfected or treated, thereby a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”.</u></p> <p>Thus a commodity may gain its phytosanitary status from more than one place. In such cases,</p>	
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		each country and place, where necessary, should be declared with the initial place of origin in brackets, for example e.g. declared as “country X of export (country Y of origin)”.		
113	163	<p>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 <u>was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was repacked or stored, and thereby where it was possibly exposed to</u> infestation or contamination by regulated pests, <u>this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”.</u> Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if a commodity was moved from the</u></p>	C	<p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Agree Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p><u>place of origin to a new location where it was processed, disinfected or treated, thereby a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, this other place should also be declared under the section “place or origin”.</u></p> <p>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, <u>for example</u> e.g. declared as “country X of export (country Y of origin)”.</p>		
114	163	<p>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 <u>was moved from the place of</u></p>	P	<p>COSAVE For a better understanding.</p> <p>Para un mejor entendimiento. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

	<p><u>origin to a new location where it was repacked or stored, and thereby where it was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination by regulated pests, this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”.</u> Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if a commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was processed, disinfected or treated, thereby a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, this other place should also be declared under the section “place or origin”.</u> Thus a commodity may gain its phytosanitary status from more than one place. In such cases, each country and place, where</p>	
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		necessary, should be declared with the initial place of origin in brackets, for example e.g. declared as “country X of export export: [name of the country] (country Y of origin)”origin: [name of the country]”.		
115	164	If plants were imported to or moved within a country and have subsequently 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 phytosanitary status pest risk is determined only by that country or place of further growth.	P	Viet Nam Viet Nam would like to keep "phytosanitary status" in this sentence because 'pest risk' does not seem to be a suitable replacement for 'phytosanitary status' <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
116	164	If plants were imported to or moved within a country and have subsequently been grown for a	P	Japan As the term "phytosanitary status" is changed to "pest risk" it is more appropriate to change the verb from "determined" to another word, such as "affected". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		<p>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 pest risk is determined affected only by that country or place of further growth.</p>		
117	165	<p>Si hay lotes distintos dentro de un envío que se originan de lugares o países diferentes, se deberían incluir todos los países y lugares, de ser necesario. Para ayudar con el rastreo <u>la trazabilidad</u> en tales casos, se podrá identificar el lugar más pertinente para realizar dicho <u>rastreo</u> dicha <u>trazabilidad</u>, por ejemplo la compañía exportadora en donde se mantienen los registros.</p>	P	<p>Costa Rica termino mas utilizado <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

118	165	Si hay lotes distintos dentro de un envío que se originan de lugares o países diferentes, se deberían incluir todos los países y lugares, de ser necesario . Para ayudar con el rastreo en tales casos, se podrá identificar el lugar más pertinente para realizar dicho rastreo, por ejemplo la compañía exportadora en donde se mantienen los registros.	P	<p>Costa Rica no debería quedar como una opción, quien determina cuando es necesario <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
119	167	This section refers to how the commodity consignment is transported when leaving the certifying country country : for electronic phytosanitary certification the use of terms in Appendix 1, Section 2.3 should be encouraged . 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	P	<p>United States of America Ink amendment/future revision – text below that is not open for comment, these terms remain inconsistent with ePhyto codes. This is also inconsistent with Appendix 1, Section 2.3 of ISPM 12. Suggest inserting currently, after used: “for electronic phytosanitary certification the use of terms in Appendix 1, Section 2.3 should be encouraged” <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

		<p>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.</p>		
120	189	<p>Additional declarations provide specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests and regulated</p>	C	<p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Jamaica agrees with the proposed amendment. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p>articles. 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.</p>		
121	189	<p>Additional declarations provide specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests and regulated articles. Additional declarations should be kept to a minimum and be concise. NPPOs of the importing countries should keep under review the need for</p>	C	<p>United States of America Does this change relate to the parts of the draft which were not opened to revision but seem to be related to it? However, it is still not clear how it ties in with re-export. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

		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.		
122	193	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).	C	United States of America See US comment on para 189. We agree with this change, but want to know why this was necessary to make changes not related to re-export during this revision. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
123	193	Where a phytosanitary	P	Costa Rica termino más empleado

		certificate for export is issued after the consignment's dispatch shipping, 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).		<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
124	216	The name of the public officer is should be printed, typed, stamped or handwritten in legible upper case (capital) letters (where the language allows it). The date <u>date of authorization</u> is should 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.	P	Mexico Is not clear which date, the date of authorization of the public officer or the issuing date <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
125	216	The name of the public officer is	C	United States of America Regarding the date, ePhyto uses UTD format, which is YYYY-MM-DD, T HH:MM:SS TZD

	<p>should be printed, typed, stamped or handwritten in legible upper case (capital) letters (where the language allows it). The date is should 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.</p>	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
<p>126</p>	<p>216</p> <p>The name of the public officer is should be printed, typed, stamped or handwritten in legible upper case (capital) letters (where the language allows it). The date is should 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.</p>	<p>C</p> <p>United States of America Regarding capital letters, this is not compatible with ePhyto, provided as you write your name <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

127	216	The name of the public-authorized officer is should be printed, typed, stamped or handwritten in legible upper case (capital) letters (where the language allows it). The date is should 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.	P	United States of America Regarding "authorized/public officer" - To be consistent with the section heading (global change, in 214, 218 also). Global ink amendment <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
6. Considerations for Re-Export Situations and Transit				
128	221	6. Considerations for Re-Export Situations Re-Export and Transit	P	Nepal Situations may be removed. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
129	225	When a consignment is imported into a country, then exported to another ³ , the NPPO of the country of re-export ⁵ on request from exporters may should issue a phytosanitary	P	Panama This information is important for the traceability of the product. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		certificate for re-export ³ (see model in Annex 2) <u>only if all of the following requirements are met:</u>		
130	225	When a consignment is imported into a country, then exported to another ³ , the NPPO of the country of re-export, on request from exporters <u>may-should</u> issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export ³ (see model in Annex 2) <u>only if all of the following requirements are met:</u>	P	Costa Rica establish a more binding character and that a reexportation certificate is only issued if the established requirements are met. This information is important for the traceability of the product <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
131	225	When a consignment is imported into a country, then exported to another ³ , the NPPO of the country of re-export, on request from exporters <u>may-should</u> issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export ³ (see model in Annex 2) <u>only if all of the following requirements are met:</u>	P	OIRSA This information is important for the traceability of the product. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
132	225	When a consignment is imported into a	P	PPPO Provides direct link if consignment is not directly imported. Could be a footnote too.

		<p><u>country (if not imported into the country, see section 7: Transit), then exported to another³, the NPPO of the country of re-export, on request from exporters may issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export³ (see model in Annex 2) only if all of the following requirements are met:</u></p>		<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
133	225	<p>When a consignment is imported into a country, then exported to another³, the NPPO of the country of re-export, on request from exporters <u>, on request from exporters</u> may issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export³ (see model in Annex 2) only if all of the following requirements are met:</p>	P	<p>Bahrain</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
134	225	<p>When a consignment is imported into a country, then exported to another³, the NPPO of the country of re-export,</p>	C	<p>Bahrain</p> <p>Not delete (on request from exporters) and Modify the paragraph as follows: When a consignment is imported into a country, then exported to another³, the NPPO of the country of re-export, on request from exporters may issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export³ only if all of the following requirements are met: <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p>on request from exporters may issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export³ (see model in Annex 2) <u>only if all of the following requirements are met:</u></p>		
135	225	<p>When a consignment is imported into a country, then exported to another³, the NPPO of the country of re-export, on request from exporters <u>may should</u> issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export³ (see model in Annex 2) <u>only if all of the following requirements are met:-:</u></p>	P	<p>NEPPO should in place of may, to be connected with the condition "if only..." <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
136	226	<p><u>Some commodities, in particular seeds, are often re-exported multiple times to various countries of destination. Consignments that have been re-exported on multiple occasions would entail a series of phytosanitary certificates that have been issued by successive NPPOs. However, to keep the</u></p>	C	<p>European Union Foot note is not needed as it does not add value and it might be confusing in relation with the two new sentences in [248] that sufficiently cover the case of multiple re-exports. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

		<u>description simple in this standard, the requirements set out for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export usually mention only a country of origin (issuing a phytosanitary certificate for export), a country of re-export (issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export) and a country of destination.</u>		
137	226	<u>-To keep the description simple in this standard, the requirements set out for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export usually mention only a country of origin (issuing a phytosanitary certificate for export), a country of re-export (issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export) and a country of destination. Some commodities, in particular seeds, are often re-exported multiple times to various countries of destination. Consignments that</u>	P	<p>Uruguay Text deleted according the modification in paragraph 248, and already covered in ISPM 38.</p> <p>Texto eliminado de acuerdo con la modificación del párrafo 248 y ya cubierto en la NIMF 38 Category : TECHNICAL</p>

	<p><u>have been re-exported on multiple occasions would entail a series of phytosanitary certificates that have been issued by successive NPPOs. However, to keep the description simple in this standard, the requirements set out for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export usually mention only a country of origin (issuing a phytosanitary certificate for export), a country of re-export (issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export) and a country of destination.</u></p>		
<p>138</p>	<p>226</p> <p><u>Some commodities, in particular seeds, are often re-exported multiple times to various countries of destination. Consignments that have been re-exported on multiple occasions would entail a series of phytosanitary certificates that have been issued by successive NPPOs. However, to keep the description simple in this standard, the</u></p>	<p>C</p>	<p>EPPO Foot note is not needed as it does not add value and it might be confusing in relation with the two new sentences in [248] that sufficiently cover the case of multiple re-exports. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

		<u>requirements set out for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export usually mention only a country of origin (issuing a phytosanitary certificate for export), a country of re-export (issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export) and a country of destination.</u>		
139	226	<u>-To keep the description simple in this standard, the requirements set out for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export usually mention only a country of origin (issuing a phytosanitary certificate for export), a country of re-export (issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export) and a country of destination. Some commodities, in particular seeds, are often re-exported multiple times to various countries of destination. Consignments that have been re-exported on multiple occasions</u>	P	<p>COSAVE Text deleted according the modification in paragraph 248, and already covered in ISPM 38.</p> <p>Texto eliminado de acuerdo con la modificación del párrafo 248 y ya cubierto en la NIMF 38. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

	<p><u>would entail a series of phytosanitary certificates that have been issued by successive NPPOs. However, to keep the description simple in this standard, the requirements set out for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export usually mention only a country of origin (issuing a phytosanitary certificate for export), a country of re-export (issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export) and a country of destination.</u></p>	
<p>6.1 Considerations for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export</p>		
<p>140</p>	<p>228</p> <p><u>All the plants, plant products or other regulated articles of the consignment for re-export are covered and accompanied by an original phytosanitary certificate (or phytosanitary certificates) for export or a certified copy (or certified copies).</u></p>	<p>P</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>Not only the PC for export should be attached but also the PC for re-export if this is the basis for issuing a PC. Deleting 'for export' makes clearer that original PC is being referred to, irrespective whether this is a re-export or an export PC.</p> <p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p>

141	228	<u>All the plants, plant products or other regulated articles of the consignment for re-export are covered and accompanied by an original phytosanitary certificate (or phytosanitary certificates) for export or a certified copy (or certified copies).</u>	P	EPPO Not only the PC for export should be attached but also the PC for re-export if this is the basis for issuing a PC. Deleting 'for export' makes clearer that original PC is being referred to, irrespective whether this is a re-export or an export PC. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
142	228	<u>All the plants, plant products or other regulated articles of the consignment for re-export are covered and accompanied by an original phytosanitary certificate (or phytosanitary certificates) certificate(s) for export or a certified copy (or certified copies) copy(ies).</u>	P	Korea, Republic of 2nd bullet, write the plural in the bracket <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
143	229	<u>The plants or plant products of the consignment for re-export have not been grown, or processed to change their</u>	C	Australia Suggest clarification of the wording 'to change its nature', including with reference to the term "processed" as used in ISPM 38. This is crucial for the understanding of the impact of the proposed changes for export and re-export of seeds. Also see [37] <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		<u>nature, in the country of re-export.</u>		
144	229	<u>The plants or plant products of the consignment for re-export have not been grown, or processed to change their nature characteristics, in the country of re-export.</u>	P	Canada The word "characteristics" better represents the intent of the proposed change. The word "nature" is confusing. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
145	229	<u>The plants or plant products of the consignment for re-export have not been grown, grown or processed to change their nature, nature in the country of re-export.</u>	P	European Union Two commas to delete in consistency with the wording used in [37] and [60], and in consistency with [164], because what is meant is "the plants (...) have not been grown (...) to change their nature" (e.g. seeds that have been planted to produce vegetables) and "the plant products (...) have not been processed (...) to change their nature" (e.g. round wood that has been sawn to produce sawn wood, grain that has been ground to produce flour). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
146	229	<u>The plants or plants, plant products or other regulated articles of the consignment for re-export have not been grown, or processed to change their nature, in the country of re-export.</u>	P	Japan Other regulated articles may be processed to change their nature (e.g. dismantling of used agricultural machinery). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
147	229	<u>The plants or plant products of the consignment for re-export have not been grown, or processed</u>	C	Thailand The phrase "processed to change their nature" is needed for more clarification, particularly, for seed commodities which were imported to process by difference ways such as coating or blending. These process should be considered that they change the nature of the seeds or not. The explanation for this issue, in particular for seed commodity, should be footnoted to avoid confusion. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		to change their nature, in the country of re-export.		
148	229	The plants or plant products of the consignment for re-export have not been grown, grown or processed to change their nature, nature in the country of re-export.	P	EPPO Two commas to delete in consistency with the wording used in [37] and [60], and in consistency with [164], because what is meant is "the plants (...) have not been grown (...) to change their nature" (e.g. seeds that have been planted to produce vegetables) and "the plant products (...) have not been processed (...) to change their nature" (e.g. round wood that has been sawn to produce sawn wood, grain that has been ground to produce flour). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
149	229	The plants or plant products of the consignment for re-export have not been grown, or processed to change their nature, in the country of re-export.	C	United States of America Would help to get TPG to define "process to change their nature". This is not clear the meaning of this. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
150	230	The consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or contamination.	P	United States of America The statement contradicts paragraph 239. If the commodity is repacked a phytosanitary inspection may be conducted in the country of re-export to verify absence of pests. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
151	231	The <u>In addition to the above requirements, the</u> NPPO should issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export only if it is confident that the phytosanitary import <u>import of the country</u>	P	Mexico Better wording <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		<u>of destination</u> requirements are met.		
152	231	The <u>In addition to the above requirements, the</u> NPPO should issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export only if it is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.	C	China [231] should juxtapose with [227]-[230]. [231] and [227]-[230] belong to the same situation, they should be juxtaposed. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
153	231	The <u>In addition to the above requirements, the</u> NPPO should issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export only if it is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements <u>of the country of destination</u> are met.	P	Uruguay To clarify Para clarificar <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
154	231	The <u>The In addition to the above requirements, the</u> NPPO should issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export only if it is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.	P	United States of America The statement is redundant (statement is made in 37, 128, 133) <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
155	231	The <u>In addition to the above requirements, the</u> NPPO should issue a	P	COSAVE To clarify Para clarificar <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

		phytosanitary certificate for re-export only if it is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination are met.		
6.1.1 Examination of the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination				
156	232	<u>6.1.1 Examination of the phytosanitary import requirements</u> <u>Examination of the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination</u>	P	Imported Comment
157	233	Before issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, the NPPO should first examine the <u>phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination</u> destination <u>and determine if they have been complied with.</u> original phytosanitary certificate or certified copy that accompanied the	P	Mexico Before issuing the certificate, it must be determined if it meets the requirements <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		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.		
158	235	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. <u>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 an additional inspection</u>	P	Bahrain Keeping the paragraph due to its importance in facilitating trade and not deleting it, and we did not find it anywhere else in the draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
159	235	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.	C	Bahrain Keeping the paragraph due to its importance in facilitating trade and not deleting it, and we did not find it anywhere else in the draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
160	237	The country of destination may have phytosanitary import	P	United States of America See US comment in paragraph 238 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		requirements (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be met 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 one or both if one or both of the following :		
161	237	The country of destination may have phytosanitary import requirements (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be <u>fulfilled met by the country of re-export.</u> <u>In such cases, the country of re-export may still be able to issue a phytosanitary certificate fulfilled by the country of re-export.</u> <u>In such cases, the country of re-export may still be able to issue a phytosanitary certificate for export or phytosanitary</u>	P	Korea, Republic of 'fulfilled' is preferred. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

		ertificate for re-export if:		
162	237	El país de destino podrá tener requisitos fitosanitarios de importación (por ejemplo, inspección durante la temporada de crecimiento, pruebas a nivel del suelo) que no puede cumplir el país reexportador. En tales casos, el país reexportador aún podrá expedir un certificado fitosanitario de exportación e ertificate fitosanitario de reexportación si:	C	<p>CA</p> <p>Se han realizado cambios relevantes en las condiciones indicadas a continuación, que no han sido abiertos a comentarios. Es recomendable que en este tipo de casos se abra para comentarios todo el párrafo y no solo una parte.</p> <p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
163	238	either particular information on compliance with such requirements has been included or declared on the phytosanitary certificate for export by the country of origin; or	P	<p>Uruguay</p> <p>Unnecessary wording.</p> <p>No necesario</p> <p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p>
164	238	either particular information on compliance with such requirements has been included or declared on the	P	<p>United States of America</p> <p>The EWG wanted and/or, so see US Comment in paragraph 237</p> <p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p>

		phytosanitary certificate for export by the country of origin; or;		
165	238	either particular information on compliance with such requirements has been included or declared on the phytosanitary certificate for export by the country of origin; or	P	COSAVE Unnecessary wording. Término no necesario. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
166	239	or an alternative phytosanitary measure action can be performed by the country of re-export applied (such as additional inspection , laboratory tests on samples or treatments) that is considered equivalent and in accordance with the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination.	P	United States of America Propose deletion - not necessary Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
6.1.2 Repacking, storing, splitting or combining consignments				
167	240	6.1.2 Repacking, reloading, storing, splitting or combining consignments	P	Viet Nam Viet Nam would like to support addition "reloading" Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>

168	240	<p><u>6.1.2</u> <u>Repacking, storing, splitting or combining consignments</u> <u>Repacking, storing, splitting or combining consignments</u></p>	P	<p>Imported Comment</p>
169	241	<p>A Re-export phytosanitary certificate <u>for re-export</u> ion may still be <u>issued</u> performed if the consignment has been <u>repacked, reloaded,</u> stored, split up, <u>or</u> combined with other <u>imported</u> consignments or repackaged, provided that it has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests. <u>If a possible risk of infestation or contamination is identified, an additional inspection should be carried out to verify that the consignment has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests.</u></p>	P	<p>Costa Rica The main objective of the inspection is not to determine if it has been exposed to contamination or infestation, but to verify that there is no infestation <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
170	241	<p>A Re-export phytosanitary</p>	P	<p>European Union Depending on the possible pest risk, a test may be a more efficient phytosanitary action than an inspection to verify that a consignment has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests. Consistency with [239].</p>

		<p>certificate for re-export ion may still be issued performed if the consignment has been repacked, reloaded, stored, split up, or combined with other imported consignments or repackaged, provided that it has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests. <u>If a possible risk of infestation or contamination is identified, an additional inspection or a test should be carried out to verify that the consignment has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests.</u></p>		<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
171	241	<p>A Re-export phytosanitary certificate for re-export ion may still be issued performed if the consignment has been repacked, reloaded, stored, split up, or combined with other imported consignments or repackaged, provided</p>	P	<p>PPPO If the consignment was tested rather than inspected, an inspection would not be additional to the inspection attested to in the certifying statement. The certifying statement attests to the plants, plant products or other regulated articles being "inspected or tested". Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p>that it has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests. <u>If a possible risk of infestation or contamination is identified, an additional inspection or test should be carried out to verify that the consignment has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests.</u></p>	
<p>172</p>	<p>241</p>	<p>A Re-export phytosanitary certificate <u>for re-export</u> ion may still be <u>issued</u> performed if the consignment has been <u>repacked, reloaded,</u> stored, split up, <u>or</u> combined with other <u>imported</u> consignments or repackaged, provided that it has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests. <u>If a possible risk of infestation or contamination is identified, an additional inspection or test should be carried out to verify</u></p>	<p>P Japan In addition to inspection, test should be included to verify no infestation or contamination. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<u>that the consignment has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests.</u>		
173	241	A Re-export phytosanitary certificate <u>for re-export</u> ion may still be <u>issued</u> performed if the consignment has been <u>repacked, reloaded,</u> stored, split up, <u>or</u> combined with other <u>imported</u> consignments or repackaged , provided that it has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests. <u>If a possible risk of infestation or contamination is identified, an additional inspection or a test should be carried out to verify that the consignment has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests.</u>	P	EPPO Depending on the possible pest risk, a test may be a more efficient phytosanitary action than an inspection to verify that a consignment has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests. Consistency with [239]. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
174	241	A Re-export phytosanitary certificate <u>for re-export</u> ion may still	P	United States of America The last sentence in the paragraph states if there was a possibility of infestation or contamination, an additional inspection should be carried out to verify it is not infested or contaminated. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

	<p>be issued performed if the consignment has been repacked, reloaded, stored, split up, or combined with other imported consignments or repackaged, provided that it has is not been exposed to infestation infested or contamination contaminated by pests. <u>If a possible risk of infestation or contamination is identified, an additional inspection should be carried out to verify that the consignment has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests.</u></p>		
<p>175</p>	<p>241</p> <p>La Los certificación dos fitosanitarios de reexportación aún se podrán expedir otorgar si el envío ha sido reembalado, vuelto a cargar, almacenado, dividido, o combinado con otros envíos o reembalado importados, siempre que no se</p>	<p>P</p>	<p>CA La inspección no determina el grado de exposición del envío, sino que determina la condición fitosanitaria de este. Las acciones de reembalar, volver a cargar, almacenar, dividir o combinar, permiten suponer algún grado de exposición, por lo que se recomienda que el sea que en efecto el envío no haya sido infestado o contaminado. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p>haya expuesto a infestación hayan sido infestados o contaminación contaminados de plagas. <u>Si se detecta un posible riesgo de infestación o contaminación, se debería realizar una inspección adicional para verificar que el envío no haya estado expuesto a infestación sido infestado o contaminación contaminado de plagas.</u></p>		
176	241	<p>La Los <u>Los</u> certificaciones fitosanitarias de reexportación aún se podrán <u>expedir</u> otorgar si el envío ha sido <u>reembalado, vuelto a cargar,</u> almacenado, dividido, <u>o</u> combinado con otros envíos o <u>reembalados importados</u>, siempre que no se haya expuesto a infestación o contaminación de plagas. <u>Si se detecta un posible riesgo de infestación o</u></p>	P	<p>Ecuador La inspección no determina el grado de exposición. Sino la condición fitosanitaria del envío. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<u>contaminación, se debería realizar una inspección adicional para verificar que el envío no haya estado expuesto a infestación sido infestado o contaminación contaminado de plagas.</u>		
6.1.3 General considerations				
177	244	<u>6.1.3 General considerations</u> <u>General considerations</u>	P	Imported Comment
178	246	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. Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the	P	OIRSA There is no reason to transfer additional declarations from the original PC if the original document or its certified copy will be attached to the PC. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		<p><u>phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export. Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be transferred to the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be met by the country of re-export. Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export.</u></p>		
179	246	<p>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</p>	C	<p>PPPO Inconsistent with last sentence of 6.2. See comment on[253]. The two paragraphs should be aligned regarding transfer of Additional Declaration. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p>declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or certified copies should not be transferred to phytosanitary certificates for re-export.</p>		
180	248	<p>The original phytosanitary certificate for export or its certified copy should accompany the consignment together with the phytosanitary certificate for re-export. <u>In the case of consignments re-exported multiple times, all phytosanitary certificates certificate for re-export or their certified copies should also accompany the consignment. The phytosanitary certificate number indicated in the certifying statement of the phytosanitary certificate for re-export should be the number of the phytosanitary certificate issued by</u></p>	P	<p>Korea, Republic of PC for re-exported can be certified? If so, 2.1 should include certified copy of PC for re-export Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<u>the NPPO of the most recent country of re-export.</u>		
181	248	The original phytosanitary certificate <u>for export</u> or its certified copy should accompany the consignment together with the phytosanitary certificate for re-export. <u>In the case of consignments re-exported multiple times, all phytosanitary certificates for re-export or their certified copies should also accompany the consignment. The phytosanitary certificate number indicated in the certifying statement of the phytosanitary certificate for re-export should be the number of the phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the most recent country of re-export.</u> <u>In case of a consignment is splitted and re-exported to multiple</u>	P	Korea, Republic of See the general comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		<u>countries, the original PC or its certified copy should be accompanied the re-exported consignments.</u>		
182	248	The original phytosanitary certificate <u>for export</u> or its certified copy should accompany the consignment together with the phytosanitary certificate for re-export. <u>In the case of consignments re-exported multiple timestimes (e.g. seeds), all phytosanitary certificates for re-export or their certified copies should also accompany the consignment. The phytosanitary certificate number indicated in the certifying statement of the phytosanitary certificate for re-export should be the number of the phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the</u>	P	Uruguay Example added because we suggest to modify the footnote 3 Ejemplo agregado porque sugerimos modificar la nota 3 en el pie de página ´. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		<u>most recent country of re-export.</u>		
183	248	The original phytosanitary certificate <u>for export</u> or its certified copy should accompany the consignment together with the phytosanitary certificate for re-export. <u>In the case of consignments re-exported multiple timestimes (e.g. seeds), all phytosanitary certificates for re-export or their certified copies should also accompany the consignment. The phytosanitary certificate number indicated in the certifying statement of the phytosanitary certificate for re-export should be the number of the phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the most recent country of re-export.</u>	P	COSAVE Example added because we suggest to modify the footnote 3 Ejemplo agregado porque sugerimos modificar la nota 3 en el pie de página <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
6.2 Considerations for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for export in certain re-export cases				
184	250	<u>In those cases where one or more of the</u>	C	COSAVE Spanish version should be revised, it does not reflect the English version. The Spanish version says "...no se debería expedir ningún

	<p><u>requirements set out in section 6.1 for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export cannot be met, a phytosanitary certificate for re-export should not be issued.</u> If the identity of plants, plant products or other regulated articles in the consignment has not been maintained or the consignment has been subjected to the risk of infestation, or the commodity has been processed to change its nature, no phytosanitary certificate for re-export should be issued.</p>	<p>certificado fitosanitario." It should say " no se debería expedir ningún certificado fitosanitario de reexportación" as the English version indicates</p> <p>La versión en español debe revisarse, no refleja la versión en inglés. La versión en español dice "...no se debería expedir ningún certificado fitosanitario." Debería decir "no se debería expedir ningún certificado fitosanitario de reexportación" como lo indica la versión en ingles</p> <p>Category : TRANSLATION</p>
<p>185</p>	<p>250</p> <p><u>In those cases where one or more of the requirements set out in section 6.1 for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export cannot be met, a phytosanitary certificate for re-export should not be issued.</u> If the identity of plants, plant products or other regulated articles in the consignment has not been maintained or the consignment has been subjected to the risk of infestation, or the commodity has been processed to change its nature, no phytosanitary</p>	<p>C</p> <p>Uruguay</p> <p>This paragraph is wrong translated into Spanish, translation should be revised to reflect English version.</p> <p>Category : TRANSLATION</p>

		certificate for re-export should be issued.		
186	250	<u>In those cases where one or more of the requirements set out in section 6.1 for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export cannot be met, a phytosanitary certificate for re-export should not be issued.</u> If the identity of plants, plant products or other regulated articles in the consignment has not been maintained or the consignment has been subjected to the risk of infestation, or the commodity has been processed to change its nature, no phytosanitary certificate for re-export should be issued.	C	Argentina The Spanish version of this paragraph should be revised to reflect the English version (see comment in the draft Spanish version). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
187	250	<u>Cuando no se puedan cumplir uno o más de los requisitos establecidos en el apartado 6.1 para expedir un certificado fitosanitario de reexportación, no se debería expedir ningún dicho certificado fitosanitario fitosanitario de</u>	P	Argentina Texto modificado para reflejar la versión en inglés que es la correcta <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

	<p>reexportación. Si no se ha mantenido la identidad de las plantas, los productos vegetales u otros artículos reglamentados en el envío, si este ha sido expuesto a riesgo de infestación o el producto se ha procesado para cambiar su naturaleza, no debería expedirse un certificado fitosanitario de reexportación.</p>		
<p>188</p>	<p>251</p> <p>Instead, tThe NPPO of the country of re-export, on request by exporters, may carry out inspection, testing, treatment or another appropriate phytosanitary action, procedures and if the NPPO is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements <u>for the country of destination</u> are met, it should issue a phytosanitary certificate for export. The <u>country</u> place of origin (<u>issuing the phytosanitary certificate for export</u>)</p>	<p>P</p>	<p>PPPO Provides more clarity Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>

		should still be indicated in brackets <u>in the place of origin section of</u> on the phytosanitary certificate for export.		
189	251	<u>Instead,</u> t The NPPO of the country of re-export, on request by exporters, may carry out <u>inspection, testing,</u> <u>treatment or another</u> appropriate phytosanitary <u>action,</u> procedures and if the NPPO is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements are met, it should issue a phytosanitary certificate for export. The country place of origin should still be indicated in brackets <u>in the place of origin section of</u> on the phytosanitary certificate for export.	P	Japan To align the words in the draft ISPM. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
190	251	<u>Instead,</u> t The NPPO of the country of re-export, on request by exporters, may carry out <u>inspection, testing, treatment or another</u> appropriate phytosanitary <u>action,</u> procedures and if the	C	United States of America Regarding the use of brackets/parentheses, these are not compatible in ePhyto. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

	<p>NPPO is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements are met, it should issue a phytosanitary certificate for export. The country place of origin should still be indicated in brackets <u>in the place of origin section of</u> on the phytosanitary certificate for export.</p>		
<p>191</p>	<p>251</p> <p>En su lugar, La ONPF del país reexportador, a solicitud de los exportadores, podrá llevar a cabo <u>inspecciones, pruebas, tratamientos</u> los <u>procedimientos u otras acciones</u> fitosanitarias apropiadas y si la ONPF tiene confianza en que se han cumplido los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación, debería expedir un certificado fitosanitario de exportación. El lugar <u>país</u> de origen aún debería indicarse <u>entre paréntesis en la</u></p>	<p>C</p>	<p>CA Se recomienda diferenciar entre el país de origen y el país de procedencia. En la práctica, a pesar de que se realicen pruebas o tratamientos en el país reexportador, ello no implica que asuma el origen. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		sección del lugar de origen del en el certificado fitosanitario de exportación.		
192	251	<p><u>En su lugar Sin perjuicio de lo anterior,</u> La ONPF del país reexportador, a solicitud de los exportadores, podrá llevar a cabo <u>inspecciones, pruebas, tratamientos</u> los procedimientos u <u>otras acciones</u> fitosanitarias apropiadas y si la ONPF tiene confianza en que se han cumplido los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación, debería expedir un certificado fitosanitario de exportación. El lugar <u>país</u> de origen aún debería indicarse entre paréntesis <u>en la sección del lugar de origen del en el certificado fitosanitario de exportación.</u></p>	P	<p>CA Por consistencia con el párrafo anterior. Lo descrito en este párrafo no configura una excepción de lo señalado en el párrafo supra. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

193	251	C	<p>Ecuador Se recomienda diferenciar entre el país de origen y el país de procedencia. En la práctica, a pesar de que se realicen pruebas o tratamientos en el país reexportador, ello no implica que asuma el origen <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
194	253	P	<p>Australia Australia considers that additional declarations should not be transferred and without this change, the paragraph is also inconsistent with [246] that states "Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or certified copies should not be transferred to phytosanitary certificates for re-export." <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p><u>phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be met by the country of re-export. Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export.</u></p>		
195	253	<p><u>Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be not transferred to the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance</u></p>	P	<p>Costa Rica There is no reason to transfer additional declarations from the original PC if the original document or its certified copy will be attached to the PC. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

		<p><u>with phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be met by the country of re-export. Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export.</u></p>	
196	253	<p><u>Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be transferred to the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with phytosanitary import requirements of the country of</u></p>	<p>P Barbados Wording changed to allow for use of E-phyto Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p><u>destination (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be met by the country of re-export. Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may should be attached or transmitted (E-phyto) to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export.</u></p>		
197	253	<p><u>Additional The number and the relevant additional declarations from of the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be transferred referred to in the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with phytosanitary</u></p>	P	<p>European Union Transferring additional declarations does not seem coherent with the second paragraph under 6.1.3. i.e. [246]: 'Additional declarations...'. The wording proposed is more precise as a PC for export does not include the certifying statement referring to the number of the original PC for export and the relevant additional declarations. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

	<p><u>import requirements of the country of destination (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be met by the country of re-export. Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export.</u></p>	
<p>198</p>	<p><u>Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary</u></p>	<p>P Japan Additional declaration from the original phytosanitary certificate should not be transferred to the phytosanitary certificate for export. The first sentence of paragraph 253 is not consistent with paragraph 246 (see below). As the NPPO of the country of re-export receives original phytosanitary certificate, it can attach the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy to the phytosanitary certificate for export so that importing countries can confirm compliance with import phytosanitary requirements.</p> <p>[246]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.</p> <p>When the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy is attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export, the number of original phytosanitary certificate may be included in the phytosanitary certificate for export so that importing country can confirm that the attached original PC is surely linked to the phytosanitary certificate for export. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p><u>certificate for export. In such case, the number of phytosanitary certificate for export by the country of origin may be provided in the additional declaration section of the phytosanitary certificate for export. Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be transferred to the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be met by the country of re-export. Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary</u></p>	
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		certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export.		
199	253	<u>Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be transferred to the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be met by the country of re-export. Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from</u>	C	<p>PPPO</p> <p>Paragraph 246 should be changed to allow for transfer of additional declarations onto re-export certificates. It is not clear why it would be acceptable to transfer Additional Declarations for standard phytosanitary certificates, and not acceptable to do this for re-export certificates. For consistency, transfer from a phytosanitary certificate produced by the country of origin should either be allowed or disallowed in both cases. See also paragraph 246.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<u>the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export.</u>		
200	253	<u>Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export. Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be transferred to the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot</u>	P	<p>Uruguay There is no reason to transfer additional declarations from the original PC if the original document or its certified copy will be attached to the PC.</p> <p>No hay razón para transferir declaraciones adicionales desde el CF original si el documento original o su copia certificada se adjuntará al CF. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

		<p>be met by the country of re-export. Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export.</p>		
201	253	<p><u>The number and the relevant additional declarations of the original PC phytosanitary certificate may be referred to in the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be met by the country of re-export. Documents such as</u></p>	P	<p>EPPO Transferring additional declarations does not seem coherent with the second paragraph under 6.1.3. i.e. [246]: 'Additional declarations...'. The wording proposed is more precise as a PC for export does not include the certifying statement referring to the number of the original PC for export and the relevant additional declarations. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<p><u>the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export. Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be transferred to the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be met by the country of re-export. Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may</u></p>	
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		be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export.		
202	253	<u>Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be transferred to the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be met by the country of re-export. Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may should be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export</u>	P	<p>United States of America Second sentence of this paragraph - This is not consistent with ISPM 12 - changes the language of ISPM 12. We would not attach an original PC and create a new PC.</p> <p>Change may to should - We are still within our own policy of not adding an AD. Instead the NPPO of the re-exporting country should choose to attach the re-export cert. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<u>if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export.</u>		
203	253	<u>Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export. Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be transferred to the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination (e.g. growing season</u>	P	<p>United States of America</p> <p>Justification for deleting the first sentence of 253 is that it is in contradiction with paragraph 246 (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.)</p> <p>Category : TECHNICAL</p>

		<p><u>inspection, soil testing) that cannot be met by the country of re-export. Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export.</u></p>		
204	253	<p><u>Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be transferred referred to the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot</u></p>	P	<p>Singapore ADs from the original PC should not be allowed to be transferred to the PC for export or re-export as the NPPO of the re-export country do not have oversight of the additional declarations conducted in the country of origin & under the oversight of the NPPO of the country of origin. This paragraph contradicted the paragraph 246 ie last sentence where the AD from the original PC or certified copies should not be transferred to PC for re-export. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<u>be met by the country of re-export. Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export.</u>		
205	253	<u>Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be transferred referred to the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be met by the country of re-export.</u>	P	Korea, Republic of Transferring additional declarations from original PC to PC for re-export is not allowed by [248]. [253] situation should not allow transferring additional declarations from original PC because this activity is not done by the 2nd country. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		<p><u>Documents such as the referred original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may should be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export.</u></p>		
206	253	<p><u>Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export. Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be transferred to the</u></p>	P	<p>COSAVE There is no reason to transfer additional declarations from the original PC if the original document or its certified copy will be attached to the PC. No hay razón para transferir declaraciones adicionales desde el CF original si el documento original o su copia certificada se adjuntará al CF. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

		<p>phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be met by the country of re-export. Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export.</p>		
207	253	<p>Las declaraciones adicionales del certificado fitosanitario de reexportación original o su copia certificada exportación del país de origen se podrán transferir al</p>	P	<p>CA Para proporcionar mayor claridad al texto y teniendo en cuenta que la exigencia de una copia certificada o no, es una potestad nacional y por el principio de soberanía se recomienda no abordar este aspecto en las NIMF. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

	<p><u>certificado fitosanitario de exportaciónreexportación, para dar fe del cumplimiento de los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación del país de destino (por ejemplo, inspección durante la temporada de crecimiento, pruebas a nivel del suelo) que no puede cumplir el país reexportador. Los documentos como el certificado fitosanitario original o su copia certificada del país de origen se podrán adjuntar al certificado fitosanitario de reexportación si contienen información del país de origen que se hubiera utilizado para rellenar el certificado fitosanitario de exportaciónreexportación.</u></p>		
208	253	P	<p>Ecuador Para proporcionar mayor claridad al texto. La exigencia de una copia certificada o no, es una potestad nacional y por el principio de soberanía se recomienda no abordar este aspecto en las NIMF. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

	<p><u>fitosanitario de reexportación original o su copia certificada exportación del país de origen se podrán transferir al certificado fitosanitario de exportación reexportación, para dar fe del cumplimiento de los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación del país de destino (por ejemplo, inspección durante la temporada de crecimiento, pruebas a nivel del suelo) que no puede cumplir el país reexportador. Los documentos como el la copia del certificado fitosanitario original o su copia certificada se podrán adjuntar al certificado fitosanitario de reexportación si contienen información del país de origen que se hubiera utilizado para rellenar el</u></p>	
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		certificado fitosanitario de exportación reexportación.		
6.3 General considerations for re-export situations				
209	254	6.3 General considerations for re-export situations	C	Viet Nam Viet Nam would like to support this Section "general consideration for re-export situations" should be removed to before Section 6.1, because Section 6 is "Considerations for Re-export situations" <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
210	254	6.3 General Other considerations for re-export situations	P	Japan To align with the context in this section. The title of the current section is duplicated with section 6.1.3 "General considerations" and may be confusing. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
211	254	6.3 General considerations for re-export situations	C	PPPO This should be moved to 6.1. General considerations should come first and should be all combined in one paragraph/point <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
212	254	6.3 General considerations for re-export situations	C	Thailand The title of section 6 and section 6.3 should not be the same. Furthermore, the details of section 6.1.3 and section 6.3 should be incorporated into one section and then moved to be section 6.1 entitled "General Consideration". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
213	255	When re-exports routinely occur, or are started, suitable procedures for satisfying <u>these the phytosanitary import requirements of both the re-exporting country and the country of destination</u> may be agreed between the NPPOs of the countries of <u>origin</u>	P	Barbados The country of destination must be included in the development of the procedures. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		<p><u>origin, re-export and re-export destination.</u> This may include an exchange of written correspondence between the respective NPPOs on phytosanitary actions performed measures applied at in the country of 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 in accordance with the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination.</p>		
214	255	<p>When re-exports routinely occur, or are started, suitable procedures for satisfying these the phytosanitary import requirements of both the re-exporting country and the country of destination may be agreed between the NPPOs of the</p>	P	<p>United States of America Propose deletion - This should be included in the PC under the section "Additional Official Phytosanitary Information". Not appropriate here. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p>

		<p>countries of origin and re-export. This may include an exchange of written correspondence between the respective NPPOs on phytosanitary actions performed measures applied at in the country of 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 in accordance with the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination.</p>		
6.2 7. Considerations for Transit				
215	256	<p>6.2 7. <u>Considerations for consignment in Transit</u></p>	P	<p>PPPO <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
216	261	<p><u>Potential implementation issues</u></p>	C	<p>Australia Some comments received indicated a lack of clarity and understanding of the difference between re-export and transit/trans-shipment. Guidance/implementation material to clarify this and support the implementation of this ISPM is recommended, especially for industry. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
217	261	<p><u>Potential implementation issues</u></p>	C	<p>United States of America Related to ePhyto, see US comments in the document: "Place of origin"; "Transit"; proposed use of brackets will not work in ePhyto; mode of transit for ePhyto, as presented here.</p>

Category : TECHNICAL				
ANNEX 2: Model phytosanitary certificate for re-export				
218	328	**Optional clause	P	Imported Comment
2. XML Schema Contents				
219	347	The process for maintaining and updating the lists of harmonized terms is being developed and will be described on the IPPC website ²⁴ NPPOs will be requested to submit proposals for new harmonized terms using this process.	P	Imported Comment