

## 2021 SECOND CONSULTATION

1 July – 30 September 2021

### Compiled comments for Draft Focused Revision of ISPM 12 ("re-export") (2015-011)

#### Summary

Name	Summary
EPPO Σ	Comments from the EPPO countries
European Union	The comments on this draft standard have been entered into the OCS by the European Commission on behalf of the EU and its Member States.
Myanmar	Myanmar is agree with the proposed changes.
Singapore	Singapore is supportive of draft ISPM with proposed changes. Also to consider updating ISPM 12 in relation of e-SPS certificate that may include sanitary requirements to be consistent with the international movement of e-SPS certificates.
South Africa	The NPPOZA is in agreement with this draft and has no further comments
Trinidad and Tobago	In agreement with comments made in the CAHFSA Group
Venezuela	No tenemos opinión alguna sobre la norma.

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

FAO sequential number	Para	Text	T	Comment
1	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Argentina</b> We support the comments submitted by COSAVE <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
2	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Costa Rica</b> No comment <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
3	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Guyana</b> Guyana has no objection with the proposed changes. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
4	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Nepal</b> Nepal does not have any comments on Focused revision of ISPM-12 (Phytosanitary certificates) in relation to re-export <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
5	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Mexico</b> I support the document as it is and I have no comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

6	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Canada</b> Canada supports the focused revision of ISPM 12. A few comments are presented for consideration. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
7	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>PPPO</b> Australia has reviewed and agrees with the current text. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
8	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>PPPO</b> This is a complicated multiple scenario ISPM.</p> <p>We propose that ISPM 12 is fully revised in the near future to better consolidate sections (such as re-export), provide more clarity, and include specific scenarios and solutions. We also propose to allow, where there is agreement between the importing and exporting country, inclusion of non-phytosanitary matters on the phytosanitary certificate. This would facilitate trade and eliminate the need to develop more certificate templates.</p> <p>Re. full ISPM 12 revision. In order to consolidate sections (e.g. re-export is currently scattered throughout the ISPM), one option might be to fully revise ISPM 12, make it into an overarching standard with a number of annexes covering specific scenarios, e.g. re-export, replacement of certificate, electronic exchange of phytosanitary certificate (e.g. through ePhyto). This is in line with the approach the IPPC takes to treatments (ISPM 28), diagnostic protocols (ISPM 27), and the draft commodity-specific ISPMs.</p> <p>We note that there is already an appendix for "Electronic phytosanitary certificates, information on standard XML schemas and exchange mechanisms (2014)", and we consider this section could be made clearer (including better linking to other relevant documents such as the mapping document etc, as it is currently hard to find but crucial for electronic exchange).</p> <p>Re. inclusion of non-phytosanitary matters on the phytosanitary certificate.</p> <p>It currently states in ISPM 12 that "Phytosanitary certificates should only contain information related to phytosanitary matters. They should not include statements related to non-phytosanitary requirements such as animal or human health matters, pesticide residues, radioactivity, commercial information (e.g. letters of credit), or quality."</p> <p>With the increased interest in implementing ePhyto Solution, we suggest it is time for the IPPC community to consider if the</p>

				<p>provision in ISPM12 could allow the inclusion of assurances related to the plants and plant products but not phytosanitary matters, such as GM, organic or food safety, on phytosanitary certificate.</p> <p>To allow this the above statement could be modified as "Phytosanitary certificates may contain information related to non-phytosanitary matters if agreed with the importing country."</p> <p>We request that the SC considers this proposal to fully revise the ISPM as described, and NZ will be prepared to propose a revision during the next call for topics in 2023 if this has to go through the Call for Topics process</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
9	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Switzerland</b></p> <p>Switzerland would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
10	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Australia</b></p> <p>Australia has reviewed and agrees with the text that was available for revision. It is considered that a more holistic review of this ISPM (text not available for comment) would be beneficial, especially to ensure electronic certification and ePhyto is adequately addressed in the requirements.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
11	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Jamaica</b></p> <p>Jamaica supports the comments from the IPPC Caribbean Regional Workshop.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
12	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa</b></p> <p>Malawi supports the draft but with comment it made appearing under IPPC regional workshop</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
13	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Colombia</b></p> <p>The document is in english and it is required to be in Spanish. In order to verify that the terms and concepts in the translation made to the document are correct.</p> <p>To translate into spanish the draft in consultation in order to carry out an editorial review of the document.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
14	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Barbados</b></p> <p>This standard provides a good guidance document for the issuance of re-export phytosanitary certificates.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
15	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Congo</b></p> <p>i agree with the draft ISPM, i have no comments to add</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

16	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Malawi</b> We support draft <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
17	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> We support the document and we have no issues with the adoption of the standard. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
18	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> No objections at this time. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
19	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> The language in this draft is clearer and easier to read in most cases. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
20	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> Jamaica believes that this standard is very important as it provides guidance on issuing of reexport phytosanitary certificates. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
21	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Thailand</b> Thailand has no objection on the Draft ISPM: Focused Revision of ISPM 12 ("re-export"). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
22	1	<b>DRAFT ISPM: Focused revision of ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates) in relation to re-export (2015-011)</b>	C	<b>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa</b> Reviewed and found okay. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
23	1	<b>DRAFT ISPM: Focused revision of ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates) in relation to re-export (2015-011)</b>	C	<b>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa</b> Le document est en version anglaise ce qui ne nous permet pas de bien comprendre afin de faire des commentaires <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i>
24	30	This standard provides the requirements and guidelines for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates <sup>1</sup> (phytosanitary <del>certificates</del> <u>certificate</u> for export and phytosanitary <del>certificates</del> <u>certificate</u> for re-export).	P	<b>COSAVE</b> Although this paragraph is not under consultation for consistency with foot note 1 the singular should be used <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
25	30	This standard provides the requirements and guidelines for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates <sup>1</sup> (phytosanitary <del>certificates</del> <u>certificate</u> for export and phytosanitary <del>certificates</del> <u>certificate</u> for re-export).	P	<b>Uruguay</b> Although this paragraph is not under consultation for consistency with footnote 1 the singular should be used <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
<b>Outline of requirements</b>				
26	40	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 <u>to change its nature</u> ) when the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of	P	<b>Canada</b> Consistency <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

		infestation <del>infested or contaminated by regulated pests and</del> <u>complies with</u> <del>meets</del> the phytosanitary import requirements of the <u>NPPO of the</u> importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy <u>of the phytosanitary certificate (hereafter referred to as a “certified copy”)</u> is available.		
27	40	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 <u>to change its nature</u> ) when the consignment has not been <del>subjected to the risk of infestation</del> <u>subjected to the risk of infestation or contamination</u> <del>infested or contaminated by regulated pests and</del> <u>complies with</u> <del>meets</del> the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy <u>of the phytosanitary certificate (hereafter referred to as a “certified copy”)</u> is available.	P	<b>European Union</b> Wording proposed for consistency with the basic statement of the model phytosanitary certificate for re-export (“the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection”, end of paragraph 317). However we rather propose ‘infestation or contamination’ to be more inclusive and cover also contamination, as in the text that had been sent for first consultation and in consistency with paragraphs 166, 167, 234 and 245.  It is to be noted that, according to the current IPPC terminology and ISPM 5, infestation includes infection. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
28	40	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 <u>to change its nature</u> ). <del>A re-export certificate can be issued</del> when the consignment has not been <del>subjected to the risk of infestation</del> <u>infested or contaminated by regulated pests</u> <del>and in the country of re-export and the consignment meets the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. The original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy</del> <u>complies with</u> <del>meets the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy</del> <u>of the phytosanitary certificate (hereafter referred to as a “certified copy”)</u> is <del>available</del> <u>available to the importing country</u> .	P	<b>PPPO</b> to improve clarity. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
29	40	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 <u>to change its nature</u> ) when the consignment has not been <del>subjected to the risk of infestation</del> <u>infested or contaminated by regulated pests</u> <u>regulated by the country of destination and</u> <del>complies with</del> <u>meets</u> the phytosanitary import requirements of <del>the importing that</del> country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy <u>of the phytosanitary certificate (hereafter referred to as a “certified copy”)</u> is available.	P	<b>European Union</b> It is clearer to indicate which country regulates the pests, because the consignment should be free from pests regulated by the country of destination. It is proposed to use the phrase “country of destination” rather than “importing country” for consistency with footnote 2 (paragraph 47). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

30	40	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 <del>to</del> <b>change its nature</b> ) when the consignment has not been <del>subjected to the risk of infestation</del> <b>infested or contaminated by regulated pests and</b> <del>complies with</del> <b>meets</b> the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy <b>of the phytosanitary certificate (hereafter referred to as a “certified copy”)</b> is available.	P	<b>Barbados</b> To change its nature is redundant as the word processed already allows for that <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
31	40	A phytosanitary certificate for export is usually issued by the NPPO of the country where the plants, plant products or <del>other</del> 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 <b>to change its nature</b> ) when the consignment has not been <del>subjected to the risk of infestation</del> <b>infested or contaminated by regulated pests and</b> <del>complies with</del> <b>meets</b> the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy <b>of the phytosanitary certificate (hereafter referred to as a “certified copy”)</b> is available.	P	<b>COSAVE</b> Although this text is not under consultation, “other” should be inserted because plants and plant products are also regulated articles according ISPM 5 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
32	40	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 <b>to change its nature</b> ) when the consignment has not been <del>subjected to the risk of infestation</del> <del>subjected to the risk of infestation or contamination</del> <b>infested or contaminated- by regulated pests regulated by the country of destination and</b> <del>complies with</del> <b>meets</b> the phytosanitary import requirements of <del>the importing that</del> country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy <b>of the phytosanitary certificate (hereafter referred to as a “certified copy”)</b> is available.	P	<b>EPPO</b> 1) Wording proposed for consistency with the basic statement of the model phytosanitary certificate for re-export (“the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection”, end of paragraph 317). However we rather propose ‘infestation or contamination’ to be more inclusive and cover also contamination, as in the text that had been sent for first consultation and in consistency with paragraphs 166, 167, 234 and 245. It is to be noted that, according to the current IPPC terminology and ISPM 5, infestation includes infection.  2) It is clearer to indicate which country regulates the pests, because the consignment should be free from pests regulated by the country of destination. It is proposed to use the phrase “country of destination” rather than “importing country” for consistency with footnote 2 (paragraph 47). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
33	40	A phytosanitary certificate for export is usually issued by the NPPO of the country where the plants, plant products or <del>other</del> 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	P	<b>Uruguay</b> Although this text is not under consultation, “other” should be inserted because plants and plant products are also regulated articles according ISPM 5 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		processed <b>to change its nature</b> ) when the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation <b>infested or contaminated by regulated pests and</b> complies with <b>meets</b> the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy <b>of the phytosanitary certificate (hereafter referred to as a “certified copy”)</b> is available.		
34	46	<del>Special</del> <b>Specific</b> consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when <b>the country of re-export does not require</b> the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for <b>importing the commodity</b> . <del>export is not required by the country of re-export and when</del> <b>but the country of destination requires that</b> specific phytosanitary measures <del>to have been applied</del> <b>need to be conducted</b> in the country of origin <sup>2</sup> .	P	<b>PPPO</b> A comma between clauses is preferable. The word “that” should not be over-used, but “to” is needed if “that” is not used. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
35	46	<del>Special</del> <b>Specific</b> consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when <b>the country of re-export does not require</b> the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for <b>importing the commodity</b> . <del>export is not required by the country of re-export and when</del> <b>but the country of destination requires that</b> specific phytosanitary measures <b>have been applied</b> <del>need to be conducted</del> in the country of origin <sup>2</sup> .	C	<b>Barbados</b> Changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
36	46	<del>Special</del> <b>Specific</b> consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when <b>the country of re-export does not require</b> the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for <b>importing the commodity</b> . <del>export is not required by the country of re-export and when</del> <b>but the country of destination requires that</b> specific phytosanitary measures <b>have been applied</b> <del>need to be conducted</del> in the country of origin <sup>2</sup> .	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> Changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
<b>1.2 Types and forms of phytosanitary certificates</b>				
37	64	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 <b>a the</b> phytosanitary certificate issued in <b>a the</b> country of export and takes into account any changes in <b>the pest risk associated with the consignment</b> <del>phytosanitary status</del> that may have occurred in the country of re-export.	C	<b>Barbados</b> Changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
38	64	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 <b>a the</b> phytosanitary certificate issued in <b>a the</b> country of export and takes into	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> T&T accepts and has no additional comments at this time <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		account any changes in <b>the pest risk associated with the consignment</b> phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.		
39	64	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 <b>a the</b> phytosanitary certificate issued in <b>a the</b> country of export and takes into account any changes in <b>the pest risk associated with the consignment</b> phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> Changes accepted Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
<b>1.3 Attachments to phytosanitary certificates</b>				
40	72	If the information required to complete phytosanitary certificates exceeds the available space on the form, an attachment may be added. The information in the attachment should only include what is required on the phytosanitary certificates. All pages of attachments should bear the number of the phytosanitary certificates and should be dated, signed and stamped in the same manner as required for the phytosanitary certificates. Phytosanitary certificates should refer to any attachments in the appropriate section. If an attachment has more than one page, the pages should be numbered and the number of pages indicated on the phytosanitary certificates. <b>Other documents such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) certificates may accompany the consignment along with the phytosanitary certificate, but such documents should not be considered attachments to the phytosanitary certificates nor should they be referenced on the phytosanitary certificate.</b>	C	<b>Japan</b> It might seem that there is a contradiction between para 72 and para 258 about attachment of documents to PC. It should be clarified whether "other documents" in para 72 do not include "documents such as the original certificate" of para 258 in order to avoid misunderstanding between contracting parties. Please also see comments in para 258. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
<b>1.6 Duration of validity</b>				
41	85	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 <b>for which the duration of validity period has expired</b> may still be used <del>after this period</del> for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, provided that <b>the consignment meets all the requirements set out in section 6.1.</b> <del>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.</del>	P	<b>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa</b>  Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>



42	85	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 <u>for which the duration of validity has expired</u> may still be used <del>after this period</del> for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, provided that <u>the consignment meets all the requirements set out in section 6.1.</u> <del>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.</del>	C	<b>Barbados</b> Changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
43	85	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 <u>for which the duration of validity has expired</u> may still be used <del>after this period</del> for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, provided that <u>the consignment meets all the requirements set out in section 6.1.</u> <del>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.</del>	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> T&T accepts and has no additional comments at this time <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
44	85	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 <u>for which the duration of validity has expired</u> may still be used <del>after this period</del> for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, provided that <u>the consignment meets all the requirements set out in section 6.1.</u> <del>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.</del>	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> Jamaica is proposing that duration of validity be omitted since once commodity enters with a valid PC, that country can produce a re-export certificate to the country of destination <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

2.1 Certified copies of phytosanitary certificates			
45	89	A certified copy is a copy of the original of the phytosanitary certificate <u>for export or re-export</u> that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by the <u>NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country</u> , 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.	P <b>European Union</b> All NPPOs have the possibility to issue certified copies, not only the NPPO of the country of export or re-export. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
46	89	A certified copy is a copy of the original of the phytosanitary certificate <u>for export or re-export</u> that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by the NPPO <u>of the exporting or re-exporting country</u> , 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 <b>Barbados</b> Changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
47	89	A certified copy is a copy of the original of the phytosanitary <u>certificate</u> <u>for export or re-export</u> that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by the NPPO <u>of the exporting or re-exporting country</u> , 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.	P <b>COSAVE</b> In this standard the term “phytosanitary certificates” (plural) is used to cover both types of certificate (export and re-export) <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
48	89	A certified copy is a copy of the original of the phytosanitary certificate <u>for export or re-export</u> that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by the <u>NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country</u> , 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.	P <b>EPPO</b> All NPPOs have the possibility to issue certified copies, not only the NPPO of the country of export or re-export. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
49	89	A certified copy is a copy of the original of the phytosanitary certificate <u>for export or re-export</u> that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by the NPPO <u>of the exporting or re-exporting country</u> , 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 <b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> Changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
50	89	A certified copy is a copy of the original of the phytosanitary <u>certificate-certificates</u> <u>for export or re-export</u> that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by the NPPO <u>of the exporting or re-exporting country</u> , indicating it is a true representative copy of the original phytosanitary certificate. It may be issued upon	P <b>Uruguay</b> In this standard the term “phytosanitary certificates” (plural) is used to cover both types of certificate (export and re-export) <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		request by the exporter. It does not replace the original. Such copies are used primarily for re-export purposes.		
3.2 Phytosanitary import requirements for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates				
51	124	<b>3.2 Phytosanitary import requirements for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates</b>	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> changes accepted Category : EDITORIAL
52	125	Importing countries frequently specify <b>phytosanitary</b> 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	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> Jamaica is proposing that "frequently" is removed from the sentence as Import requirements are always specified. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
4. Specific Considerations for the Preparation and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates				
53	132	Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if <b>the NPPO is confident</b> <del>it is confirmed</del> that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.	C	<b>Barbados</b> Changes accepted Category : SUBSTANTIVE
54	132	Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if <b>the NPPO is confident</b> <del>it is confirmed</del> that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.	C	<b>COSAVE</b> "The NPPO is confident" should be translated into spanish as "la ONPF esta segura" Category : TRANSLATION
55	132	Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if <b>the NPPO is confident</b> <del>it is confirmed</del> that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> T&T accepts and has no additional comments at this time Category : SUBSTANTIVE
56	132	Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if <b>the NPPO is confident</b> <del>it is confirmed</del> that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> Change accepted Category : SUBSTANTIVE
57	132	Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if <b>the NPPO is confident</b> <del>it is confirmed</del> that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.	C	<b>Uruguay</b> "The NPPO is confident" should be translated into spanish as "la ONPF esta segura" Category : TRANSLATION
58	137	For re-export of consignments, <b>the NPPO of the country of re-export may need</b> specific information from the country of origin <del>may be necessary</del> ; however, this may not be available on <del>a</del> <u>the</u> phytosanitary certificate for export (e.g. <del>lack of the</del> specific information for <del>the</del> <u>an</u> additional declaration <del>of a</del> <u>is missing on the</u> phytosanitary certificate for export, or a phytosanitary certificate for export itself <del>is</del> <u>was</u> not required <u>at import</u> by the country of re-export). In such cases, if the specific phytosanitary import requirements <b>of the country of destination</b> cannot be met within the country of re-export, <del>no</del> <u>a</u> phytosanitary certificate for re-export <del>may</del> <u>should not</u> be issued. However, <b>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:</b> <del>the following may apply:</del>	P	<b>European Union</b> To improve readability and understanding. Category : EDITORIAL
59	137	For re-export of consignments, <b>the NPPO of the country of re-export may need</b> specific information from the country of origin <del>may be necessary</del> ; <u>however in order</u>	P	<b>European Union</b> This addition would provide a bit of context to ease the reading.

		to ensure compliance with the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination. 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 country of re-export, <del>no a</del> phytosanitary certificate for re-export <del>may</del> <b>should not</b> 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:</u> the following may apply:		Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
60	137	For re-export of consignments, <u>the NPPO of the country of re-export may need</u> specific information from the country of origin <del>may be necessary</del> ; 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 country of re-export, <del>no a</del> phytosanitary certificate for re-export <del>may</del> <b>should not</b> 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:</u> the following may apply:	C	<b>Barbados</b> Changes accepted Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
61	137	For re-export of consignments, <u>the NPPO of the country of re-export may need</u> specific information from the country of origin <del>may be necessary</del> ; <del>however in order to ensure compliance with the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination. However,</del> this may not be available on <del>a-the</del> phytosanitary certificate for export (e.g. <del>lack of the</del> specific information for <del>the-an</del> additional declaration <del>of a-is missing on the</del> phytosanitary certificate for export, or a phytosanitary certificate for export itself <del>is-was</del> not required <del>at import</del> 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, <del>no a</del> phytosanitary certificate for re-export <del>may</del> <b>should not</b> 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:</u> the following may apply:	P	<b>EPPO</b> This addition would provide a bit of context to ease the reading  To improve readability and understanding. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
62	137	For re-export of consignments, <u>the NPPO of the country of re-export may need</u> specific information from the country of origin <del>may be necessary</del> ; however, this	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> T&T accepts and has no additional comments at this time

		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 country of re-export, <del>no a</del> phytosanitary certificate for re-export <del>may</del> <b>should not</b> 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>		<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
63	137	For re-export of consignments, <u>the NPPO of the country of re-export may need</u> specific information from the country of origin <del>may be necessary</del> ; 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 country of re-export, <del>no a</del> phytosanitary certificate for re-export <del>may</del> <b>should not</b> 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>	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> Changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
64	140	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> <del>ensure that the identity of the consignment is maintained and that it has not been subjected to the risk of infestation.</del>	C	<b>Barbados</b> Changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
65	140	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> <del>ensure that the identity of the consignment is maintained and that it has not been subjected to the risk of infestation.</del>	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> T&T accepts and has no additional comments at this time <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
66	140	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> <del>ensure that the identity of the consignment is maintained and that it has not been subjected to the risk of infestation.</del>	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> Changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
<b>5. Guidelines and Requirements for Completing Sections of a Phytosanitary Certificate for Export</b>				
67	154	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	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		re-exported to another country, the names of both countries ( <b><u>i.e. the country of re-export and the country of destination</u></b> ) may be inserted <b><u>by the NPPO of the exporting country</u></b> , provided <b><u>that</u></b> the phytosanitary import requirements of both countries have been met.		
68	154	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 cases where the consignment is imported and then re-exported to another country, the names of both countries (i.e. the country of re-export and the country of destination) may be inserted by the NPPO of the exporting country, provided that the phytosanitary import requirements of both countries have been met.</u> ”change to “In cases the NPPO of the exporting country know in advance that the consignment will be re-exported to another country, the names of both countries (i.e. the country of re-export and the country of destination) should be inserted , provided that the phytosanitary import requirements of both countries have been met. <del>those cases where the consignment is imported and then re-exported to another country, the names of both countries (i.e. the country of re-export and the country of destination) may be inserted by the NPPO of the exporting country, provided that the phytosanitary import requirements of both countries have been met.</del>	P	<b>China</b> It makes more logical sense. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
69	166	The place of origin refers to places where the commodity was grown or produced, and where it <b><u>may therefore have been infested or contaminated</u></b> <del>was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination</del> by regulated pests. In all cases, the name of the country or countries of origin should be <del>stated</del> <u>stated by referring to the definition of the country of origin of each commodity type (i.e., plant, plant product, or other regulated article) in ISPM5.</u> <del>Normally a consignment gains its phytosanitary status from the place of origin.</del> Countries may <b><u>also</u></b> 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	<b>Japan</b> Suggest the addition to refer to the definition of the country of origin in ISPM 5 to avoid misinterpretation of “where the commodity was grown or produced” described in paragraph 166 of ISPM 12. The requirements of ISPM12 describes the "place of origin" of the PC, while ISPM5 defines the "country of origin". "Place of origin" covers a wide range of situations, so it may be difficult to declare it when issuing a PC if there are no additional explanations and examples.  The definition of “country of origin” is defined in ISPM5 as follows. - country of origin (of a consignment of plant products) : Country where the plants from which the plant products are derived were grown - country of origin (of a consignment of plants) : Country where the plants were grown

				<p>- country of origin (of regulated articles other than plants and plant products) : Country where the regulated articles were first exposed to contamination by pests.</p> <p>Since "commodity" described in paragraph 166 of this ISPM12 includes "plant, plant product, or other regulated article", using "produced" here may be appropriate. However, in the definition of ISPM5, "country of origin" is a country where "plants" or "plant products" is "grown". Therefore, the word "produced" described in this paragraph of ISPM12 may cause an interpretation different from the definition of ISPM5.</p> <p>For example, as the similar case of "Some wood chips are produced" described in ISPM39, when Country -B imports woods grown in Country -A, Country -B produces wood chips from the woods and exports them to other countries, it is necessary to describe "Country -B (Country -A)" in the "place of origin" of the phytosanitary certificate according to the example "name of country of export (name of country of origin)" in the ISPM12. However, if Country-B interprets this part of ISPM12 mistakenly as "a country that wood chips are produced is country of origin", it is likely to describe only Country-B in the phytosanitary certificate.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
70	166	<p>The place of origin refers to places where the commodity was grown or produced, and where it <b><u>may therefore have been infested or contaminated</u></b> <del>was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination</del> by <u>pests</u> regulated <del>pests</del><u>by the country of destination</u>. In all cases, the name of the country or countries of origin should be stated. <del>Normally a consignment gains its phytosanitary status from the place of origin.</del> Countries may <b><u>also</u></b> 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><b>European Union</b></p> <p>It is clearer to indicate which country regulates the pests, because the consignment should be free from pests regulated by the country of destination.</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
71	166	<p>The place of origin refers to places where the commodity was grown or produced, and where it <b><u>may therefore have been infested or contaminated</u></b> <del>was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination</del> by regulated pests. In all cases, the name of the country or countries of origin should be stated. <del>Normally a consignment gains its phytosanitary status from the place of origin.</del> Countries may <b><u>also</u></b> 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><b>Barbados</b></p> <p>changes accepted</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>



72	166	The place of origin refers to places where the commodity was grown or produced, and where it <u>may therefore have been infested or contaminated</u> <del>was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination by</del> <u>pests regulated by the country of destination</u> . In all cases, the name of the country or countries of origin should be stated. <del>Normally a consignment gains its phytosanitary status from the place of origin.</del> Countries may <u>also</u> 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	<b>EPPO</b> It is clearer to indicate which country regulates the pests, because the consignment should be free from pests regulated by the country of destination. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
73	166	The place of origin refers to places where the commodity was grown or <del>produced</del> <u>produced or processed</u> , and where it <u>may therefore have been infested or contaminated</u> <del>was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination by</del> regulated pests. In all cases, the name of the country or countries of origin should be stated. <del>Normally a consignment gains its phytosanitary status from the place of origin.</del> Countries may <u>also</u> 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	<b>China</b> That's consistent with 232. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
74	167	If a <del>the</del> 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 place where it was repacked or stored, and where it may therefore have been infested or contaminated</u> <del>infestation or contamination by regulated pests,</del> <u>this new place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”</u> . Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if the commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new place where it was</u> <del>processing, disinfecting or treating</del> <u>processed, disinfected, or treated, thereby</u> <del>a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination,</del> <u>this new place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”</u> . Thus a commodity may gain its phytosanitary status from more than <del>one place.</del> In such cases, each country and place, where necessary, should be declared with the initial place of origin in brackets, <u>for example e.g.</u> declared as “ <u>name of</u> country X of export ( <u>name of</u> country Y of origin)”.  <u>was moved from the place of origin to a new place where it was repacked or stored, and where it may therefore have been infested or contaminated</u>	P	<b>European Union</b> Disinfection is a form of treatment and therefore it does not need to be specified explicitly, as it is already included in 'treated'. It is to be noted that, according to the current IPPC terminology and ISPM 5, infestation includes infection. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
75	167	If a <del>the</del> 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 place where it was repacked or stored, and where it may therefore have been infested or contaminated</u>	P	<b>European Union</b> It is clearer to indicate which country regulates the pests, because the consignment should be free from pests regulated by the country of destination. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>



		infestation or contamination by <u>pests</u> regulated <u>pests by the country of destination</u> , <b>this new place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”</b> . Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if the commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new place where it was</u> processed, disinfected or treated, <u>thereby</u> a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, <b>this new place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”</b> . 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 “ <u>name of</u> country X of export ( <u>name of</u> country Y of origin)”.		
76	167	If a <u>the</u> 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 <b>was moved from the place of origin to a new place where it was repacked or stored, and where it may therefore have been infested or contaminated</b> infestation or contamination by regulated pests, <b>this new place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”</b> . Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if the commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new place where it was</u> processed, disinfected or treated, <u>thereby</u> a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, <b>this new place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”</b> . 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 “ <u>name of</u> country X of export ( <u>name of</u> country Y of origin)”.	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
77	167	If a <u>the</u> 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 <b>was moved from the place of origin to a new place where it was repacked or stored, and where it may therefore have been infested or contaminated</b> infestation or contamination by <u>pests</u> regulated <u>pests by the country of destination</u> , <b>this new place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”</b> . Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if the commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new place where it was</u> processed, <u>disinfect, eding</u> or treated, <u>thereby</u> a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, <b>this new place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”</b> . Thus a commodity may gain its	P	<b>EPPO</b> It is clearer to indicate which country regulates the pests, because the consignment should be free from pests regulated by the country of destination.  Disinfection is a form of treatment and therefore it does not need to be specified explicitly, as it is already included in 'treated'. It is to be noted that, according to the current IPPC terminology and ISPM 5, infestation includes infection. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>

		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, <b>for example</b> e.g. declared as “ <b>name of</b> country X of export ( <b>name of</b> country Y of origin)”.		
78	167	If a <del>the</del> 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 place where it was repacked or stored, and where it may therefore have been infested or contaminated</u> infestation or contamination by regulated pests, <u>this new place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”</u> . Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if the commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new place where it was</u> processing, disinfected or treated, <u>ing thereby</u> a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, <u>this new 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, <b>for example</b> e.g. declared as “ <b>name of</b> country X of export ( <b>name of</b> country Y of origin)”.	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> Changes accepted Category : SUBSTANTIVE
79	168	If plants were imported <u>into</u> or moved within a country and have <u>subsequently</u> 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 <del>phytosanitary status</del> <u>pest risk associated with them</u> is <u>affected determined</u> only by that country or place of further growth.	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted Category : SUBSTANTIVE
80	168	If plants were imported <u>into</u> or moved within a country and have <u>subsequently</u> 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 <del>phytosanitary status</del> <u>pest risk associated with them</u> is <u>affected determined</u> only by that country or place of further growth.	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> Agreed Category : SUBSTANTIVE
81	168	If plants were imported <u>into</u> or moved within a country and have <u>subsequently</u> 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 <del>phytosanitary status</del> <u>pest risk associated with them</u> is <u>affected determined</u> only by that country or place of further growth.	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> Changes accepted Category : SUBSTANTIVE
82	171	This section refers to how the commodity <u>consignment</u> is transported when leaving the certifying country. Terms such as “ocean vessel”, “boat”, “aircraft”, “road”, “truck”, “rail”, “mail” and “carried by hand” may be used. The ship’s name and voyage number or the aircraft’s flight number may be included if known. The means of conveyance is generally	C	<b>Barbados</b> change accepted Category : SUBSTANTIVE

		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.		
83	171	This section refers to how the <del>commodity</del> <b>consignment</b> is transported when leaving the certifying country. Terms such as “ocean vessel”, “boat”, “aircraft”, “road”, “truck”, “rail”, “mail” and “carried by hand” may be used. The ship’s name and voyage number or the aircraft’s flight number may be included if known. The means of conveyance is generally as declared by the exporter. Often this will be only the first means of conveyance used directly after issuance of the phytosanitary certificate for export. Consignments frequently move in such a way that the means of conveyance can change, for example a container that is transferred from a ship to a truck. If the distinguishing marks identify the consignment, it is sufficient to declare only the first means of conveyance. This is then not necessarily the means of conveyance used when arriving in the country of import.	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> Change accepted Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
84	197	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 <del>of the phytosanitary certificate for export</del> (see also applicable conditions in section 4).	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
85	218	The official seal, stamp or mark identifying the issuing NPPO should be included on the phytosanitary certificate for export. The NPPO of the exporting country should normally use a uniform stamp, seal or mark within a country. It should be added by the <b>authorized</b> public officer upon completion of the form or may be printed on the phytosanitary certificate for export. Care should be taken to ensure that the stamp, seal or mark does not obscure essential information.	C	<b>Barbados</b> change accepted Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
86	220	The name of the <b>authorized</b> public officer <del>is</del> <b>should be</b> printed, typed, stamped or handwritten in legible upper case (capital) letters (where the language allows it). The date <del>is</del> <b>should</b> also <del>to</del> 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.	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
<b>6.1 Considerations for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export</b>				
87	227	The phytosanitary certificate for re-export ( <b>see model in Annex 2</b> ) is the same as the phytosanitary certificate for export ( <b>see model in Annex 1</b> ) except for the text covering the certifying statement. In the certifying statement on the phytosanitary certificate for re-export, the NPPO of the country of re-export indicates, by inserting ticks in the appropriate boxes, whether <del>the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is accompanied by the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy</del> <b>is attached to the phytosanitary certificate for re-export</b> , whether the consignment has been repacked or not, whether the containers are original or new, and whether an additional inspection has been done.	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

88	227	The phytosanitary certificate for re-export ( <u>see model in Annex 2</u> ) is the same as the phytosanitary certificate for export ( <u>see model in Annex 1</u> ) except for the text covering the certifying statement. In the certifying statement on the phytosanitary certificate for re-export, the NPPO of the country of re-export indicates, by inserting ticks in the appropriate boxes, whether the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is accompanied by the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy <b>is attached to the phytosanitary certificate for re-export</b> , whether the consignment has been repacked or not, whether the containers are original or new, and whether an additional inspection has been done.	C	<b>Singapore</b> Propose to rephrase as such: In the certifying statement on the phytosanitary certificate for re-export, the NPPO of the country of re-export indicates, by inserting ticks in the appropriate boxes, whether the original phytosanitary certificate for export or a certified copy is attached to the phytosanitary certificate for re-export, whether the consignment has been repacked or not, whether the containers are original or new, and whether an additional inspection has been done. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
89	229	When a consignment is imported into a country, <b>and</b> then re-exported to another, the NPPO of the country of re-export, <b>upon</b> request by exporters, <del>should</del> <b>may</b> issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export <sup>3</sup> ( <del>see model in Annex 2</del> ) <b><u>(see model in Annex 2) only if all of the following requirements are met: - [New]The NPPO is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination are met.</u></b>	P	<b>Japan</b> Para 235 "the NPPO is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination are met" is described as if it is an additional requirement for issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for re-export with "in addition to". However, this is one of the most fundamental conditions for issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, so place it up in parallel with the other bullet points. In this case, as a requirement for issuance of phytosanitary certificate for re-export, it is necessary to modify "may issue" to "should issue". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
90	229	When a consignment is imported into a country, <b>and</b> then re-exported to another, the NPPO of the country of re-export, <b>upon</b> request by exporters, may issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export <sup>3</sup> ( <del>see model in Annex 2</del> ) <b><u>only if all of the following requirements are met:</u></b>	C	<b>Viet Nam</b> The sentence "All the plants, plant products or other regulated articles of the consignment for re-export" is repeated, so it needs to be edited to make it more streamlined. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
91	230	<b><u>All the plants, plant products or other regulated articles of the consignment for re-export have been imported.</u></b>	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
92	230	<b><u>All the plants, plant products or other regulated articles of the consignment for re-export have been imported.</u></b>	C	<b>Singapore</b> Proposed to delete "All the plants, plant products or other regulated articles of the consignment for re-export have been imported." as this entire section 6 is on issuance of phyto certificate for re-export i.e consignment should have been imported into the country in the first place. if the consignment is under custody of customs i.e not considered imported, then the phyto certificate for re-export should not be able to be issued for this case. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
93	231	<b><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></b>	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
94	232	<b><u>The plants, plant products or other regulated articles of the consignment for re-export have not been grown, or processed to change their nature<sup>4</sup>, in the country of re-export.</u></b>	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted

				<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
95	233	<u>The decisive criterion for judging whether a plant, plant product or other article has been <b>grown or</b> processed to change its nature is the categorization used in the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination. If the phytosanitary import requirements for the unprocessed commodity and the processed commodity are the same, then a phytosanitary certificate for re-export may be issued.</u>	P	<b>China</b> Be consistent with 232 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
6.1 Considerations for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export				
96	234	<u>The consignment has not been infested or contaminated by <b>pests</b> regulated <b>pests</b> by the country of destination.</u>	P	<b>European Union</b> It is clearer to indicate which country regulates the pests, because the consignment should be free from pests regulated by the country of destination (consistency with paragraph 235). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
97	234	<u>The consignment has not been infested or contaminated by <b>pests</b> regulated <b>pests</b> by the country of destination.</u>	P	<b>EPPO</b> It is clearer to indicate which country regulates the pests, because the consignment should be free from pests regulated by the country of destination (consistency with paragraph 235). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
98	234	<u>The consignment has not been infested or contaminated by regulated <b>pests</b> of concern of destination country.</u>	P	<b>Singapore</b> Propose to make it clearer on reference of regulated pests in this case i.e regulated pests of concern of destination country. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
99	234	<u>The consignment has not been infested or contaminated by regulated <b>pests</b> of concern by destination country.</u>	P	<b>China</b> Clarify the scope of regulated pests. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
100	235	<del>The <b>In addition to the above requirements, the</b> NPPO should issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export only if it is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination are met.</del>	P	<b>Japan</b> See the comment to paragraph 229 from Japan <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
101	235	<del>The <b>In addition to the above requirements, the</b> NPPO should <b>only</b> issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export <b>only</b> if it is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements <b>of the country of destination</b> are met.</del>	P	<b>Australia</b> Consider the flow and understanding is improved with the "only" moved in the sentence. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
6.1.1 Examination of the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination				
102	237	<del>Before issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, the NPPO should first examine the <b>phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination and determine if they are can be met.</b> original phytosanitary certificate or certified copy that accompanied the consignment upon import and determine whether the requirements of the subsequent country of destination are more stringent, the same or less stringent than those certified by the phytosanitary certificate or its certified copies.</del>	P	<b>Canada</b> Since the scenario is before issuing a phytosanitary certificate, "if they can be met" is more appropriate. The examination of phytosanitary import requirements would lead to the NPPO determining that the requirement cannot be met even before inspection or testing. For example, if the import requirement is for freedom from a pest that is widespread in the production areas, the exporting NPPO would decide not to test. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
103	237	<del>Before issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, the NPPO should first examine the <b>phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination</b></del>	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted

		<del>and determine if they are met. original phytosanitary certificate or certified copy that accompanied the consignment upon import and determine whether the requirements of the subsequent country of destination are more stringent, the same or less stringent than those certified by the phytosanitary certificate or its certified copies.</del>		Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
104	240	<del>If the phytosanitary import requirements are different or more stringent, the NPPO of the re-exporting country may undertake an additional inspection to ensure that the consignment conforms to the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country where this requirement can be met through inspection.</del>	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
105	241	<del>The country of destination re-export may have not be able to meet some of the phytosanitary import requirements (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be of the country of destination met. In such cases, the country of re-export may still be able to issue a phytosanitary certificate 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:</del>	P	<b>European Union</b> Precision given (addition of “some of the” before “phytosanitary import requirements”) to clarify the meaning. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
106	241	<del>The country of re-export may not be able to meet some of the phytosanitary import requirements (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) of the country of destination. The country of destination re-export may have phytosanitary import requirements (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot still be able to issue a phytosanitary certificate 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:</del>	P	<b>EPPO</b> Precision given (addition of “some of the” before “phytosanitary import requirements”) to clarify the meaning. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
107	243	<del>or an alternative phytosanitary measure</del> <b>action</b> can be <b>performed by the country of re-export</b> applied (such as <b>an additional inspection</b> , laboratory <b>a</b> tests on samples or <b>a</b> treatments) that is considered equivalent and in accordance with the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of <b>destination</b> .	C	<b>United States of America</b> Seed industry is experiencing significant problems with re-export because measures which have been considered to be equivalent are no longer being considered as such. Virtually all the phytosanitary measures such as mother plant inspection, registration of production sites, seed health testing are ALL being required to be performed by the NPPO of the country of origin. This makes seed re-export impossible unless all these ADs are included on the original phytosanitary certificate (example: EU requirements for ToBRFV on tomato and pepper seeds). Some Contracting Parties are also specifying the seed health testing methodology plus re-testing at the POEs, further complicating seed re-export and making some measures redundant. This leaves no measures except seed treatment, perhaps; also there are some countries that even require seed treatment at origin as well. The principle of equivalency of measures needs to be restored together with considerations of risk based measures.



				Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
6.1.2 Repacking, reloading, storing, splitting or combining consignments				
108	245	<u>A Re-export phytosanitary certificate for re-export</u> <del>ion</del> 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 <del>or repackaged</del> , provided that it has not been exposed to infestation or contamination <u>infested or contaminated</u> <del>exposed to infestation or contamination</del> by <u>regulated pests</u> <del>pests regulated by the country of destination</del> . <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 infested or contaminated by pests regulated by the country of destination.</u>	P	<b>European Union</b> 1) First sentence: The original wording is clearer (please see our comment on the same issue in paragraph 40).  2) First and second sentences: It is clearer to indicate which country regulates the pests, because the consignment should be free from pests regulated by the country of destination.  3) Second sentence: The concept of "possible" is already included in the concept of "risk". Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
109	245	<u>A Re-export phytosanitary certificate for re-export</u> <del>ion</del> 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 <del>or repackaged</del> , provided that it has not been exposed to infestation or contamination <u>infested or contaminated</u> by <u>regulated pests</u> . <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 infested or contaminated by regulated pests.</u>	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
110	245	<u>A Re-export phytosanitary certificate for re-export</u> <del>ion</del> 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 <del>or repackaged</del> , provided that it has not been exposed to infestation or contamination <u>infested-exposed to infestation or contaminated</u> <del>contamination</del> by <u>regulated pests</u> <del>pests regulated by the country of destination</del> . <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 infested or contaminated by pests regulated by the country of destination.</u>	P	<b>EPPO</b> 1) First sentence: The original wording is clearer (please see our comment on the same issue in paragraph 40).  2) First and second sentences: It is clearer to indicate which country regulates the pests, because the consignment should be free from pests regulated by the country of destination.  3) Second sentence: The concept of "possible" is already included in the concept of "risk". Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
111	246	If the consignment is split up and the resulting consignments are re-exported separately <u>to one or multiple countries</u> , then phytosanitary certificates for re-export and certified copies of the <u>original</u> phytosanitary certificate <del>from the country of</del> <u>for</u> export <del>will be required to</del> <u>should</u> accompany all such consignments.	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
112	247	Where <u>imported</u> consignments are combined, <u>the original phytosanitary certificates for export or certified copies of these must be available for all the regulated articles forming part of all the relevant parts added to these the consignments for re-export, and all those articles</u> must be available and meet the same phytosanitary import requirements <u>of the country of destination.</u>	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

6.1.3 General considerations			
113	248	<b>6.1.3 General considerations</b>	C <b>United States of America</b> E-phyto Steering Group needs to make sure that all these requirements for copies of phytosanitary certificates can be accomplished through the E-phyto solution. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
114	249	<del>When</del> <b>By issuing</b> a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued, the NPPO of the re-exporting country <b>is providing</b> assurance <b>to the country of destination</b> related to the handling (e.g. splitting, combining, <del>packing</del> <b>repacking, storage</b> ) <del>reloading, storing</del> of the consignment in the country of re-export.	P <b>China</b> That's consistent with 244. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
115	253	<b>In the case of consignments re-exported multiple times, all the original phytosanitary certificates for re-export or certified copies of these 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.</b>	C <b>Barbados</b> changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
6.2 Considerations for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for export in certain re-export cases			
116	255	<b>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.</b> <del>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.</del>	C <b>Barbados</b> changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
117	256	<b>Instead,</b> <del>t</del> The NPPO of the country of re-export, <b>upon</b> request by exporters, may carry out <b>inspection, testing, treatment or another</b> appropriate phytosanitary <b>action, procedures</b> and if the NPPO <b>of the country of re-export</b> is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements <b>of the country of destination</b> are met, it should issue a phytosanitary certificate for export. The <b>country</b> <del>place</del> of origin should still be indicated in brackets <b>in the place of origin section of</b> <del>on</del> the phytosanitary certificate for export.	P <b>Viet Nam</b> It should be added "of the country of re-export" after "if the NPPO" OR remove "if the NPPO" because it was mentioned previously <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
118	256	<b>Instead,</b> <del>t</del> The NPPO of the country of re-export, <b>upon</b> request by exporters, may carry out <b>inspection, testing, treatment or another</b> appropriate phytosanitary <b>action, procedures</b> and if the NPPO is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements <b>of the country of destination</b> are met, it <del>should</del> <b>may</b> issue a phytosanitary certificate for export. The <b>country</b> <del>place</del> of origin should still be indicated in brackets <b>in the place of origin section of</b> <del>on</del> the phytosanitary certificate for export.	P <b>European Union</b> In consistency with paragraph 229 which also uses the wording "upon request by exporters", it seems preferable to change "should" with "may" to prevent any misunderstanding, because it is the NPPO's decision to issue or not a phytosanitary certificate for export. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>



119	256	<b>Instead,</b> <del>t</del> The NPPO of the country of re-export, <b>upon</b> request by exporters, may carry out <b>inspection, testing, treatment or another</b> appropriate phytosanitary <b>action, procedures</b> and if the NPPO is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements <b>of the country of destination</b> are met, it <b>should may</b> issue a phytosanitary certificate for export. The <b>country</b> place of origin should still be indicated in brackets <b>in the place of origin section of</b> <del>on</del> the phytosanitary certificate for export.	P	<b>EPPO</b> In consistency with paragraph 229 which also uses the wording "upon request by exporters", it seems preferable to change "should" with "may" to prevent any misunderstanding, because it is the NPPO's decision to issue or not a phytosanitary certificate for export. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
120	257	If the NPPO of the country of re-export does not require a phytosanitary certificate for the import of a commodity but the NPPO of the country of destination does, and the phytosanitary import requirements can be fulfilled by visual inspections or laboratory testing of samples, the country of re-export may issue a phytosanitary certificate for export with the country of origin indicated in brackets in the place of origin section of the phytosanitary certificate for export.	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
121	258	<b><u>Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export. In this case, the relevant additional declarations on the original phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy, and the number of that certificate, may be referred to in the additional declaration section of the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with the 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></b>	C	<b>Japan</b> Para 72 states "Other documents such as CITES certificates should not be considered attachments to the phytosanitary certificates nor should they be referenced on the phytosanitary certificate". On the other hand, Para 258 states "Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export, and the relevant additional declarations on the original phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy may be referred to in the additional declaration section of the phytosanitary certificate for export". It might seem that there is a contradiction between those two sentences about attachment of documents to PC. It should be clarified whether "other documents" in para 72 do not include "documents such as the original certificate" of para 258 in order to avoid misunderstanding among contracting parties. One suggestion is to delete "documents such as" of para 258 for clarity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
122	258	<b><u>Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy of the NPPO of the country of origin may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export. In this case, the relevant additional declarations on the original phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy, and the number of that certificate, may be referred to in the additional declaration section of the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with the 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></b>	P	<b>Viet Nam</b> "of the NPPO of the country of origin" should be added to facilitate the phytosanitary certificate issued from which country. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

123	258	<u>Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export. In this case, the relevant additional declarations on the original phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy, and the number of that certificate, may be referred to in the additional declaration section of the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with the 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>	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
124	258	<u>Documents issued by NPPOs such as <del>the an</del> original phytosanitary <del>certificate or certificate</del>, a certified copy of a phytosanitary certificate, or other official communication may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export. In this case, the <del>relevant additional declarations on the original phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy, and the number of that the certificate, or date of other official communication</del>, may be referred to in the additional declaration section of the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with the 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	<b>United States of America</b> The paragraph should be edited for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is important to retain the instruction that additional declarations (ADs) written on PCs are based on activities that occurred in, or relate to the pest status of, the country issuing the PC.</li> <li>Transferring ADs from one PC to another can cause confusion about which activities/pest status of what country is being stated by the country issuing the PC.</li> <li>Foreign documentation used to determine the commodity meets importing country requirements should be issued by the NPPO of the country which performed the activities/pest status; the exporting country NPPO may verify the information with the NPPO whom provided it if needed.</li> <li>Reference to documents issued by NPPOs in the AD section can provide a link to documents used for phytosanitary certification, which may otherwise be overlooked.</li> </ul> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
125	258	<u>Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for <del>export</del> re-export if they contain information that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for <del>export</del> re-export. In this case, the relevant additional declarations on the original phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy, and the number of that certificate, may be referred to in the additional declaration section of the phytosanitary certificate for <del>export</del> re-export to attest compliance with the 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	<b>China</b> From the original meaning, it means that the re-export phytosanitary certificate should be attached with the original or copy of the original phytosanitary certificate, and the number of the original phytosanitary certificate should be indicated on the transit phytosanitary certificate to show the information of growth season detection, soil detection and so on. Therefore, The "export plant quarantine certificate" should be "re-export plant quarantine certificate", otherwise it is easy to confuse the concept. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
6.3 Other considerations for re-export situations				
126	260	When re-exports routinely occur, or are started, suitable procedures for satisfying <del>these the</del> <u>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 origin and re-export.	C	<b>Barbados</b> changes accepted <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		This may include an exchange of written correspondence between the respective NPPOs on phytosanitary <b>actions performed</b> measures applied at <b>in the country of</b> origin (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) <b>that</b> which provides the assurance required for the country of re-export to certify the consignments as required by <b>in accordance with the phytosanitary import requirements of</b> the country of destination.		
6.2 7. Considerations for Transit				
127	266	<b><u>Potential implementation issues</u></b>	C	<b>European Union</b> In implementation material, it would be useful to give concrete examples of different re-export cases to better clarify different cases.  Any other document that may contribute to a better understanding, by the country of final destination, of the pest status of the country of export would be useful to implement this Standard.  The considerations stated in this standard (e.g. in paragraph 260) demonstrate how useful and important it is to keep updated the list of contact points on the IPPC website. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
128	266	<b><u>Potential implementation issues</u></b>	C	<b>EPPO</b> In implementation material, it would be useful to give concrete examples of different re-export cases to better clarify different cases.  Any other document that may contribute to a better understanding, by the country of final destination, of the pest status of the country of export would be useful to implement this Standard.  The considerations stated in this standard (e.g. in paragraph 260) demonstrate how useful and important it is to keep updated the list of contact points on the IPPC website. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
129	267	<b><u>This section is not part of the standard. To allow the Secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft, please provide details of potential implementation issues and proposals on how to address them.</u></b>	C	<b>Fiji</b> 1. What should be the validity period of the phytosanitary certificate/treatment certificate. For instance, the fumigated rice has a high chance of reinfestation by rice weevil. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>