



2006-003: Electronic Certification - Appendix to ISPM 12:2011

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
1.	G	Editorial	<u>Any addition to the commodity class will be submitted once the review carried out on the list of commodities exported for the development of the e-Phyto system in Malaysia is completed.</u>		English	Malaysia
2.	G	Editorial	<u>L'accès aux liens indiqués dans cette norme devrait être gratuit</u>	Pour faciliter l'utilisation de la certification phytosanitaire électronique aux Etats	Français	Gabon, Cameroon
3.	G	Editorial	<u>The terms for electronic phytosanitary certification throughout the document should be made consistent with the correct terminology</u>		English	New Zealand
4.	G	Editorial		We have detected some editorial issues in the Spanish version that should be revised.	English	Costa Rica
5.	G	Editorial			English	Seychelles
6.	G	Editorial		Ce paragraphe est vide, donc il faut ajouter des textes explicatifs	English	Mozambique
7.	G	Editorial		We have detected some editorial issues in the Spanish version that should be revised.	English	OIRSA
8.	G	Editorial		We have detected some editorial issues in the Spanish version that should be revised.	English	Panama
9.	G	Substantive	<u>It may be appropriate to develop a regional project under the IPPC capacity development programme to provide technical assistance for development and implementation of the harmonized system of electronic phytosanitary certification. Assistance from trading partners and donors will also be important for developing countries to be able to apply this system.</u> <u>In addition, we are concerned that there is a possibility that charges would be made for accessing some of the codes. We would seek assurance that this would not be the case.</u>	Electronic phytosanitary certification involves the use of technology and communication systems which may be difficult for some developing countries to implement. There are concerns about the possible introduction of charges for the use of some codes.	English	NEPPO
10.	G	Substantive	<u>It may be appropriate to develop a regional project under the IPPC capacity development programme to provide technical assistance for development and implementation of the harmonized system of electronic phytosanitary certification. Assistance from trading partners and donors will also be important for developing countries to be able to apply this system.</u> <u>In addition, we are concerned that there is a possibility that charges would be made for accessing some of the codes. We would seek assurance that this would not be the case.</u>	Electronic phytosanitary certification involves the use of technology and communication systems which may be difficult for some developing countries to implement. There are concerns about the possible introduction of charges for the use of some codes.	English	Morocco

11.	G	Substantive	<p><u>For this Annex to be fully implemented IPPC should consider the possibility of developing a Global phytosanitary electronic certification system for issuance of electronic phytosanitary certificates which would allow for smooth incorporation of the existing systems for issuance of electronic phytosanitary certificates and provide for countries not having such systems access to the Global one on the IPPC-based platform. Drafting of a relevant multilateral agreement should also be considered.</u></p>	For harmonized interaction between NPPOs with regard to EPhyto exchange and traceability	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Switzerland, European Union, Norway, Azerbaijan
12.	G	Substantive	<p><u>There is some concern about the need for financial contributions to use the coding lists mentioned.</u></p>		English	New Zealand
13.	G	Substantive	<p><u>Proposes to include interpretation of the treatments/commodity classes etc. in order to have same level of understanding among NPPOs.</u></p> <p><u>The mechanism to be put in place by IPPC Secretariat for future proposals on country's recommendation to IPPC Categories, Commodity Class Lists, Treatment Lists, etc.</u></p> <p><u>Listing of updates to new entry points and other information on developments which is set by other international organizations (e.g. UNLOCODE, ISO, etc.)</u></p> <p><u>It's necessary to add a description of each code to link 7.</u></p>	Proposals in ways forward in the development of the draft and future standards.	English	Thailand
14.	G	Substantive		<p>Information included in the links referred to in the appendix should be accessible in formats that facilitate the inclusion of the information in the PC. It should be clarified how the inclusion of the signature of the authorized officer would be included in the electronic PC (paragraphs 26 and 27). We are concerned because this is the first time that a draft Appendix containing links not fully developed and links not for comment is submitted to member consultation. Links are developed by IPPC and other Organizations and they will be updated by these organizations. Therefore countries can not send comments and they could imply changes that could create new obligations for member countries. At least links 7 and 10 should be under country consultation, because they include terms related to adopted ISPMs (see comments in corresponding paragraphs). Link 13 should be revised to meet appendix 2 of ISPM 12. there are concerns regarding costs that could be associated to the use of the information on these links.</p>	English	Costa Rica

15.	G	Substantive	Seychelles note this appendix to ISPM12:2011 and would like to explore the possibility to adopt and implement this standard for faster proceeding with the main objective to facilitate safe trade of plants and plant products		English	Seychelles
16.	G	Substantive		We are concerned because this is the first time that a draft Appendix containing links not fully developed and links not for comment is submitted to member consultation. Links are developed by IPPC and other Organizations and they will be updated by these organizations. Therefore countries can not send comments and they could imply changes that could create new obligations for member countries. Links 3, 4 and 17 will only be available after the e-phyto EWG Meeting in September 2012 and they should be now available, during this country consultation period, because they are related with this appendix. Links 7 and 10 should be under country consultation, because they include terms related to adopted ISPMs. Link 13 should be revised to meet appendix 2 of ISPM 12. The e-phyto webpage should only contain information under IPPC responsibility, because once this appendix is adopted, the content of links to related sites would also be adopted. Exchange mechanisms will be developed further during the September meeting of the EWG and content of item 3 of this appendix could change. Therefore, although we propose some text modifications, we believe that this appendix should be further developed before its adoption.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina
17.	G	Substantive		We are concerned because this is the first time that a draft Appendix containing links not fully developed and links not for comment is submitted to member consultation. Links are developed by IPPC and other Organizations and they will be updated by these organizations. Therefore countries can not send comments and they could imply changes that could create new obligations for member countries. Links 3, 4 and 17 will only be available after the e-phyto EWG Meeting in September 2012 and they should be now available, during this country consultation period, because they are related with this appendix. Links 7 and 10 should be under country consultation, because they include terms related to adopted ISPMs. Link 13 should be revised to meet appendix 2 of ISPM 12. The e-phyto webpage should only contain information under IPPC responsibility, because once this appendix is adopted, the content of links to related sites would also be adopted. Exchange mechanisms will be developed further during the September meeting of the EWG and	English	Uruguay

				content of item 3 of this appendix could change. Therefore, although we propose some text modifications, we believe that this appendix should be further developed before its adoption.		
18.	G	Substantive	<p><u>Countries indicated that the cost of the implementation of the system could be prohibitive</u></p> <p><u>Thinks it is applicable and will reduce tampering and falsification of information</u></p> <p><u>These guidelines should be consistent with ISPMs 12 and 25 and therefore should include provisions for intransit consignments requiring further phytosanitary measures.</u></p>		English	Jamaica
19.	G	Substantive	<p><u>Proposes to include interpretation of the treatments/commodity classes etc. in order to have same level of understanding among NPPOs.</u></p> <p><u>The mechanism to be put in place by IPPC Secretariat for future proposals on country's recommendation to IPPC Categories, Commodity Class Lists, Treatment Lists, etc.</u></p> <p><u>Listing of updates to new entry points and other information on developments which is set by other international organizations (e.g. UNLOCODE, ISO, etc.)</u></p>	Proposals in ways forward in the development of the draft and future standards.	English	Malaysia
20.	G	Substantive		Information included in the links referred to in the appendix should be accessible in formats that facilitate the inclusion of the information in the PC. It should be clarified how the inclusion of the signature of the authorized officer would be included in the electronic PC (paragraphs 26 and 27). We are concerned because this is the first time that a draft Appendix containing links not fully developed and links not for comment is submitted to member consultation. Links are developed by IPPC and other Organizations and they will be updated by these organizations. Therefore countries can not send comments and they could imply changes that could create new obligations for member countries. At least links 7 and 10 should be under country consultation, because they include terms related to adopted ISPMs (see comments in corresponding paragraphs). Link 13 should be revised to meet appendix 2 of ISPM 12. There are concerns regarding costs that could be associated to the use of the information on these links. It should be specified as referred the word "Details" in paragraph 41 and 42, as the word leaves open many possibilities.	English	OIRSA

21.	G	Substantive	<p><u>The cost of the implementation of the system could be prohibitive</u></p> <p><u>Thinks it is applicable and will reduce tampering and falsification of information. Besides this system allows for a high level of efficiency</u></p> <p><u>These guidelines should be consistent with ISPMs 12 and 25 and therefore should include provisions for intransit consignments requiring further phytosanitary measures.</u></p>		English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
22.	G	Substantive	<p><u>The cost of the implementation of the system could be prohibitive</u></p> <p><u>It is applicable and will reduce tampering and falsification of information</u></p> <p><u>These guidelines should be consistent with ISPMs 12 and 25 and therefore should include provisions for intransit consignments requiring further phytosanitary measures.</u></p>		English	Saint Kitts And Nevis
23.	G	Substantive	<p><u>Commodity Class Category</u></p> <p><u>Treatment Types</u></p> <p><u>Fees</u></p> <p><u>Insert "Phytosanitary" before the word certificate.</u></p>	How do we know that these gets updated and what processes are in place at the IPPC for inclusion of new commodity class How do we know that these treatment types gets updated and what processes are in place at the IPPC for inclusion of new treatment types Some concern was expressed regarding the possibility of fees to use and update to this coding lists. To apply throughout the standard where appropriate	English	PPPO
24.	G	Substantive	<p><u>Code lists are not currently available that meet all the needs of all member countries. Upkeeping of existing and new codes may be difficult if managed by a single country or a region. Code lists should be developed and maintained by a neutral organization such as the IPPC.</u></p> <p><u>However, the initial plan should be to exchange information exactly as it appears on the paper certificate, following guidance provide in ISPM 12. This standard does not require codes for commodity, plant part, botanical name, active ingredient, etc. The Appendix should not ask for additional requirements beyond ISPM 12 and should strictly follow the fields established in UN/CEFACT. The norm in UN/CEFACT is free text for these fields.</u></p>	We do not agree moving to a code system at the present time because it goes beyond ISPM 12, which has no requirement for codes. In addition, a code system would be difficult and costly for countries to implement in real practice. The updating and maintenance of any proposed code lists in the future must be done by a neutral organization, such as the IPPC to avoid the appearance of conflict of interest. The best way to start the electronic exchange would be to stick with the UN/CEFACT format which utilizes free text. Otherwise, it would be difficult to implement and maintain.	English	United States of America

25.	G	Substantive	<p><u>The cost of the implementation of the system could be prohibitive for our country</u></p> <p><u>Implementation will be hampered due to the need to update laws relating to electronic transmission of data</u></p> <p><u>The ISPM is applicable and will reduce tampering and falsification of information-</u></p> <p><u>These guidelines should be consistent with ISPMs 12 and 25 and therefore should include provisions for intransit consignments requiring further phytosanitary measures.</u></p> <p><u>The codes used Paragraph 16 should be the Harmonised System (HS) Codes since all customs officials used this code instead of the UNECE</u></p>		English	Trinidad and Tobago
26.	G	Substantive	<p><u>Proposes to include interpretation of the treatments/commodity classes etc. in order to have same level of understanding among NPPOs.</u></p> <p><u>The mechanism to be put in place by IPPC Secretariat for future proposals on country's recommendation to IPPC Categories, Commodity Class Lists, Treatment Lists, etc.</u></p> <p><u>Listing of updates to new entry points and other information on developments which is set by other international organizations (e.g. UNLOCODE, ISO, etc.)</u></p>	Proposals in ways forward in the development of the draft and future standards.	English	China
27.	G	Substantive	<p><u>For this Annex to be fully implemented IPPC should consider the possibility of developing a Global phytosanitary electronic certification system for issuance of electronic phytosanitary certificates which would allow for smooth incorporation of the existing systems for issuance of electronic phytosanitary certificates and provide for countries not having such systems access to the Global one on the IPPC-based platform. Drafting of a relevant multilateral agreement should also be considered.</u></p> <p><u>Codes are not always clear to what is referred and some are insufficient. This is especially the case for standardized wording ADs.</u></p>	For harmonized interaction between NPPOs with regard to EPhyto exchange and traceability The IPPC standardized codes for ADs are different from those used in our regulations. Allowing free text is not a solution for the long term. How would slight changes in wording be standardized and coded? By whom? How often?	English	Israel
28.	G	Substantive	<p><u>For this Annex to be fully implemented IPPC should consider the possibility of developing a Global phytosanitary electronic certification system for issuance of electronic phytosanitary certificates which would allow for smooth incorporation of the existing systems for issuance of electronic phytosanitary certificates and provide for countries not having such systems access to the Global one on the IPPC-based platform. Drafting of a relevant multilateral agreement should also be considered.</u></p>	For harmonized interaction between NPPOs with regard to EPhyto exchange and traceability	English	Netherlands
29.	G	Substantive	<p><u>Proposes to include interpretation of the treatments/commodity classes etc. in order to have same level of understanding among NPPOs.</u></p> <p><u>The mechanism to be put in place by IPPC Secretariat for future proposals on country's recommendation to IPPC Categories, Commodity Class Lists, Treatment Lists, etc.</u></p>	Proposals in ways forward in the development of the draft and future standards.	English	Australia

			<p><u>Listing of updates to new entry points and other information on developments which is set by other international organizations (e.g. UNLOCODE, ISO, etc.)</u></p>			
30.	G	Substantive	<p><u>Proposes to include interpretation of the treatments/commodity classes etc. in order to have same level of understanding among NPPOs.</u></p> <p><u>The mechanism to be put in place by IPPC Secretariat for future proposals on country's recommendation to IPPC Categories, Commodity Class Lists, Treatment Lists, etc.</u></p> <p><u>Listing of updates to new entry points and other information on developments which is set by other international organizations (e.g. UNLOCODE, ISO, etc.)</u></p>	Proposals in ways forward in the development of the draft and future standards.	English	Japan
31.	G	Substantive	<p><u>The cost of the implementation of the system could be prohibitive</u></p> <p><u>It is applicable and will reduce tampering and falsification of information</u></p> <p><u>These guidelines should be consistent with ISPMs 12 and 25 and therefore should include provisions for intransit consignments requiring further phytosanitary measures.</u></p>		English	Barbados
32.	G	Substantive		Information included in the links referred to in the appendix should be accessible in formats that facilitate the inclusion of the information in the PC It should be clarified how the inclusion of the signature of the authorized officer would be included in the electronic PC (paragraphs 26 and 27) We are concerned because this is the first time that a draft Appendix containing links not fully developed and links not for comment is submitted to member consultation. Links are developed by IPPC and other Organizations and they will be updated by these organizations. Therefore countries can not send comments and they could imply changes that could create new obligations for member countries. At least links 7 and 10 should be under country consultation, because they include terms related to adopted ISPMs (see comments in corresponding paragraphs). Link 13 should be revised	English	Panama

				to meet appendix 2 of ISPM 12. there are concerns regarding costs that could be associated to the use of the information on these links.		
33.	G	Technical	<u>The process for updating codes should be clear to prevent unnecessary delays in completion of certificates and to minimize the use of free text.</u> <u>Customs harmonized coding system has a category 'others' and it is suggested that this possibility is also included in the lists of codes in this standard.</u>	Clarification of the process for updating codes is sought and a suggestion for the general use of the category 'others' as used by Customs.	English	NEPPO
34.	G	Technical	<u>The process for updating codes should be clear to prevent unnecessary delays in completion of certificates and to minimize the use of free text.</u> <u>Customs harmonized coding system has a category 'others' and it is suggested that this possibility is also included in the lists of codes in this standard.</u>	Clarification of the process for updating codes is sought and a suggestion for the general use of the category 'others' as used by Customs.	English	Morocco
35.	G	Technical	<u>To global steward: Some guidance is needed on alterations, on replacement certificates and on certified copies as there may be some differences from paper certificates. Some guidance needed on issuance of electronic certificates in case the country of transit requires. Some additional guidance needed when no codes are available and the option for free text should be used.</u>		English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Switzerland, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
36.	G	Technical		We suggest to include in the appendix a flowchart to indicate how electronic certification will function in its totality. The appendix should provide guidelines for filling out each one of the sections in a Phytosanitary Certificates as per IPPC model.	English	Costa Rica
37.	G	Technical		We suggest to include in the appendix a flowchart to indicate how electronic certification will function in its totality. The appendix should provide guidelines for filling out each one of the sections in a Phytosanitary Certificates as per IPPC model. The term "fungicide" should not appear in the list of types of treatment proposed in paragraph 20. Because international trade is very dynamic, the inclusion mechanisms for new products should be considered, treatments or some kind of field that need further clarification	English	OIRSA
38.	G	Technical	<u>To global steward: Some guidance is needed on alterations, on replacement certificates and on certified copies as there may be some differences from paper certificates. Some guidance needed on issuance of electronic certificates in case the country of transit requires. Some additional guidance needed when no codes are available and the option for free text should be used.</u>		English	Netherlands
39.	G	Technical		We suggest to include in the appendix a flowchart to indicate how electronic certification will function in its totality. The appendix should provide guidelines for filling out each one of the sections in a Phytosanitary	English	Paraguay

40.	G	Technical		Certificates as per IPPC model. We suggest to include in the appendix a flowchart to indicate how electronic certification will function in its totality. The appendix should provide guidelines for filling out each one of the sections in a Phytosanitary Certificates as per IPPC model.	English	Panama
41.	G	Translation		Translation into Spanish should be revised because we have detected inconsistencies with terms used in ISPM 12. These inconsistencies were detected in paragraphs: 4 (verb "issue" should be translated as "expedir"); 25 (term "point of entry" as "punto de entrada"); 26 and 27 ("authorized officer" as "funcionario autorizado"); 34 ("phytosanitary certificate" as "certificado fitosanitario"); 39 and 40 ("replacement" as "reemplazo"); 41 and 42 ("filling out" as "completar") Translation of "should" should be revised throughout the text according to CPM decision (e.g in paragraphs 8, 10 and 16) Translation of Organization's acronyms should be revised We have also detected errors of translation in paragraph 32 where the reference to which NPPO should validate a phytosanitary certificate for reexport is omitted in the Spanish version. In paragraph 34 phytosanitary is translated wrongly as sanitary.	English	Costa Rica
42.	G	Translation		Translation into Spanish should be revised because we have detected inconsistencies with terms used in ISPM 12. These inconsistencies were detected in paragraphs: 4 (issue should be translated as expedir), 25 (point of entry as punto de entrada), 26 and 27 (authorized officer as funcionario autorizado), 39 and 40 (replacement as reemplazo), 41 and 42 (filling out as completar). 34 (phytosanitary certificate as certificado fitosanitario). Additionally on paragraphs 35 and 37 certificate was translated as certificacion and should be translated as certificado. Translation of should should be revised according CPM decision (e.g. paragraphs 8, 10 and 16)	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile
43.	G	Translation		Translation into Spanish should be revised because we have detected inconsistencies with terms used in ISPM 12. These inconsistencies were detected in paragraphs: 4 (issue should be translated as expedir), 25 (point of entry as punto de entrada), 26 and 27 (authorized officer as funcionario autorizado), 39 and 40 (replacement as reemplazo), 41 and 42 (filling out as completar). 34 (phytosanitary certificate as certificado fitosanitario). Additionally on paragraphs 35 and 37 certificate was translated as certificacion and	English	Uruguay

				should be translated as certificado. Translation of should should be revised according CPM decision (e.g. paragraphs 8, 10 and 16)		
44.	G	Translation		Translation into Spanish should be revised because we have detected inconsistencies with terms used in ISPM 12. These inconsistencies were detected in paragraphs: 4 (verb "issue" should be translated as "expedir"); 25 (term "point of entry" as "punto de entrada"); 26 and 27 ("authorized officer" as "funcionario autorizado"); 34 ("phytosanitary certificate" as "certificado fitosanitario"); 39 and 40 ("replacement" as "reemplazo"); 41 and 42 ("filling out" as "completar") Translation of "should" should be revised throughout the text according to CPM decision (e.g in paragraphs 8, 10 and 16) Translation of Organization's acronyms should be revised We have also detected errors of translation in paragraph 32 where the reference to which NPPO should validate a phytosanitary certificate for reexport is omitted in the Spanish version. In paragraph 34 phytosanitary is translated wrongly as sanitary.	English	OIRSA
45.	G	Translation		Translation into Spanish should be revised because we have detected inconsistencies with terms used in ISPM 12. These inconsistencies were detected in paragraphs: 4 (issue should be translated as expedir), 25 (point of entry as punto de entrada), 26 and 27 (authorized officer as funcionario autorizado), 39 and 40 (replacement as reemplazo), 41 and 42 (filling out as completar). 34 (phytosanitary certificate as certificado fitosanitario). Additionally on paragraphs 35 and 37 certificate was translated as certificacion and should be translated as certificado. Translation of should should be revised according CPM decision (e.g. paragraphs 8, 10 and 16)	English	Brazil
46.	G	Translation		Translation into Spanish should be revised because we have detected inconsistencies with terms used in ISPM 12. These inconsistencies were detected in paragraphs: 4 (issue should be translated as expedir), 25 (point of entry as punto de entrada), 26 and 27 (authorized officer as funcionario autorizado), 39 and 40 (replacement as reemplazo), 41 and 42 (filling out as completar). 34 (phytosanitary certificate as certificado fitosanitario). Additionally on paragraphs 35 and 37 certificate was translated as certificacion and should be translated as certificado. Translation of should should be revised according CPM decision (e.g. paragraphs 8, 10 and 16)	English	Argentina

47.	G	Translation		Translation into Spanish should be revised because we have detected inconsistencies with terms used in ISPM 12. These inconsistencies were detected in paragraphs: 4 (verb "issue" should be translated as "expedir"); 25 (term "point of entry" as "punto de entrada"); 26 and 27 ("authorized officer" as "funcionario autorizado"); 34 ("phytosanitary certificate" as "certificado fitosanitario"); 39 and 40 ("replacement" as "reemplazo"); 41 and 42 ("filling out" as "completar") Translation of "should" should be revised throughout the text according to CPM decision (e.g in paragraphs 8, 10 and 16) Translation of Organization's acronyms should be revised We have also detected errors of translation in paragraph 32 where the reference to which NPPO should validate a phytosanitary certificate for reexport is omitted in the Spanish version. In paragraph 34 phytosanitary is translated wrongly as sanitary.	English	Panama
48.	1	Substantive	Certification phytosanitaire électronique, renseignements sur les schémas XML et les mécanismes d'échange de données normalisés (projet d'appendice 1 à la NIMP 12:2011) (2006-003)	Plus de clarté	Français	Gabon, Cameroon
49.	1	Substantive	Electronic phytosanitary certification, information on standard XML schemas and exchange mechanisms (Draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011) (2006-003)	Clarification	English	Sierra Leone
50.	1	Substantive	Electronic certification, information on standard XML schemas and exchange mechanisms (Draft Appendix 1 Annex 3 to ISPM 12:2011) (2006-003)	Electronic certification in an Annex to ISPM 12 will express much stronger that implementation of ePhyto should be harmonized worldwide.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
51.	1	Substantive	Certification phytosanitaire électronique, renseignements sur les schémas XML et les mécanismes d'échange de données normalisés (projet d'appendice 1 à la NIMP 12:2011) (2006-003)	Plus de clarté	Français	Burkina Faso
52.	1	Substantive	Electronic phytosanitary certification, information on standard XML schemas and exchange mechanisms (Draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011) (2006-003)	For clarification and better understanding	English	Seychelles
53.	1	Substantive	Electronic certification, information on standard XML schemas and exchange mechanisms certification phytosanitaire électronique (Draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011) (2006-003)	plus de précision et de clarté en vue meilleure compréhension	English	Mozambique
54.	1	Substantive	Electronic phytosanitary certification, information on standard XML schemas and exchange mechanisms (Draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011) (2006-003)	For better clarification /understanding	English	Malawi
55.	1	Substantive	Electronic certification, information on standard XML schemas and exchange mechanisms (Draft Appendix 1 Annex 3 to ISPM 12:2011) (2006-003)	Electronic certification in an Annex to ISPM 12 will express much stronger that implementation of ePhyto should be harmonized worldwide. Thereby, very costly individual solutions and bilateral agreements could be avoided. Adopting an Annex does not in any way	English	European Union, Netherlands

					prescribe that countries should use electronic phytosanitary certification, but only prescribes the methods and codes to be used for those countries that decide to go electronic certification.		
56.	1	Substantive	Electronic phytosanitary certification, information on standard XML schemas and exchange mechanisms (Draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011) (2006-003)		The text of the standard generally gives 'electronic phytosanitary certification' as in para 1 of the Introduction. Consistency is essential and also it clarifies those not familiar with the IPPC that this Appendix is about phytosanitary certification, not other types of certification	English	Australia
57.	1	Substantive	Electronic phytosanitary certification, information on standard XML schemas and exchange mechanisms (Draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011) (2006-003)		For better understanding to define certification for what	English	Lesotho*
58.	2	Editorial	Date of this document	2012-06-21		English	Seychelles
			Document category	Draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011			
			Current document stage	Submitted for MC			
			Origin	CPM-1 (2006)			
			Major stages	CPM-1 (2006) added topic (2006-003)			
				2006-11 SC approved specification 38 (Revision of ISPM 7 and 12)			
				2008-02 EWG discussed draft (revision of ISPM 7 and 12)			
				2010-04 SC reviewed and forwarded to e-certification working group			
				2011/2012 e-certification working group drafted text			
				2012-04 SC revised and approved draft for MC			
				2012-06 Submitted for MC			
			Notes	Not edited by IPPC editor. Formatted for the OCS. 2012-04-27 sent to editor. 2012-05-14: edited			
59.	2	Editorial	Date of this document	2012-06-21	pas de commentaire	English	Mozambique
			Document category	Draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011			
			Current document	Submitted for MC			

			<table><tr><td>stage</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Origin</td><td>CPM-1 (2006)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Major stages</td><td><p>CPM-1 (2006) added topic (2006-003)</p><p>2006-11 SC approved specification 38 (Revision of ISPM 7 and 12)</p><p>2008-02 EWG discussed draft (revision of ISPM 7 and 12)</p><p>2010-04 SC reviewed and forwarded to e-certification working group</p><p>2011/2012 e-certification working group drafted text</p><p>2012-04 SC revised and approved draft for MC</p><p>2012-06 Submitted for MC</p></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Notes</td><td colspan="2">Not edited by IPPC editor. Formatted for the OCS. 2012-04-27 sent to editor. 2012-05-14: edited</td></tr></table>	stage			Origin	CPM-1 (2006)		Major stages	<p>CPM-1 (2006) added topic (2006-003)</p> <p>2006-11 SC approved specification 38 (Revision of ISPM 7 and 12)</p> <p>2008-02 EWG discussed draft (revision of ISPM 7 and 12)</p> <p>2010-04 SC reviewed and forwarded to e-certification working group</p> <p>2011/2012 e-certification working group drafted text</p> <p>2012-04 SC revised and approved draft for MC</p> <p>2012-06 Submitted for MC</p>		Notes	Not edited by IPPC editor. Formatted for the OCS. 2012-04-27 sent to editor. 2012-05-14: edited										
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Major stages	<p>CPM-1 (2006) added topic (2006-003)</p> <p>2006-11 SC approved specification 38 (Revision of ISPM 7 and 12)</p> <p>2008-02 EWG discussed draft (revision of ISPM 7 and 12)</p> <p>2010-04 SC reviewed and forwarded to e-certification working group</p> <p>2011/2012 e-certification working group drafted text</p> <p>2012-04 SC revised and approved draft for MC</p> <p>2012-06 Submitted for MC</p>																							
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60.	2	Editorial	<table><tr><td>Date of this document</td><td>2012-06-21</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Document category</td><td>Draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Current document stage</td><td>Submitted for MC + additions from IPPC EWG in Paris, September 2012</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Origin</td><td>CPM-1 (2006)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Major stages</td><td><p>CPM-1 (2006) added topic (2006-003)</p><p>2006-11 SC approved specification 38 (Revision of ISPM 7 and 12)</p><p>2008-02 EWG discussed draft (revision of ISPM 7 and 12)</p><p>2010-04 SC reviewed and forwarded to e-certification working group</p><p>2011/2012 e-certification working group drafted text</p><p>2012-04 SC revised and approved draft for MC</p><p>2012-06 Submitted for MC</p></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Notes</td><td colspan="2">Not edited by IPPC editor. Formatted for the OCS. 2012-04-27 sent to editor. 2012-05-14: edited</td></tr></table>	Date of this document	2012-06-21		Document category	Draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011		Current document stage	Submitted for MC + additions from IPPC EWG in Paris, September 2012		Origin	CPM-1 (2006)		Major stages	<p>CPM-1 (2006) added topic (2006-003)</p> <p>2006-11 SC approved specification 38 (Revision of ISPM 7 and 12)</p> <p>2008-02 EWG discussed draft (revision of ISPM 7 and 12)</p> <p>2010-04 SC reviewed and forwarded to e-certification working group</p> <p>2011/2012 e-certification working group drafted text</p> <p>2012-04 SC revised and approved draft for MC</p> <p>2012-06 Submitted for MC</p>		Notes	Not edited by IPPC editor. Formatted for the OCS. 2012-04-27 sent to editor. 2012-05-14: edited			English	ePhyto Steering Committee*
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61.	2	Translation	Date of this document	2012-06-21	Traduction du tableau en français	Français	Gabon, Cameroon
			Document category	Draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011			
			Current document stage	Submitted for MC			
			Origin	CPM-1 (2006)			
			Major stages	CPM-1 (2006) added topic (2006-003)			
				2006-11 SC approved specification 38 (Revision of ISPM 7 and 12)			
				2008-02 EWG discussed draft (revision of ISPM 7 and 12)			
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	2012-04 SC revised and approved draft for MC						
	2012-06 Submitted for MC						
	Notes	Not edited by IPPC editor. Formatted for the OCS. 2012-04-27 sent to editor. 2012-05-14: edited					

62.	2	Translation	Date of this document	2012-06-21		English	Seychelles
			Document category	Draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011			
			Current document stage	Submitted for MC			
			Origin	CPM-1 (2006)			
			Major stages	CPM-1 (2006) added topic (2006-003)			
				2006-11 SC approved specification 38 (Revision of ISPM 7 and 12)			
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			Notes	Not edited by IPPC editor. Formatted for the OCS. 2012-04-27 sent to editor. 2012-05-14: edited			
63.	2	Translation	Date of this document	2012-06-21	à traduire en français	English	Mozambique
			Document category	Draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011			
			Current document stage	Submitted for MC			
			Origin	CPM-1 (2006)			
			Major stages	<p>CPM-1 (2006) added topic (2006-003)</p> <p>2006-11 SC approved specification 38 (Revision of ISPM 7 and 12)</p> <p>2008-02 EWG discussed draft (revision of ISPM 7 and 12)</p> <p>2010-04 SC reviewed and forwarded to e-certification working group</p> <p>2011/2012 e-certification working group drafted text</p> <p>2012-04 SC revised and approved draft for MC</p> <p>2012-06 Submitted for MC</p>			
			Notes	Not edited by IPPC editor. Formatted for the OCS. 2012-04-27 sent to editor. 2012-05-14: edited			
64.	3	Editorial	<p>Introduction</p> <p><u>All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic phytosanitary certificates unless more specific provisions are provided in this annex.</u></p>		<p>The paragraph that is proposed here is moved from [6] as it contains very general message which belongs at the beginning of the document.</p>		<p>English</p> <p>EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Switzerland, European Union, Israel,</p>

						Norway, Azerbaijan
65.	3	Editorial	<p>Introduction</p> <p><u>All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic phytosanitary certificates unless more specific provisions are provided in this annex.</u></p>	The paragraph that is proposed here is moved from [6] as it contains very general message which belongs at the beginning of the document.	English	Netherlands
66.	4	Editorial	<p>Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic <u>authentic and</u> equivalents to of <u>the wording and data of</u> phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.</p>	With reference to Art. V, 2(a), 2(b), 3, Art. VII, 2 (g) and Art. XXI, 6 and 7 of IPPC, ISPM No. 7 and ISPM No. 12 determine the terms of implication of phytosanitary certificates and phytosanitary certificates for re-export in line with data entering.	English	NEPPO
67.	4	Editorial	<p>Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic <u>authentic and</u> equivalents to of <u>the wording and data of</u> phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.</p>	With reference to Art. V, 2(a), 2(b), 3, Art. VII, 2 (g) and Art. XXI, 6 and 7 of IPPC, ISPM No. 7 and ISPM No. 12 determine the terms of implication of phytosanitary certificates and phytosanitary certificates for re-export in line with data entering.	English	Morocco
68.	4	Editorial	<p>Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic <u>authentic and</u> equivalents to of <u>the wording and data of</u> phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.</p>	With reference to Art. V, 2(a), 2(b), 3, Art. VII, 2 (g) and Art. XXI, 6 and 7 of IPPC, ISPM No. 7 and ISPM No. 12 determine the terms of implication of phytosanitary certificates and phytosanitary certificates for re-export in line with data entering.	English	Kenya
69.	4	Editorial	<p>Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. When <u>Electronic certificates are</u> should <u>be</u> issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and they should be made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.</p>	This sentence should be conditional since there is no obligation to use electronic phytosanitary certificates. Also - be more explicit (country of transit).	English	EPPO, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
70.	4	Editorial	<p>Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.</p>	Proposal to delete the term "without any intermediate step" since it is redundant. Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates throughout the document.	English	Thailand
71.	4	Editorial	<p>Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic <u>authentic and</u> equivalents to of <u>the wording and data of</u> phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.</p>	With reference to Art. V, 2(a), 2(b), 3, Art. VII, 2 (g) and Art. XXI, 6 and 7 of IPPC, ISPM No. 7 and ISPM No. 12 determine the terms of implication of phytosanitary certificates and phytosanitary certificates for re-export in line with data entering.	English	Georgia
72.	4	Editorial	<p>Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic <u>authentic and</u> equivalents to of <u>the wording and data of</u> phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.</p>	With reference to Art. V, 2(a), 2(b), 3, Art. VII, 2 (g) and Art. XXI, 6 and 7 of IPPC, ISPM No. 7 and ISPM No. 12 determine the terms of implication of phytosanitary certificates and phytosanitary certificates for re-export in line with data entering.	English	Costa Rica

73.	4	Editorial	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the the electronic equivalents ss of of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.	Making it clear for better understanding as ISPM No. 7 and 12 makes reference to terms and implication of phytosanitary documents.	English	Seychelles
74.	4	Editorial	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.	Proposal to delete the term "without any intermediate step" since it is redundant. Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates throughout the document.	English	Malaysia
75.	4	Editorial	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates <u>They</u> should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.	Making it clear or better understanding	English	Mozambique
76.	4	Editorial	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates <u>They</u> should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step. <u>But electronic certification should not be mandatory to countries.</u>	Making it clear/better understanding	English	Malawi
77.	4	Editorial	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic <u>authentic and</u> equivalents to of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.	With reference to Art. V, 2(a), 2(b), 3, Art. VII, 2 (g) and Art. XXI, 6 and 7 of IPPC, ISPM No. 7 and ISPM No. 12 determine the terms of implication of phytosanitary certificates and phytosanitary certificates for re-export in line with data entering.	English	Lao People's Democratic Republic
78.	4	Editorial	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. When <u>Electronic</u> certificates are <u>should be</u> issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and they should be made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.	This sentence should be conditional since there is no obligation to use electronic phytosanitary certificates. Use 'should' to promote harmonization. To delete as it could cause confusion, because there could be a cloud system, a hub or a database rather than a direct NPPO to NPPO communication.	English	European Union, Netherlands
79.	4	Editorial	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting <u>or transit exporting</u> country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.		English	PPPO
80.	4	Editorial	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.	Proposal to delete the term "without any intermediate step" since it is redundant. Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates throughout the document.	English	China

81.	4	Editorial	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.	deletion: unnecessary insertion: consistency	English	Australia
82.	4	Editorial	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the N aational P lant P rotection O rganization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.	As is define in ISPM 5	English	Mexico
83.	4	Editorial	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic -equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates <u>They</u> should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.	Text was repetitive, make it clear	English	Lesotho*
84.	4	Editorial	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the N aational p lant p rotection e Organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.	Deletion of lower case on National Plant Protection Organization	English	South Africa
85.	4	Substantive	Les certificats phytosanitaires électroniquessont l'équivalent électronique des certificats phytosanitaires sur support papier; ils sont libellés de la même manière et contiennent les mêmes données. Ils devraient être délivrés par l'Organisation nationale de la protection des végétaux (ONPV) du pays exportateur ou réexportateur et être directement accessibles à l'ONPV du pays importateur sans formalité intermédiaire <u>dans la mesure où les deux pays ont des accords</u> .	Pour harmoniser avec les dispositions de la Norme 12	Français	Gabon, Cameroon
86.	4	Substantive	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should <u>shall</u> be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.	To be consistent with article IV 2.a of the IPPC	English	Costa Rica
87.	4	Substantive	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should <u>shall</u> be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.	To be consistent with IPPC Article IV. 2. a)	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil, Argentina
88.	4	Substantive	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should <u>shall</u> be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.	To be consistent with IPPC Article IV. 2. a)	English	Uruguay
89.	4	Substantive	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step <u>as soon as possible</u> .	The is reason is when internet connection fail, submission of electronic phytossanitary certificate can not be done on time	English	Mozambique

90.	4	Substantive	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should <u>shall</u> be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.	To be consistent with article IV 2.a of the IPPC	English	OIRSA
91.	4	Substantive	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates should be issued by the N ational P lant P rotection O rganization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.		English	PPPO
92.	4	Substantive	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued, <u>digitally assured</u> by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.		English	ePhyto Steering Committee*
93.	4	Substantive	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step. <u>But electronic certification should not be mandatory to countries.</u>	Enable use of alternative where electronic access is not easy	English	Lesotho*
94.	4	Substantive	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should <u>shall</u> be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.	To be consistent with article IV 2.a of the IPPC	English	Panama
95.	4	Technical	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step <u>as soon as possible</u> .	The reason is when internet connection fail, submission of electronic phytosanitary certificate can not be done on time.	English	NEPPO
96.	4	Technical	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step <u>as soon as possible</u> .	The reason is when internet connection fail, submission of electronic phytosanitary certificate can not be done on time.	English	Morocco
97.	4	Technical	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step <u>as soon as possible</u> .	The reason is when internet connection fail, submission of electronic phytosanitary certificate can not be done on time.	English	Georgia
98.	4	Technical	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step <u>as soon as possible</u> .	The reason is when internet connection fail, submission of electronic phytosanitary certificate can not be done on time.	English	Costa Rica

99.	4	Technical	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step <u>as soon as possible</u> .	This reflect to places where internet connection may fail as this process need to be done on time and/or as quick as possible	English	Seychelles
100.	4	Technical	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step <u>as soon as possible</u> .	The reason is when internet connection fail, submission of electronic phytosanitary certificate can not be done on time.	English	Lao People's Democratic Republic
101.	4	Technical	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting, or re-exporting <u>or transit exporting</u> country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.		English	PPPO
102.	4	Technical	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued, <u>digitally assured</u> by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting or re-exporting country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.	consistent with the recommendations made at the IPPC ePhyto OEWG in September 2012. The vocabulary was adjusted by the OEWG for ePhyto to better represent the concept and avoid confusion.	English	Canada
103.	4	Translation	Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form. Electronic certificates should be issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting, or re-exporting <u>or transit exporting</u> country and made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country without any intermediate step.		English	PPPO
104.	5	Editorial	If using electronic phytosanitary certificates, NPPOs should develop and use systems that generate certificates using standardized language, message contents <u>structure</u> and exchange protocols. This appendix provides guidance on these elements and refers to an ePhyto homepage (http://ePhyto.ippc.int), which is located on the IPPC website. The ePhyto homepage provides further details and links to information indicated in this appendix by "Link 1" etc.	Not consistent with ISPM12	English	Sierra Leone, Seychelles
105.	5	Editorial	For the issuance and transmission of <u>If using</u> electronic phytosanitary certificates, NPPOs-a system should be developed and use systems that generates certificates using standardized language, message contents and exchange protocols. This appendix <u>annex</u> provides guidance on these elements and refers to an ePhyto homepage website (http://ePhyto.ippc.int), which is located on the IPPC website. The ePhyto homepage provides further details and links to information indicated in this annex <u>appendix</u> by "Link 1" etc.	More precise wording. The precise location of the website has been given - it seems to be a separate website from IPP. Annex to be used see comment 3.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
106.	5	Editorial	If using electronic phytosanitary certificates, NPPOs should develop and use systems that generate certificates using standardized language, message structure <u>contents</u> and exchange protocols. This appendix provides guidance on these elements and refers to an ePhyto homepage (http://ePhyto.ippc.int), which is located on the IPPC website. The ePhyto homepage provides further details and links to information indicated in this appendix by "Link 1" etc.	For consistency sake (refer to ISPM 12)	English	Mozambique
107.	5	Editorial	If using electronic phytosanitary certificates, NPPOs should develop and use systems that generate certificates using standardized language, message structure <u>contents</u>	For consistency sake (refer to ISPM NO.: 12)	English	Malawi

			and exchange protocols. This appendix provides guidance on these elements and refers to an ePhyto homepage (http://ePhyto.ippc.int), which is located on the IPPC website. The ePhyto homepage provides further details and links to information indicated in this appendix by "Link 1" etc.			
108.	5	Editorial	For the issuance and transmission of If using electronic phytosanitary certificates, NPPOs should develop and use systems that generate certificates using standardized language, message contents and exchange protocols. This appendix provides guidance on these elements and refers to an ePhyto homepage website (http://ePhyto.ippc.int), which is located on the IPPC website. The ePhyto homepage provides further details and links to information indicated in this appendix by "Link 1" etc.	More precise wording. The precise location of the website has been given - it seems to be a separate website from IPP.	English	European Union, Netherlands
109.	5	Substantive	Les ONPV, si elles utilisent des certificats phytosanitaires <u>électronique</u> , devraient mettre au point et utiliser des systèmes qui créent des certificats contenant des informations conventionnelles à l'aide d'un langage et de protocoles d'échange normalisés. Le présent appendice donne des indications sur ces éléments et renvoie à la page d'accueil de ePhyto (http://ePhyto.ippc.int), sur le site web de la CIPV. La page d'accueil de ePhyto fournit des précisions et des liens vers des informations indiquées dans le présent appendice par le code « Lien... » (<i>Lien 1, Lien 2, etc.</i>).	Plus de précision et de clarté	Français	Gabon, Burkina Faso, Cameroon
110.	5	Substantive	If using electronic phytosanitary certificates, NPPOs should develop and use systems that generate certificates using <u>XML</u> standardized language, <u>standardized</u> message contents and <u>standardized</u> exchange protocols. This Annex appendix provides guidance on these elements and refers to an ePhyto homepage (http://ePhyto.ippc.int), which is located on the IPPC website. The ePhyto homepage provides further details and links to information indicated in this appendix by "Link 1" etc.	1. To provide for a global system global system for electronic certification. 2. 'Standardized language' is not precise. 3. Change appendix to Annex in live with general comment.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
111.	5	Substantive	If using electronic phytosanitary certificates, NPPOs a system should <u>be developed</u> and use systems that generates certificates using <u>XML</u> standardized language, <u>standardized</u> message contents and <u>standardized</u> exchange protocols. This Annex appendix provides guidance on these elements and refers to an ePhyto homepage (http://ePhyto.ippc.int), which is located on the IPPC website. The ePhyto homepage provides further details and links to information indicated in this appendix Annex by "Link 1" etc.	1. To provide for a global system for electronic certification. 2. 'Standardized language' is not precise; the message and exchange protocols should be standardized. 3. Change appendix to Annex in line with general comment (No.3).	English	European Union, Netherlands
112.	5	Technical	If using electronic phytosanitary certificates, NPPOs should develop and use systems that generate certificates using standardized language, message contents and exchange protocols. This appendix provides guidance on these elements and refers to an ePhyto homepage (http://ePhyto.ippc.int), which is located on the IPPC website. The ePhyto homepage provides further details and links to information indicated in this appendix by "Link 1" etc.	In the ePhyto homepage, under Harmonized codes, IPPC treatmet types, consider adding a new code for "dielectric heating system".	English	United States of America
113.	6	Editorial	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic <u>PHYTOSANITARY</u> certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	Consistency	English	Sierra Leone
114.	6	Editorial	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	Addressed by the amended paragraph 3	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel,

						Norway, Azerbaijan
115.	6	Editorial	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard <u>the ISPM 12</u> apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.		English	Thailand
116.	6	Editorial	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	For consistency	English	Seychelles
117.	6	Editorial	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard <u>for issuing paper certificates</u> apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.		English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
118.	6	Editorial	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	Consistency of the term Electronic phytosanitary certification/certificate throughout the document	English	Malaysia
119.	6	Editorial	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to <u>phytosanitary</u> electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	For clarity	English	Mozambique
120.	6	Editorial	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to <u>phytosanitary</u> electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	being specific	English	Malawi
121.	6	Editorial	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard <u>for issuing paper certificates</u> apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.		English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
122.	6	Editorial	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	"laid down" is colloquial and unnecessary. Just delete it and the sentence is clearer and more correct.	English	United States of America
123.	6	Editorial	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard <u>for issuing paper certificates</u> apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.		English	Trinidad and Tobago
124.	6	Editorial	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	Consistency of the term Electronic phytosanitary certification/certificate throughout the document	English	China
125.	6	Editorial	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	Addressed by the amended paragraph 3	English	Netherlands
126.	6	Editorial	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	Consistency of the term Electronic phytosanitary certification/certificate throughout the document	English	Australia
127.	6	Editorial	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard <u>for issuing paper certificates</u> apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.		English	Barbados
128.	6	Editorial	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to <u>phytosanitary</u> electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	being specific	English	Lesotho*
129.	6	Substantive	Toutes les exigences et procédures énoncées dans la norme s'appliquent à la certification <u>phytosanitaire</u> électronique, à moins que des dispositions plus spécifiques soient précisées dans le présent appendice.	Plus de clarté	Français	Gabon, Burkina Faso, Cameroon
130.	6	Substantive	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic	The meaning of this paragraph is not clear. Under	English	COSAVE,

		e	certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	section 1.4 "Electronic phytosanitary certificates" of ISPM 12, it is specified that Appendix 1 provides guidance on standardized language, message structure and exchange protocols.		Chile, Brazil
131.	6	Substantive	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	The meaning of this paragraph is not clear. Under section 1.4 "Electronic phytosanitary certificates" of ISPM 12, it is specified that Appendix 1 provides guidance on standardized language, message structure and exchange protocols.	English	Uruguay
132.	6	Substantive	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.		English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
133.	6	Substantive	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	The requirements/standards should be followed straightforwardly.	English	Malaysia
134.	6	Substantive	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	The meaning of the paragraph is not clear and section 1.4 of ISPM 12 refers to appendix 1.	English	OIRSA
135.	6	Substantive	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.		English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
136.	6	Substantive	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.		English	PPPO
137.	6	Substantive	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix. <u>The national electronic phytosanitary system should include the following harmonized components to produce electronic phytosanitary certificates. NPPOs are responsible for their national information technology (IT) system's security.</u>		English	ePhyto Steering Committee*
138.	6	Substantive	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	The requirements/standards should be followed straightforwardly.	English	China
139.	6	Substantive	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix. <u>The national electronic phytosanitary system should include the following harmonized components to produce electronic phytosanitary certificates.</u> <u>NPPOs are responsible for their national information technology (IT) system's security.</u>	In order to produce electronic phytosanitary certificates, every NPPOs should be responsible for their national electronic phytosanitary system. (discussed at the ePhyto meeting in Paris)	English	Korea, Republic of
140.	6	Substantive	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix. <u>The national electronic phytosanitary system should include the following harmonized</u>	completeness	English	Australia

			<u>components to produce electronic phytosanitary certificates.</u>			
			<u>NPPOs are responsible for their national information technology (IT) system's security.</u>			
141.	6	Substantive	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.		English	Barbados
142.	6	Substantive	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	The meaning of the paragraph is not clear and section 1.4 of ISPM 12 refers to appendix 1.	English	Paraguay
143.	6	Substantive	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	The meaning of this paragraph is not clear. Under section 1.4 "Electronic phytosanitary certificates" of ISPM 12, it is specified that Appendix 1 provides guidance on standardized language, message structure and exchange protocols.	English	Argentina
144.	6	Substantive	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix.	The meaning of the paragraph is not clear and section 1.4 of ISPM 12 refers to appendix 1.	English	Panama
145.	6	Technical	All the requirements and procedures laid down in this standard apply to electronic certification unless more specific provisions are provided in this appendix. <u>The national electronic phytosanitary system should include the following harmonized components to produce electronic phytosanitary certificates.</u> <u>NPPOs are responsible for their national information technology (IT) system's security.</u>	Consistent with the recommendations made at the ePhyto OEWG that took place in September 2012. It is the responsibility of NPPOs to develop their own IT system security compatible with ePhyto.	English	Canada
146.	8	Editorial	NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3) Extensible Markup Language (XML) (<i>Link 1</i>) as the standardized language for exchange of electronic certificate data between NPPOs; the <u>The</u> data should be standardized in the format of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (<i>Link 2</i>), as adjusted and further specified for phytosanitary electronic certification on the ePhyto homepage. This pertains to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for export (<i>Link 3</i>) and to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for re-export (<i>Link 4</i>).	The sentence is technical and too long	English	Sierra Leone
147.	8	Editorial	NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3) Extensible Markup Language (XML) (<i>Link 1</i>) as the standardized language for exchange of electronic certificate data between NPPOs; The <u>T</u> he data should be standardized in the format of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (<i>Link 2</i>), as adjusted and further specified for phytosanitary electronic certification on the ePhyto homepage. This pertains to the IPPC ePhyto electronic phytosanitary certificate for export (<i>Link 3</i>) and to the IPPC ePhyto electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export (<i>Link 4</i>).	1. In line with paragraph 5. 2. There's no such term as an IPPC e-Phyto certificate	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan

148.	8	Editorial	NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3) Extensible Markup Language (XML) (<i>Link 1</i>) as the standardized language for exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificate data between NPPOs; the data should be standardized in the format of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (<i>Link 2</i>), as adjusted and further specified for phytosanitary electronic phytosanitary certification on the ePhyto homepage. This pertains to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for export (<i>Link 3</i>) and to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for re-export (<i>Link 4</i>).	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Thailand
149.	8	Editorial	NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3) Extensible Markup Language (XML) (<i>Link 1</i>) as the standardized language for exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificate data between NPPOs; the data should be standardized in the format of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (<i>Link 2</i>), as adjusted and further specified for phytosanitary electronic certification on the ePhyto homepage. This pertains to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for export (<i>Link 3</i>) and to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for re-export (<i>Link 4</i>).	For consistency	English	Seychelles
150.	8	Editorial	NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3) Extensible Markup Language (XML) (<i>Link 1</i>) as the standardized language for exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificate data between NPPOs; the data should be standardized in the format of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (<i>Link 2</i>), as adjusted and further specified for phytosanitary electronic phytosanitary certification on the ePhyto homepage. This pertains to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for export (<i>Link 3</i>) and to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for re-export (<i>Link 4</i>).	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Malaysia
151.	8	Editorial	NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3) Extensible Markup Language (XML) (<i>Link 1</i>) as the standardized language for exchange of electronic Phytosanitary certificate data between NPPOs; the data should be standardized in the format of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (<i>Link 2</i>), as adjusted and further specified for phytosanitary electronic certification on the ePhyto homepage. This pertains to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for export (<i>Link 3</i>) and to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for re-export (<i>Link 4</i>).	Plus de clarté	English	Mozambique
152.	8	Editorial	NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3) Extensible Markup Language (XML) (<i>Link 1</i>) as the standardized language for exchange of electronic certificate data between NPPOs; the the data should be standardized in the format of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (<i>Link 2</i>), as adjusted and further specified for phytosanitary electronic certification on the ePhyto homepage. This pertains to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for export (<i>Link 3</i>) and to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for re-export (<i>Link 4</i>).	The sentence is too long	English	Malawi
153.	8	Editorial	NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3) Extensible Markup Language (XML) (<i>Link 1</i>) as the standardized language for exchange of electronic certificate data between NPPOs; the the data should be standardized in the format of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (<i>Link 2</i>), as adjusted and further specified for phytosanitary electronic certification on the ePhyto homepage. This pertains to the IPPC ePhyto electronic phytosanitary certificate for	1. In line with paragraph 5. 2. There's no such term as an IPPC e-Phyto certificate	English	European Union, Netherlands

			export (<i>Link 3</i>) and to the IPPC ePhyto electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export (<i>Link 4</i>).			
154.	8	Editorial	NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3) Extensible Markup Language (XML) (<i>Link 1</i>) as the standardized language for exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificate data between NPPOs; the data should be standardized in the format of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (<i>Link 2</i>), as adjusted and further specified for phytosanitary electronic phytosanitary certification on the ePhyto homepage. This pertains to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for export (<i>Link 3</i>) and to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for re-export (<i>Link 4</i>).	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	China
155.	8	Editorial	NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3) Extensible Markup Language (XML) (<i>Link 1</i>) as the standardized in the phytosanitary xml data map for exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificate data between NPPOs (Link 2), which is based on the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema. language for exchange of electronic certificate data between NPPOs; the data should be standardized in the format of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (Link 2), as adjusted and further specified for phytosanitary electronic certification on the ePhyto homepage. This phytosanitary XML data map enables pertains to the production of an the IPPC ePhyto certificate for export (Link 3) or and an to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for re-export (Link 4) or replacements thereof.	To elaborate on the phytosanitary XML data map (discussed at the ePhyto meeting in Paris)	English	Korea, Republic of
156.	8	Editorial	NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3 W3C) Extensible Markup Language (XML) (<i>Link 1</i>) as the standardized language for exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificate data between NPPOs; the data should be standardized in the format of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (<i>Link 2</i>), as adjusted and further specified for phytosanitary electronic phytosanitary certification on the ePhyto homepage. This pertains to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for export (<i>Link 3</i>) and to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for re-export (<i>Link 4</i>).	W3C is the correct abbreviation Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Australia
157.	8	Editorial	NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3) Extensible Markup Language (XML) (<i>Link 1</i>) as the standardized language for exchange of electronic certificate data between NPPOs; the the data should be standardized in the format of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (<i>Link 2</i>), as adjusted and further specified for phytosanitary electronic certification on the ePhyto homepage. This pertains to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for export (<i>Link 3</i>) and to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for re-export (<i>Link 4</i>).	sentence is too long	English	Lesotho*
158.	8	Substantive	Les ONPV devraient utiliser le langage XML (Langage de balisage extensible) du World Wide Web Consortium (WC3) (<i>Lien 1</i>) comme langage conventionnel pour l'échange de données de certification phytosanitaire électronique entre ONPV; les données devraient être normalisées suivant le schéma XML mis au point pour les questions sanitaires et phytosanitaires (SPS) (<i>Lien 2</i>) du Centre des Nations Unies pour la facilitation du commerce et les transactions électroniques (CEFACT-ONU), adapté et spécifié pour la certification phytosanitaire électronique sur la page web ePhyto, sur le site de la CIPV. Cela s'applique au <i>certificat ePhyto CIPV pour l'exportation (Lien 3)</i> et au <i>certificat ePhyto CIPV pour la réexportation (Lien 4)</i> .	Plus de précision et de clarté	Français	Gabon, Burkina Faso, Cameroon

159.	8	Substantive	NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3) Extensible Markup Language (XML) (<i>Link 1</i>) as the standardized <u>in the phytosanitary xml data map for exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificate data between NPPOs (Link 2), which is based on the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema language for exchange of electronic certificate data between NPPOs; the data should be standardized in the format of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (Link 2), as adjusted and further specified for phytosanitary electronic certification on the ePhyto homepage.</u> This <u>phytosanitary XML data map enables the production of an</u> pertains to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for export (<i>Link 3</i>) or and to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for re-export (<i>Link 4</i>) or replacements thereof.	IPPC XML Phytosanitary Map	English	ePhyto Steering Committee*
160.	8	Substantive	NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3 <u>W3C</u>) Extensible Markup Language (XML) (<i>Link 1</i>) as the standardized <u>in the phytosanitary xml data map for exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificate data between NPPOs (Link 2).</u> <u>which is based on the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XLM Schema language for exchange of electronic certificate data between NPPOs; the data should be standardized in the format of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (Link 2), as adjusted and further specified for phytosanitary electronic certification on the ePhyto homepage.</u> This <u>phytosanitary XML data map enables the production of an</u> pertains to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for export (<i>Link 3</i>) and to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for re-export (<i>Link 4</i>) or replacements thereof.	clearer explanation	English	Australia
161.	8	Technical	NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3) Extensible Markup Language (XML) (<i>Link 1</i>) as the standardized language for exchange of electronic certificate data between NPPOs... <u>I</u> <u>T</u> he data should be standardized in the format of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (<i>Link 2</i>), as adjusted and further specified for phytosanitary electronic certification on the ePhyto homepage. This pertains to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for export (<i>Link 3</i>) and to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for re-export (<i>Link 4</i>).	More clarity is needed from this paragraph. The paragraph is very technical and too long, the break up is for better understanding	English	Seychelles
162.	8	Technical	NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3) Extensible Markup Language (XML) (<i>Link 1</i>) as the standardized <u>in the phytosanitary xml data map for exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificate data between NPPOs (Link 2), which is based on the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema language for exchange of electronic certificate data between NPPOs; the data should be standardized in the format of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (Link 2), as adjusted and further specified for phytosanitary electronic</u>	This was modified to capture the concept of the ePhyto map not being a different Standard from that of UNCEFACT – just a harmonized way of using the appropriate subset to represent the phytosanitary certificates.	English	Canada

			certification on the ePhyto homepage. This phytosanitary XML data map enables the production of an ePhyto certificate for export or an (Link 3) and to the IPPC ePhyto certificate for re-export or replacements thereof (Link 4).			
163.	10	Editorial	Afin d'uniformiser les messages XML et de permettre le traitement électronique automatique des données, les éléments des certificats phytosanitaires <u>électronique</u> devraient être codés comme indiqué ci-après.	Plus de clarté	Français	Gabon, Burkina Faso, Cameroon
164.	10	Editorial	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows:-		English	Sierra Leone
165.	10	Editorial	To standardize the <u>contents of the XML messages</u> and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows.	Here the content of the XML message is actually referred to meant (text and codes).	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
166.	10	Editorial	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the <u>electronic</u> phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows.	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Thailand
167.	10	Editorial	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows:-	Punctuation error and for better understanding (reading)	English	Seychelles
168.	10	Editorial	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows:-		English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
169.	10	Editorial	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the <u>electronic</u> phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows.	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Malaysia
170.	10	Editorial	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows:-	Being consistency	English	Mozambique
171.	10	Editorial	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows:-	Being consistency	English	Malawi
172.	10	Editorial	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows:-		English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
173.	10	Editorial	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the <u>electronic</u> phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows.	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	China
174.	10	Editorial	To standardize the <u>contents of the XML messages</u> and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows.	Here the content of the XML message is actually referred to meant (text and codes).	English	Netherlands
175.	10	Editorial	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the <u>electronic</u> phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows.	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Australia
176.	10	Editorial	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows:-		English	Barbados
177.	10	Editorial	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of	In the Spanish version need to be "el" instead "le"	English	Mexico

			data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows. <u>A fin de estandarizar el mensaje XML y permitir el procesamiento electrónico de los datos, los elementos de los certificados fitosanitarios deben codificarse como se indica a continuación.</u>			
178.	10	Substantive	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows. <u>Free-text should only be used if codes are not available.</u>	To clarify that relevant codes should be used if available	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Norway, Azerbaijan
179.	10	Substantive	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows. <u>The following codes should be distributed free of charge to NPPOs in the form of files. For instance, Excel or CSV files to insert into the database through the ePhyto homepage.</u> <u>Footnote: A free text entry space should be allowed for uncoded/non-standardized contents.</u>	Footnote should be provided to insert non-standardized contents since databases referenced as links by the IPPC (ISO, EPPO database) does not comprehensively capture all entries. If NPPOs/RPPOs would like to develop their own databases for the codes, they should have it available free of charge for any country who wishes to access it.	English	Malaysia
180.	10	Substantive	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows. <u>The following codes should be distributed free of charge to NPPOs in the form of files. For instance, Excel or CSV files to insert into the database through the ePhyto homepage.</u> <u>Footnote: A free text entry space should be allowed for uncoded/non-standardized contents.</u>	Footnote should be provided to insert non-standardized contents since databases referenced as links by the IPPC (ISO, EPPO database) does not comprehensively capture all entries. If NPPOs/RPPOs would like to develop their own databases for the codes, they should have it available free of charge for any country who wishes to access it.	English	China

181.	10	Substantive	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows. <u>Free-text should only be used if codes are not available.</u>	To clarify that relevant codes should be used if available	English	Israel
182.	10	Substantive	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows. <u>Free-text should only be used if codes are not available.</u>	To clarify that relevant codes should be used if available	English	Netherlands
183.	10	Substantive	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows. <u>The following codes should be distributed free of charge to NPPOs in the form of files(i.e. Excel, CSV file) to insert into the Database through the ePhyto homepage (http://ePhyto.ippc.int).</u> <u>If the following codes are updated(i.e. modify, add and delete), this information should be noticed by IPPC at the ePhyto homepage on a half yearly basis. And the history of updates on the codes should be managed by IPPC.</u>	The codes should be stored in the form of the Database to develop systems for electronic phytosanitary certificates. This draft appendix prescribes the codes which should be used in electronic phytosanitary certificates and the codes are searchable at the ePhyto homepage (http://ePhyto.ippc.int). However, the codes are not provided in the form of files(i.e. Excel, CSV file) in order to insert into the Database. It would be more clearly described the way that NPPOs can be provided with the codes in the form of files. And the code files for ePhyto should be distributed free of charge to NPPOs. This draft appendix prescribes that many elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded using codes developed by ISO, EPPO, UNECE, CODEX, etc. However, it could not be easy to modify current codes and add new codes because these organizations do not belong to IPPC. So, it is necessary to describe more clearly the procedure for modifying and adding codes.	English	Korea, Republic of
184.	10	Substantive	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows.	The following codes should be distributed free of charge to NPPOs in the form of files, for example, excel or CSV finels to insert into the database through the ePhyto homepage	English	Australia
185.	10	Substantive	To standardize the XML message and to allow for automatic electronic processing of data, elements of the phytosanitary certificates should be coded as follows.* <u>*Footnote: A free text entry space should be allowed for uncoded/non-standardized contents.</u>	It is impractical to code or standardize all necessary contents.	English	Japan

186.	12	Editorial	The names of countries referred to in the certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit <u>letter</u> country codes (<i>Link 5</i>).	Unnecessary wording - the whole annex is about the certificate. The codes have two letters, not digits	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
187.	12	Editorial	The names of countries referred to in the <u>electronic phytosanitary</u> certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit country codes (<i>Link 5</i>).	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Thailand
188.	12	Editorial	The names of countries referred to in the <u>electronic phytosanitary</u> certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit country codes (<i>Link 5</i>).	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Malaysia
189.	12	Editorial	The names of countries referred to in the certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) <u>UN/LOCODE</u> two-digit country codes (<i>Link 5</i>).	For clarity	English	PPPO
190.	12	Editorial	The names of countries referred to in the <u>electronic phytosanitary</u> certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit country codes (<i>Link 5</i>).	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	China
191.	12	Editorial	The names of countries referred to in the certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit <u>letter</u> country codes (<i>Link 5</i>).	Unnecessary wording - the whole annex is about the certificate. The codes have two letters, not digits	English	Netherlands
192.	12	Editorial	The names of countries referred to in the <u>electronic phytosanitary</u> certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit country codes (<i>Link 5</i>).	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Australia
193.	12	Substantive	Les noms de pays figurant dans le certificat (à savoir les pays d'origine, exportateur, réexportateur, de destination et de transit) devraient être indiqués par les codes de pays à deux chiffres <u>lettres</u> de l'Organisation internationale de normalisation (ISO) (<i>Lien 5</i>).	le code ISO fait référence aux lettres et non aux chiffres	Français	Gabon, Burkina Faso, Cameroon
194.	12	Substantive	The names of countries referred to in the certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit country codes (Link 5) ; <u>UNLOCODE as referenced in paragraph 25.</u> <u>The name of the area referred to in the electronic phytosanitary certificate should be coded using UNLOCODE if required.</u>	Phytosanitary requirements cannot only be determined by country but also by area.	English	Thailand
195.	12	Substantive	The names of countries referred to in the certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit country codes (Link 5)	Phytosanitary requirements cannot only be determined by country but also by area.	English	Malaysia

			<p>5). UNLOCODE as referenced in paragraph 25.</p> <p>The name of the area referred to in the electronic phytosanitary certificate should be coded using UNLOCODE if required.</p>			
196.	12	Substantive	<p>The names of countries referred to in the certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit country codes ??? (Link 5).</p>	Clarification of references is needed, e.g. country code stands for two or three digits and two capital alphabets	English	Mozambique
197.	12	Substantive	<p>The names of countries referred to in the certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit country codes (Link 5). UNLOCODE as referenced in paragraph 25.</p> <p>The name of the area referred to in the electronic phytosanitary certificate should be coded using UNLOCODE if required.</p>	Phytosanitary requirements cannot only be determined by country but also by area.	English	China
198.	12	Substantive	<p>The names of countries referred to in the certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit country codes (Link 5).</p> <p>The name of the area referred to in the electronic phytosanitary certificate should be coded using UNLOCODE if required.</p>	Phytosanitary requirements cannot only be determined by country but also by area.	English	Korea, Republic of
199.	12	Substantive	<p>The names of countries referred to in the certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit country codes (Link 5).</p> <p>If the names of areas are referred to in the certificate (i.e. place of origin), they should be coded using ISO-3166-2.</p>	Where necessary, the name of area should be indicated because the phytosanitary status may differ on an area basis in addition to country (e.g. USA-Hawaii, Australia-Tasmania). ISO-3166-2 should be used for the area code of place of origin. UN/LOCODE also represents areas, but it covers international ports, airports and border points only and does not cover inland places of origin. Thus, UN/LOCODE is unsuitable for the area code of place of origin. ISO-3166-2 covers the whole country with relatively large districts such as administrative districts, names of territories, etc. and can represent place of origin.	English	Japan
200.	12	Technical	<p>The names of countries referred to in the certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit country codes ??? (Link 5).</p>	Clarification of references is needed, e.g. country code stands for two or three digits and two capital alphabets	English	NEPPO
201.	12	Technical	<p>The names of countries referred to in the certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit country codes ??? (Link 5).</p>	Clarification of references is needed, e.g. country code stands for two or three digits and two capital alphabets	English	Morocco
202.	12	Technical	<p>The names of countries referred to in the certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of</p>	Clarification of references is needed, e.g. country code	English	Costa Rica

			export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit country codes ??? (Link 5).	stands for two or three digits and two capital alphabets		
203.	12	Technical	The names of countries referred to in the certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit country codes ??? (Link 5).	Clarification of references is needed, e.g. country code stands for two or three digits and two capital alphabets	English	Jamaica
204.	12	Technical	The names of countries referred to in the certificate (i.e. the country of origin, of export, of re-export and of destination and transit) should be coded using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) two-digit country codes ??? (Link 5).	Clarification of references is needed, e.g. country code stands for two or three digits and two capital alphabets	English	Lao People's Democratic Republic, Israel
205.	13	Technical	2.2 Noms scientifiques		Français	Gabon, Burkina Faso, Cameroon
206.	14	Editorial	The scientific names of the certified -plants and plant products and the scientific names of regulated pests should be coded using the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes as available in the EPPO Plant Protection Thesaurus (EPPT) (Link 6).	For consistency with [13]: "2.2 Scientific names".	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
207.	14	Editorial	The scientific names of the certified -plants and plant products and the scientific names of regulated pests should be coded using the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes as available in the EPPO Plant Protection Thesaurus (EPPT) (Link 6).	For consistency with [13]: "2.2 Scientific names".	English	Netherlands
208.	14	Editorial	The names of the certified plants and plant products and the names of regulated pests should be coded using the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes as available in EPPO Plant Protection Thesaurus (EPPT) (Link 6). Para los nombres de las plantas y productos vegetales certificados, así como de las plagas reglamentadas, deberían utilizarse los códigos de la Organización Europea y Mediterránea de Protección de las Plantas (EPPO) que figuran en el Tesoro de Protección Vegetal de la EPPT sobre protección fitosanitaria (Enlace 6).	Proposal according with the English version.	English	Mexico
209.	14	Substantive	Les noms des végétaux et produits végétaux certifiés ainsi que des organismes nuisibles réglementés devraient être codés suivant le système de l'Organisation européenne et méditerranéenne pour la protection des plantes (OEPP), en utilisant le code du Thésaurus de l'OEPP sur la protection des végétaux (EPPT) correspondant à la variété considérée, s'il existe (Lien 6).		Français	Gabon, Burkina Faso, Cameroon
210.	14	Substantive	The names of the certified plants and plant products and the names of regulated pests should be coded using the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes as available in EPPO Plant Protection Thesaurus (EPPT) (Link 6).	A separate link built on EPPO list is desirable. The new link should allow member state to suggest amendment and/or addition. There should also be the possibility to insert free text.).	English	Malaysia
211.	14	Substantive	The names of the certified plants and plant products and the names of regulated	Free text would be a lot easier to implement at this	English	United States

		e	pests should be entered as free text coded using the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes as available in EPPO Plant Protection Thesaurus (EPPT) (Link 6).	time. If a plant or plant product is not included in the proposed codes, it would be difficult to use this system, particularly if codes are developed using a country or regional model.		of America
212.	14	Substantive	The names of the certified plants and plant products and the names of regulated pests should be coded using the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes as available in EPPO Plant Protection Thesaurus (EPPT) (Link 6). <u>(A separate link built on EPPO list is desirable. The new link should allow member state to suggest amendment and/or addition. There should also be the possibility to insert free text.)</u> <u>Add one sentence at the end of paragraph: At the time the first 6 number of HS code should be given for plants and plant products.</u>	That helps the importing country to find the commodity easily, by corresponding with the commodity list of the importing country.	English	China
213.	14	Substantive	The names of the certified plants and plant products and the names of regulated pests should be coded using the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes as available in EPPO Plant Protection Thesaurus (EPPT) (Link 6).	EPPO codes don't include all genera and species. What is the process to update this information? Is there a cost?	English	Australia
214.	14	Substantive	The names of the certified plants and plant products and the names of regulated pests should be coded using the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes as available in EPPO Plant Protection Thesaurus (EPPT) (Link 6).	A separate link built on EPPO list is desirable. The new link should allow member state to suggest amendment and/or addition. There should also be the possibility to insert free text.	English	Japan
215.	14	Technical	Les noms des végétaux et produits végétaux certifiés ainsi que des organismes nuisibles réglementés devraient être codés suivant le système de l'Organisation européenne et méditerranéenne pour la protection des plantes (OEPP), en utilisant le code du Thésaurus de l'OEPP sur la protection des végétaux (EPPT) correspondant à la variété considérée, s'il existe (<i>Lien 6</i>) <u>ainsi que le CABI</u> .	C'est l'outil le plus utilisé dans les pays en voie de développement	Français	Gabon, Burkina Faso, Cameroon
216.	14	Technical	The names of the certified plants and plant products and the names of regulated pests should be coded using the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes as available in EPPO Plant Protection Thesaurus (EPPT) (Link 6).	Unnecessary; the standard refers to certification of plants and plant products	English	NEPPO
217.	14	Technical	The names of the certified plants <u>in the consignment</u> and <u>of the plants from which the plant products were derived</u> and the names of regulated pests should be coded using the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes as available in EPPO Plant Protection Thesaurus (EPPT) (Link 6).	Plant products do not have scientific names but the plants from which they derive do.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
218.	14	Technical	The names of the certified plants <u>in the consignment</u> and <u>of the plants from which the plant products were derived</u> and the names of regulated pests should be coded using the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes as available in EPPO Plant Protection Thesaurus (EPPT) (Link 6).	Plant products do not have scientific names but the plants from which they derive do.	English	Netherlands
219.	16	Editorial	Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the	To make text more precise: Standardised codes should be fully used, and free text only used if necessary.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian

			IPPC commodity class codes (<i>Link 7</i>). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (<i>Link 8</i>). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (<i>Link 9</i>). Where codes are unavailable should also be the possibility to use additional free text may be used in order to for any further description of the consignment. However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, NPPOs should limit the use of free text to the minimum necessary should be limited.			Federation, Norway, Azerbaijan
220.	16	Editorial	Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (<i>Link 7</i>). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (<i>Link 8</i>). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (<i>Link 9</i>). There should also be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment. However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited.	The technical explanation of the paragraph is too long and need to break up in new paragraph for better understanding	English	Seychelles
221.	16	Editorial	Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (<i>Link 7</i>). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (<i>Link 8</i>). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (<i>Link 9</i>). Where codes are unavailable should also be the possibility to use additional free text may be used in order to for any further description of the consignment. However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, NPPOs should limit the use of free text to the minimum necessary should be limited.	To make text more precise: standardised codes should be fully used, and free text only used if necessary.	English	European Union, Netherlands
222.	16	Editorial	Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (<i>Link 7</i>). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (<i>Link 8</i>). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of	To make text more precise: Standardised codes should be fully used, and free text only used if necessary.	English	Israel

			measure used in international trade) (Link 9). Where codes are unavailable should also be the possibility to use additional free text may be used in order to for any further description of the consignment. However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, NPPOs should limit the use of free text to the minimum necessary should be limited.			
223.	16	Substantive	Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (Link 7). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (Link 8). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (Link 9). There should also be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment. However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited.	The various commodity class lists could be made into a full list for the IPPC - including the IPPC list, any UNECE lists and those included in ISPM 32.	English	New Zealand
224.	16	Substantive	Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (Link 7). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (Link 8). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (Link 9). There should also be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment <u>in cases where there is no codification</u> . However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited.	Link 7 should be consistent with definitions and terms in ISPM 5 (e.g cut flowers and branches is not included in this link and is defined in ISPM 5) Text added to emphasize the following sentence regarding the limited use of free text.	English	Costa Rica
225.	16	Substantive	Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (Link 7). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (Link 8). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (Link 9). There should also be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment. However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited. <u>Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (Link 7). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (Link 8). Other</u>	To enhance the understanding of commodity class code (Link 7). It is necessary to add a description of each code to Link 7 . (With reservation from one country.)	English	Malaysia

			<u>elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (Link 9). There should also be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment. However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited.</u>			
226.	16	Substantive	Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (Link 7). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (Link 8). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (Link 9). There should also be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment <u>in cases where there is no codification</u> . However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited.	Link 7 should be consistent with definitions and terms in ISPM 5 (e.g cut flowers and branches is not included in this link and is defined in ISPM 5) Text added to emphasize the following sentence regarding the limited use of free text.	English	OIRSA
227.	16	Substantive	Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be <u>entered coded</u> using <u>the IPPC commodity class codes (Link 7) a free text box</u> . The type of packaging <u>should may</u> be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (Link 8) <u>or using a free text box</u> . Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and <u>should may</u> be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (Link 9) <u>or use a free text box</u> . There should <u>also</u> be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment. <u>However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited.</u>	The US will not be able to maintain lists of packaging, packages, etc. as the list is too vast and changes almost daily. In this case, the use of UNECE codes is unfeasible. A free text option will be the only entry we will be able to make here.	English	United States of America
228.	16	Substantive	Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (Link 7). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (Link 8). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (Link 9). There should also be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment. However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited. <u>Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (Link 7). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (Link 8). Other</u>	To enhance the understanding of commodity class code (Link 7). It is necessary to add a description of each code to Link 7. (With reservation from one country.)	English	China

			<u>elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (Link 9). There should also be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment. However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited.</u>			
229.	16	Substantive	Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (Link 7). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (Link 8). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (Link 9). There should also be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment. However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited.	To enhance understanding of the IPPC commodity class codes (Link 7), it is necessary to add a description of each code to Link 7.	English	Korea, Republic of
230.	16	Substantive	Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (Link 7). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (Link 8). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (Link 9). There should also be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment. However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited.	To enhance the understanding of commodity class code (Link 7), It is necessary to add a description of each code to Link 7.	English	Australia
231.	16	Substantive	Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (Link 7). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (Link 8). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (Link 9). There should also be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment <u>in cases where there is no codification</u> . However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited.	Link 7 should be consistent with definitions and terms in ISPM 5 (e.g cut flowers and branches is not included in this link and is defined in ISPM 5) Text added to emphasize the following sentence regarding the limited use of free text.	English	Paraguay
232.	16	Substantive	Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (Link 7). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (Link 8). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and	Link 7 should be consistent with definitions and terms in ISPM 5 (e.g cut flowers and branches is not included in this link and is defined in ISPM 5) Text added to emphasize the following sentence regarding the limited use of free text.	English	Panama

			height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (<i>Link 9</i>). There should also be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment <u>in cases where there is no codification</u> . However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited.			
233.	16	Technical	Commodity classes and type of packaging are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize <u>the plants, and plant products or other regulated articles</u> beyond the level of the scientific name, <u>where applicable</u> , and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (<i>Link 7</i>). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (<i>Link 8</i>). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (<i>Link 9</i>). There should also be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment. However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited.	Other regulated articles may be included in the consignment and consistency with main text. Also, regulated articles will not have a scientific name.	English	NEPPO, Morocco
234.	16	Technical	Commodity classes and type of packaging <u>should be</u> are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (<i>Link 7</i>). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (<i>Link 8</i>). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (<i>Link 9</i>). There should also be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment. However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited.	Should make it an obligation which is necessary for harmonisation. Simplification - superfluous text.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Norway, Azerbaijan
235.	16	Technical	Commodity classes and type of packaging <u>should be</u> are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (<i>Link 7</i>). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (<i>Link 8</i>). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes for units of measure used in international trade) (<i>Link 9</i>). There should also be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment. However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited.	Should make it an obligation which is necessary for harmonisation. Simplification - superfluous text.	English	European Union, Netherlands
236.	16	Technical	Commodity classes and type of packaging <u>should be</u> are included in the description of the consignment. The commodity class is essential to further characterize plants and plant products beyond the level of the scientific name and should be coded using the IPPC commodity class codes (<i>Link 7</i>). The type of packaging should be coded using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) recommendation 21 (which includes codes for packages and packaging materials) (<i>Link 8</i>). Other elements of the description of the consignment may include weight, volume and height, and should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (codes	Should make it an obligation which is necessary for harmonisation. Simplification - superfluous text.	English	Israel

			for units of measure used in international trade) (<i>Link 9</i>). There should also be the possibility to use free text for any description of the consignment. However, to facilitate electronic processing of data, the use of free text should be limited.			
237.	17	Substantive	<p><i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any commodity class you consider missing from Link 7.]</i></p> <p><u>Annex: Intended Use</u></p> <p><u>Codes: (e.g. X-AA-BB-CC)</u></p> <p><u>First level:</u></p> <p><u>1. Plants for planting</u></p> <p><u>2. Wood</u></p> <p><u>3. Plants not for planting and plants products other than wood</u></p> <p><u>4. Other regulated articles</u></p> <p><u>Further levels to be further developed, example below:</u></p> <p><u>1. Plants for Planting</u></p> <p><u>1. Seeds</u></p> <p><u>2. Plants in vitro</u></p> <p><u>1. With roots (coding e.g.: 1-02-01)</u></p> <p><u>2. Without roots (coding e.g.: 1-02-02)</u></p> <p><u>3. Bulbs and Tubers</u></p> <p><u>4. Cuttings</u></p> <p><u>1. With roots (coding e.g.: 1-04-01)</u></p>	EPPO recommends that the categorisation of commodity classes for ePhyto be further developed taking into account relevant ISPMs (5, 32, 36). For this further development it is recommended that the annexed example is used as guidance. Overlap between categories should be avoided as much as possible and the number of categories should be restricted to what is necessary for distinction of categories. When codes are used it is recommended to use a simple system with a limited number of codes using preferably three levels as in the Annex, numbers are preferred above letters as in the draft. It is recommended that a global IPPC WG should develop this categorisation further before adoption of the Appendix to ISPM 12 on ePhyto by the CPM. Maintenance of these categories should be discussed also.	English	EPPO, Georgia , Russian Federation, Israel, Azerbaijan

		<p><u>2. Without roots (coding e.g.: 1-04-02)</u></p> <p><u>5.</u></p> <p><u>X. Other plants for planting</u></p> <p><u>2. Wood</u></p> <p><u>1. Round wood</u></p> <p><u>1. With bark (coding e.g.: 2-01-01)</u></p> <p><u>2. Debarked (coding e.g.: 2-01-02)</u></p> <p><u>2. Sawn wood</u></p> <p><u>1. With bark (coding e.g.: 2-02-01)</u></p> <p><u>2. Debarked (coding e.g.: 2-02-02)</u></p> <p><u>3. Particle wood and wood waste</u></p> <p><u>1. Sawdust (coding e.g.: 2-03-01)</u></p> <p><u>2. Shavings</u></p> <p><u>3. Wood chips</u></p> <p><u>4. Scrap</u></p> <p><u>4. Other wood</u></p> <p><u>3. Plants not for Planting and Plant Products other than wood</u></p> <p><u>1. Grain</u></p> <p><u>2. Cut flowers and Branches</u></p>			
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			<p>1. With foliage (coding e.g.: 3-02-01)</p> <p>2. Without foliage</p> <p>3. Fruit and Vegetables</p> <p>5.</p> <p>X. Other Plants not for Planting and Plant Products</p> <p>4. Other Regulated Articles</p> <p>1. Growing media</p> <p>1. Pure Soil (coding e.g.: 4-01-01)</p> <p>2. Pure Peat (coding e.g.: 4-01-02)</p> <p>3. Other growing media (coding e.g.: 3-01-03)</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>2. Machinery</p> <p>3. Isolated pests</p> <p>4.</p> <p>X. Other regulated articles</p>			
238.	17	Substantive	<p><i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any commodity class you consider missing from Link 7.]</i></p> <p><u>In the section "Secondary Level" of IPPC commodity class, Link 7, the following two methods of processing should be added: Frozen [FZ] and Shelled [SH].</u></p> <p><u>Proposed to add: Add a new code for level A4. Plants for processing to comply with the Category 3 in ISPM 32. For Level A3, add 3 new codes. 1. budwood, 2. aquatic</u></p>	These methods are frequently used to describe the phytosanitary requirements or commodities imported and there is a need to be specific. Review of Categorization of commodity classes (based on Category 32) is recommended.	English	Thailand

			<p><u>plants, 3, fruit shell.</u></p> <p><u>Proposed to add: fibers, embryos, biological control agents, seed potatoes</u></p> <p><u>Remove the term "OTHERS" from the list of category codes.</u></p> <p><u>Link 7 should be reviewed considering ISPM 32.</u></p>			
239.	17	Substantive	<p><i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any commodity class you consider missing from Link 7.]</i></p> <p><u>In the section "Secondary Level" of IPPC commodity class, Link 7, the following two methods of processing should be added: Frozen [FZ] and Shelled [SH].</u></p> <p><u>Proposed to add: Add a new code for level A4. Plants for processing to comply with the Category 3 in ISPM 32. For Level A3, add 3 new codes. 1. budwood, 2, aquatic plants, 3, fruit shell.</u></p> <p><u>Proposed to add: fibers, embryos, biological control agents, seed potatoes</u></p> <p><u>Remove the term "OTHERS" from the list of category codes.</u></p> <p><u>Link 7 should be reviewed considering ISPM 32.</u></p>	These methods are frequently used to describe the phytosanitary requirements or commodities imported and there is a need to be specific. Review of Categorization of commodity classes (based on Category 32) is recommended.	English	Malaysia
240.	17	Substantive	<p><i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any commodity class you consider missing from Link 7.]</i></p>		English	OIRSA
241.	17	Substantive	<p><i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any commodity class you consider missing from Link 7.]</i></p> <p><u>In the section "Secondary Level" of IPPC commodity class, Link 7, the following two methods of processing should be added: Frozen [FZ] and Shelled [SH].</u></p> <p><u>Proposed to add: Add a new code for level A4. Plants for processing to comply with the Category 3 in ISPM 32. For Level A3, add 3 new codes. 1. budwood, 2, aquatic plants, 3, fruit shell.</u></p> <p><u>Proposed to add: fibers, embryos, biological control agents, seed potatoes</u></p> <p><u>Remove the term "OTHERS" from the list of category codes.</u></p> <p><u>Link 7 should be reviewed considering ISPM 32.</u></p>	These methods are frequently used to describe the phytosanitary requirements or commodities imported and there is a need to be specific. Review of Categorization of commodity classes (based on Category 32) is recommended.	English	China

242.	17	Substantive	<p>[For 2012 member consult</p> <p><u>See Annex of intended use codes recommended by the EU, sent separately to the IPPC Secretariat.</u></p>	<p>See Annex of intended use codes recommended by EU, sent separately to the IPPC. General recommendation: EU recommends that the categorisation of commodity classes for ePhyto be further developed taking into account relevant ISPMs (5, 32, 36). For this further development it is recommended that the annexed example is used as guidance. Overlap between categories should be avoided as much as possible and the number of categories should be restricted to what is necessary for distinction of categories. When codes are used it is recommended to use a simple system with a limited number of codes using preferably three levels as in the Annex, numbers are preferred above letters as in the draft. It is recommended that a global IPPC WG should develop this categorisation further before adoption of the Appendix to ISPM 12 on ePhyto by the CPM. Maintenance of these categories should be discussed also.</p>	English	Netherlands
243.	17	Substantive	<p>[For 2012 member consult</p> <p><u>Intended Use</u></p> <p><u>Codes: (e.g. X-AA-BB-CC)</u></p> <p><u>First level:</u></p> <p><u>1. Plants for planting</u></p> <p><u>2. Wood</u></p> <p><u>3. Plants not for planting and plant products other than wood</u></p> <p><u>4. Other regulated articles</u></p>	<p>General recommendation: EU and its 27 Member States recommend that the categorisation of commodity classes for ePhyto be further developed taking into account relevant ISPMs (5, 32, 36). For this further development it is recommended that the proposed example in 'Comment' is used as guidance. Overlap between categories should be avoided as much as possible and the number of categories should be restricted to what is necessary for distinction of categories. When codes are used it is recommended to use a simple system with a limited number of codes using preferably three levels as in the proposal in 'Comment', numbers are preferred above letters as in the draft. It is recommended that a global IPPC WG should develop this categorisation further before adoption of the Annex/Appendix to ISPM 12 on ePhyto by the CPM. Maintenance of these categories should be discussed also.</p>	English	European Union

		<p><u>Further levels to be further developed, example below:</u></p> <p><u>1.Plants for planting</u></p> <p><u>1. Seeds</u></p> <p><u>2. Plants <i>in vitro</i></u></p> <p><u>1. With roots (coding e.g.: 1-02-01)</u></p> <p><u>2. Without roots (coding e.g.: 1-02-02)</u></p> <p><u>3. Bulbs and tubers</u></p> <p><u>4. Cuttings</u></p> <p><u>1. With roots (coding e.g.: 1-04-01)</u></p> <p><u>2. Without roots (coding e.g.: 1-04-02)</u></p> <p><u>5.</u></p> <p><u>.....</u></p> <p><u>xx. Other plants for planting</u></p> <p><u>2. Wood</u></p> <p><u>1. Round wood</u></p> <p><u>1. With bark (coding e.g.: 2-01-01)</u></p> <p><u>2. Debarked (coding e.g.: 2-01-02)</u></p> <p><u>2. Sawn wood</u></p> <p><u>1. With bark (coding e.g.: 2-02-01)</u></p>			
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		<p>2. Debarked (coding e.g.: 2-02-02)</p> <p>3. Particle wood and wood waste</p> <p>1. Sawdust (coding e.g.: 2-03-01)</p> <p>2. Shavings</p> <p>3. Wood chips</p> <p>4. Scrap</p> <p>4. Other wood</p> <p>3. Plants not for planting and plant products other than wood</p> <p>1. Grain</p> <p>2. Cut flowers and branches</p> <p>1. With foliage (coding e.g.: 3-02-01)</p> <p>3. Fruit and vegetables</p> <p>4.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>xx. Other plants not for planting and plant products</p> <p>4. Other regulated articles</p> <p>1. Growing media</p> <p>1. Soil (coding e.g.: 4-01-01)</p> <p>2. Pure peat (coding e.g.: 4-01-02)</p>			
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			<p>3. Other growing media (coding e.g.: 4-01-03)</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>2. Machinery</p> <p>3. Isolated pests</p> <p>4.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>xx. Other regulated articles</p>			
244.	17	Substantive	<p><i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any commodity class you consider missing from Link 7.]</i></p> <p>In the section "Secondary Level" of IPPC commodity class, Link 7, the following two methods of processing should be added: Frozen [FZ] and Shelled [SH].</p> <p>Proposed to add: Add a new code for level A4. Plants for processing to comply with the Category 3 in ISPM 32. For Level A3, add 3 new codes. 1. budwood, 2, aquatic plants, 3, fruit shell.</p> <p>Proposed to add: fibers, embryos, biological control agents, seed potatoes</p> <p>Remove the term "OTHERS" from the list of category codes.</p>	These methods are frequently used to describe the phytosanitary requirements or commodities imported and there is a need to be specific. Review of Categorization of commodity classes (based on Category 32) is recommended.	English	Japan

245.	17	Substantive	<p>Link 7 should be reviewed considering ISPM 32.</p> <p><i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any commodity class you consider missing from Link 7.]</i></p> <p><u>Annex: Intended Use</u></p> <p><u>Codes: (e.g. X-AA-BB-CC)</u></p> <p><u>First level:</u></p> <p><u>1. Plants for planting</u></p> <p><u>2. Wood</u></p> <p><u>3. Plants not for planting and plants products other than wood</u></p> <p><u>4. Other regulated articles</u></p> <p><u>Further levels to be further developed, example below:</u></p> <p><u>1. Plants for Planting</u></p> <p><u>1. Seeds</u></p> <p><u>2. Plants in vitro</u></p> <p><u>1. With roots (coding e.g.: 1-02-01)</u></p> <p><u>2. Without roots (coding e.g.: 1-02-02)</u></p> <p><u>3. Bulbs and Tubers</u></p> <p><u>4. Cuttings</u></p> <p><u>1. With roots (coding e.g.: 1-04-01)</u></p> <p><u>2. Without roots (coding e.g.: 1-04-02)</u></p>	<p>We recommend that the categorisation of commodity classes for ePhyto be further developed taking into account relevant ISPMs (5, 32, 36). For this further development it is recommended that the annex on examples of categorisation of commodity classes sent separately by EPPO, is used as guidance. Overlap between categories should be avoided as much as possible and the number of categories should be restricted to what is necessary for distinction of categories. When codes are used it is recommended to use a simple system with a limited number of codes using preferably three levels as in the Annex, numbers are preferred above letters as in the draft. It is recommended that a global IPPC WG should develop this categorisation further before adoption of the Appendix to ISPM 12 on ePhyto by the CPM. Maintenance of these categories should be discussed also.</p>	English	Norway
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		<p>5.</p> <p>X. Other plants for planting</p> <p>2. Wood</p> <p>1. Round wood</p> <p>1. With bark (coding e.g.: 2-01-01)</p> <p>2. Debarked (coding e.g.: 2-01-02)</p> <p>2. Sawn wood</p> <p>1. With bark (coding e.g.: 2-02-01)</p> <p>2. Debarked (coding e.g.: 2-02-02)</p> <p>3. Particle wood and wood waste</p> <p>1. Sawdust (coding e.g.: 2-03-01)</p> <p>2. Shavings</p> <p>3. Wood chips</p> <p>4. Scrap</p> <p>4. Other wood</p> <p>3. Plants not for Planting and Plant Products other than wood</p> <p>1. Grain</p> <p>2. Cut flowers and Branches</p> <p>1. With foliage (coding e.g.: 3-02-01)</p>			
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			<u>2. Without foliage</u> <u>3. Fruit and Vegetables</u> <u>5.</u> <u>X. Other Plants not for Planting and Plant Products</u> <u>4. Other Regulated Articles</u> <u>1. Growing media</u> <u>1. Pure Soil (coding e.g.: 4-01-01)</u> <u>2. Pure Peat (coding e.g.: 4-01-02)</u> <u>3. Other growing media (coding e.g.: 3-01-03)</u> <u>1.</u> <u>2.</u> <u>2. Machinery</u> <u>3. Isolated pests</u> <u>4.</u> <u>X. Other regulated articles</u>			
246.	17	Technical	<p><i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any commodity class you consider missing from Link 7.] <u>Commodities should be consistent with the definitions and terms used in the ISPMs e.g 'cut flowers and branches' as opposed to 'cut flowers'</u></i></p> <p><i><u>Include in the category level a code for 'Other regulated articles' eg pollinators, natural enemies</u></i></p>		English	Jamaica
247.	17	Technical	<p><i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any commodity class you consider missing from Link 7.] <u>Commodities should be consistent with the definitions and</u></i></p>		English	Saint Vincent and The

			<u>terms used in the ISPMs e.g 'cut flowers and branches' as opposed to 'cut flowers'</u>			Grenadines
			<u>Include in the category level a code for 'Other regulated articles'</u>			
248.	17	Technical	[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any commodity class you consider missing from Link 7.] <u>Commodities should be consistent with the definitions and terms used in the ISPMs e.g 'cut flowers and branches' as opposed to 'cut flowers'</u>		English	Saint Kitts And Nevis
			<u>Include in the category level a code for 'Other regulated articles'</u>			
249.	17	Technical	[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any commodity class you consider missing from Link 7.]		English	PPPO
			<u>To include Soil, Gravel, Sand and Rock in the Commodity Class List</u>			
250.	17	Technical	[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any commodity class you consider missing from Link 7.] <u>Commodities should be consistent with the definitions and terms used in the ISPM 5 e.g 'cut flowers and branches' as opposed to 'cut flowers'</u>		English	Trinidad and Tobago
			<u>Include in the category level a code for 'Other regulated articles'</u>			
251.	17	Technical	[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any commodity class you consider missing from Link 7.]	Missing commodity classes	English	Australia
			<u>include Soil, Gravel, Sand and Rock in the Commodity Class List</u>			
252.	17	Technical	[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any commodity class you consider missing from Link 7.] <u>Commodities should be consistent with the definitions and terms used in the ISPMs e.g 'cut flowers and branches' as opposed to 'cut flowers'</u>		English	Barbados
			<u>Include in the category level a code for 'Other regulated articles'</u>			
253.	19	Editorial	Any Treatment types that need to be specified should be coded using the IPPC treatment type codes (Link 10). Active ingredients should be coded using the coding system of Codex Alimentarius (Link 11). Other parameters (i.e. concentration, dosage, temperature and duration of exposure) should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (Link 12).	Deletion of unnecessary words.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
254.	19	Editorial	Any Treatment types that need to be specified should be coded using the IPPC treatment type codes (Link 10). Active ingredients should be coded using the coding	Deletion of unnecessary words.	English	Netherlands

			system of Codex Alimentarius (<i>Link 11</i>). Other parameters (i.e. concentration, dosage, temperature and duration of exposure) should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (<i>Link 12</i>).			
255.	19	Editorial	Any treatment types that need to be specified should be coded using the IPPC treatment type codes (<i>Link 10</i>). Active ingredients should be coded using the coding system of Codex Alimentarius (<i>Link 11</i>). Other parameters (i.e. concentration, dosage, temperature and duration of exposure) should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (<i>Link 12</i>).	If not restricted to these, should be such as instead of i.e. to make it clearer	English	Lesotho*
256.	19	Substantive	Any treatment types that need to be specified should be coded using the IPPC treatment type codes (<i>Link 10</i>). Active ingredients should be coded using the coding system of Codex Alimentarius (<i>Link 11</i>). Other parameters (i.e. concentration, dosage, temperature and duration of exposure) should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (<i>Link 12</i>).	Suggest to include the interpretations/descriptions of the different type of treatments in the IPPC treatment type codes (<i>Link 10</i>)	English	Malaysia
257.	19	Substantive	Any treatment types that need to be specified should <u>may</u> be coded using the IPPC treatment type codes (<i>Link 10</i>). Active ingredients should <u>may</u> be coded using the coding system of Codex Alimentarius (<i>Link 11</i>). Other parameters (i.e. concentration, dosage, temperature and duration of exposure) may <u>should</u> be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (<i>Link 12</i>). <u>A free text options could be used for all of the above.</u>	A free text option is necessary for treatment types, active ingredients, and other parameters.	English	United States of America
258.	19	Substantive	Any treatment types that need to be specified should be coded using the IPPC treatment type codes (<i>Link 10</i>). Active ingredients should be coded using the coding system of Codex Alimentarius (<i>Link 11</i>). Other parameters (i.e. concentration, dosage, temperature and duration of exposure) should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (<i>Link 12</i>). <u>A separate link built on Codex list is desirable. The new link should allow member state to suggest amendment and/or addition. There should also be the possibility to insert free text.</u>	To enhance understanding of the IPPC treatment type codes (<i>Link 10</i>), it is necessary to add description of each code to <i>Link 10</i> . For example, the difference between vapor heat and moist heat is unclear without any additional description.	English	China
259.	19	Substantive	Any treatment types that need to be specified should be coded using the IPPC treatment type codes (<i>Link 10</i>). Active ingredients should be coded using the coding system of Codex Alimentarius (<i>Link 11</i>). Other parameters (i.e. concentration, dosage, temperature and duration of exposure) should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (<i>Link 12</i>).	To enhance understanding of the IPPC treatment type codes (<i>Link 10</i>), it is necessary to add a description of each code to <i>Link 10</i> . For example, the difference between 'moist heat' and 'vapour heat' is unclear without any additional description.	English	Korea, Republic of
260.	19	Substantive	Any treatment types that need to be specified should be coded using the IPPC treatment type codes (<i>Link 10</i>). Active ingredients should be coded using the coding system of Codex Alimentarius (<i>Link 11</i>). Other parameters (i.e. concentration, dosage, temperature and duration of exposure) should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (<i>Link 12</i>).	To enhance understanding of the IPPC treatment type codes (<i>Link 10</i>), it is necessary to add description of each code to <i>Link 10</i> . For example, the difference between vapor heat and moist heat is unclear without any additional description.	English	Australia
261.	19	Technical	Any treatment types that need to be specified should be coded using the IPPC treatment type codes (<i>Link 10</i>). Active ingredients should be coded using the coding system of Codex Alimentarius (<i>Link 11</i>). Other parameters (i.e. concentration, dosage, temperature and duration of exposure) should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (<i>Link 12</i>). <u>To include HTFA Treatment, Steaming, Cleaning, Pressure Cleaning, Vaccumin g, Decrowning, Sterilisation in the Type Code</u>		English	PPPO
262.	19	Technical	Any treatment types that need to be specified should be coded using the IPPC	List is not up to date, eg insert High Temperature	English	Australia

			treatment type codes (<i>Link 10</i>). Active ingredients should be coded using the coding system of Codex Alimentarius (<i>Link 11</i>). Other parameters (i.e. concentration, dosage, temperature and duration of exposure) should be coded using UNECE recommendation 20 (<i>Link 12</i>).	Forced Air (HTFA) treatment. List not in alphabetic order		
263.	20	Substantive	<i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider missing from Link 10.]</i>	Addition hot water immersion in list of treatment	English	Malaysia
264.	20	Substantive	<i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider missing from Link 10.]</i> <u>Vaccum heat treatment</u>	other mode of treatment	English	Sierra Leone
265.	20	Substantive	<i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment <u>types you consider missing from Link 10.</u>]</i> <u>Level 1</u> <u>Heat treatment HT</u> <u>Cold Treatment CT</u> <u>Chemical Treatment CH</u> <u>Radiation Treatment RT</u> <u>Other treatments OT</u> <u>Level 2</u> <u>Fumigation FUM</u> <u>Seed coating SC</u> <u>Kiln-drying KD</u> <u>Chemical pressure impregnation CPI</u>	EPPO recommends that the types of treatment for ePhyto be further developed preferably using two levels as indicated below. It should be considered carefully whether all types in the second level are really necessary, e.g. are the codes for fungicides, nematicides and insecticides really necessary or is the "chemical treatment" at the first level sufficient. Further specification of the treatment will be done anyway in the treatment box of the certificate, if required.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Norway, Azerbaijan

			<u>devitalization DV</u> <u>debarking DB</u> <u>Dry heat DH</u> <u>Moist heat MH</u> <u>Vapour heat VH</u> <u>Dipped Di</u> <u>Cold Disinfestation CD</u> <u>Dusted Du</u> <u>Flood sprayed FS</u> <u>Fungicide Fu</u> <u>Insecticide In</u> <u>Nematicide Ne</u> <u>Other pesticide Pe</u>			
266.	20	Substantive	<p><i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider missing from Link 10.]</i></p> <p>Additional treatments <u>suggested by the Pacific workshop</u> included <u>high pressure washing, decrowning, salt water soaking, vacuuming sterilisation, etc.</u> The lists need to be clarified – what the terms mean and how they lists can be supplemented. This could be discussed with the TPG to see if some treatment terms should be added to the Glossary rather than a list of treatments.</p>		English	New Zealand
267.	20	Substantive	<p><i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider missing from Link 10.]</i></p>	This link should only include types of treatments applied as phytosanitary measures such as chemical, irradiation, cold, etc. Dielectric heating should also be added to the link.	English	Costa Rica
268.	20	Substantive	<p><i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider</i></p>	To include other type of treatment	English	Seychelles

			missing from Link 10.]			
			Vaccum heat treatment			
269.	20	Substantive	<i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider missing from Link 10.]</i>	Link 10 refers to IPPC treatment types. Treatment types should be codified with TPPT support. It should include only treatment types applied as phytosanitary measures. It should describe broad types of treatments like chemical, irradiation, cold, heat, fumigation, etc. Currently, treatment types (e.g. Irradiation) and Products (e.g. fungicide), are mixed. DH for Dielectric heating is missing	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
270.	20	Substantive	<i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider missing from Link 10.]</i>	Link 10 refers to IPPC treatment types. Treatment types should be codified with TPPT support. It should include only treatment types applied as phytosanitary measures. It should describe broad types of treatments like chemical, irradiation, cold, heat, fumigation, etc. Currently, treatment types (e.g. Irradiation) and Products (e.g. fungicide), are mixed. DH for Dielectric heating is missing	English	Uruguay
271.	20	Substantive	<i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider missing from Link 10.]</i> Vaccum heat treatment	Was not listed	English	Mozambique
272.	20	Substantive	<i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider missing from Link 10.]</i> Vacuum heat treatment	was left out	English	Malawi
273.	20	Substantive	<i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider missing from Link 10.]</i>	This link should only include types of treatments applied as phytosanitary measures such as chemical, irradiation, cold, etc. Dielectric heating should also be added to the link.	English	OIRSA
274.	20	Substantive	<i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider missing from Link 10.]</i>	To clarify the difference in terminology between CD (Cold Disinfestation) and CT (Cold Treatment). Proposal to remind IPPC about clarification of treatment types since it is not so clear. If there is a new treatment, provide guidelines /procedures on how to submit these treatments for information/use.	English	China
275.	20	Substantive	<i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment-</i> See Annex of treatment type codes recommended by the EU, sent separately to the IPPC Secretariat.	See Annex of treatment type codes recommended by EU, sent separately to the IPPC. General recommendation: EU recommends that the types of treatment for ePhyto be further developed preferably using two levels as indicated below. It should be considered carefully whether all types in the second level are really necessary, e.g. are the codes for fungicides, nematicides and insecticides really necessary or is the “chemical treatment” at the first level sufficient. Further specification of the treatment will be done anyway in the treatment box of the certificate, if required. We suggest that only capital letters be used in abbreviations.	English	Netherlands

276.	20	Substantive	<p>For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment</p> <p><u>Level 1</u></p> <p><u>Heat treatment</u> HT</p> <p><u>Cold treatment</u> CT</p> <p><u>Chemical treatment</u> CH</p> <p><u>Radiation treatment</u> RT</p> <p><u>Other treatments</u> OT</p> <p><u>Level 2</u></p> <p><u>Type of treatment</u> Coding</p> <p><u>Fumigation</u> FUM</p> <p><u>Seed coating</u> SC</p> <p><u>Kiln-drying</u> KD</p> <p><u>Chemical pressure impregnation</u> CPI</p> <p><u>devitalization</u> DV</p> <p><u>debarking</u> DB</p> <p><u>Dry heat</u> DT</p> <p><u>Moist heat</u> MH</p>	General recommendation: EU and its 27 Member States recommend that the types of treatment for ePhyto be further developed preferably using two levels as indicated under "Comment". It should be considered carefully whether all types in the second level are really necessary, e.g. are the codes for fungicides, nematicides and insecticides really necessary or is the "chemical treatment" at the first level sufficient. Further specification of the treatment will be done anyway in the treatment box of the certificate, if required. We suggest that only capital letters be used in abbreviations.	English	European Union
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			<u>Vapour heat</u> <u>VH</u> <u>Dipped</u> <u>DI</u> <u>Cold disinfestation</u> <u>CD</u> <u>Dusted</u> <u>DU</u> <u>Flood sprayed</u> <u>FS</u> <u>Fungicide</u> <u>FU</u> <u>Insecticide</u> <u>IN</u> <u>Nematicide</u> <u>NE</u> <u>Other pesticide</u> <u>PE</u>			
277.	20	Substantive	<i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider missing from Link 10.]</i>	To clarify the difference in terminology between CD (Cold Disinfestation) and CT (Cold Treatment). Proposal to remind IPPC about clarification of treatment types since it is not so clear. If there is a new treatment, provide guidelines /procedures on how to submit these treatments for information/use.	English	Japan
278.	20	Substantive	<i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider missing from Link 10.]</i> <u>Vacuum heat treatment</u>	treatment type missing	English	Lesotho*
279.	20	Substantive	<i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider missing from Link 10.]</i>	Link 10 refers to IPPC treatment types. Treatment types should be codified with TPPT support. It should include only treatment types applied as phytosanitary measures. It should describe broad types of treatments like chemical, irradiation, cold, heat, fumigation, etc. Currently, treatment types (e.g Irradiation) and Products (e.g. fungicide), are mixed. DH for Dielectric heating is missing	English	Argentina
280.	20	Substantive	<i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider missing from Link 10.]</i>	This link should only include types of treatments applied as phytosanitary measures such as chemical, irradiation, cold, etc. Dielectric heating should also be added to the link.	English	Panama
281.	20	Technical	<i>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider</i>	Several of the treatment listed in Link 10 are not considered to be phytosanitary treatments.	English	Jamaica

			<p>missing from Link 10.]</p> <p><u>dielectric heating treatment, hot water treatment (to be added)</u></p> <p><u>General comment: The list should describe broad categories of treatment and not specific treatment methods (eg dusting, dipping). The main categories should include: Fumigation, Heat Treatment, Cold treatment, Chemical treatment, irradiation, dielectric treatment, hot water treatment.</u></p>			
282.	20	Technical	<p>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider missing from Link 10.]</p> <p><u>Dielectric heat treatment (to be added)</u></p> <p><u>General comment: The list should describe broad categories of treatment and not specific treatment methods (eg dusting, dipping). The main categories should include: Fumigation, Heat Treatment, Cold treatment, Chemical treatment, Irradiation, Dielectric treatment, Hot water treatment.</u></p>	Several of the treatments listed in Link 10 are not considered to be phytosanitary treatments.	English	Saint Kitts And Nevis
283.	20	Technical	<p>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider missing from Link 10.]</p> <p><u>dielectric heating treatment (to be added)</u></p> <p><u>General comment: The list should describe broad categories of treatment and not specific treatment methods (eg dusting, dipping). The main categories should include: Fumigation, Heat Treatment, Cold treatment, Chemical treatment, irradiation, dielectric treatment, hot water treatment.</u></p>	Several of the treatment listed in Link 10 are not considered to be phytosanitary treatments.	English	Trinidad and Tobago
284.	20	Technical	<p>[For 2012 member consultation, please indicate any treatment types you consider</p>	Several of the treatment listed in Link 10 are not considered to be phytosanitary treatments.	English	Barbados

			<p>missing from Link 10.]</p> <p><u>dielectric heating treatment (to be added)</u></p> <p><u>General comment: The list should describe broad categories of treatment and not specific treatment methods (eg dusting, dipping). The main categories should include: Fumigation, Heat Treatment, Cold treatment, Chemical treatment, irradiation, dielectric treatment, hot water treatment.</u></p>			
285.	21	Technical	<p>2.5 Additional declarations</p> <p><u>Propose to exclude from the list those additional declarations that are not consistent with appendix 2 of ISPM12.</u></p> <p><u>If there is a need for a second additional declaration it could be included as free text.</u></p>		English	Jamaica Saint Kitts And Nevis
286.	21	Technical	<p>2.5 Additional declarations</p> <p><u>Propose to exclude from the list those additional declarations that are not consistent with appendix 2 of ISPM12.</u></p> <p><u>If there is a need for a second additional declaration it could be included as free text.</u></p>		English	Barbados
287.	22	Editorial	<p>Standardized wording for additional declarations are recommended in Appendix 2 and these should be coded using IPPC additional declaration codes (Link 13). There should also be the possibility to insert Free text, <u>using codes described above for country names etc should, either to</u> supplement the coded additional declaration as indicated on the ePhyto homepage, or to allow for additional declarations that are not yet coded or standardized. <u>Free text should be kept to a minimum.</u></p>	Better explanation. How will the IPPC additional declarations codes be updated?	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Norway, Azerbaijan
288.	22	Editorial	<p>Standardized wording for additional declarations are recommended in Appendix 2 and these should be coded using IPPC additional declaration codes (Link 13). There should also be the possibility to insert Free text, <u>using codes described above for country names etc should, either to</u> supplement the coded additional declaration as indicated on the ePhyto homepage, or to allow for additional declarations that are not yet coded or</p>	Better explanation. How will the IPPC additional declarations codes be updated?	English	Netherlands

			standardized. <u>Free text should be kept to a minimum.</u>			
289.	22	Substantive	Standardized wording for additional declarations are recommended in Appendix 2 and these should be coded using IPPC additional declaration codes (<i>Link 13</i>). There should also be the possibility to insert free text, either to supplement the coded additional declaration as indicated on the ePhyto homepage, or to allow for additional declarations that are not yet coded or standardized.	We propose to delete ADs 6.4, 13, 14, 15 and 16 from Link 13, because they are not included in ISPM 12, Appendix 2, and so they are not internationally agreed. Besides that, if there is a need to include AD not yet codified NPPO can use free text. Additionally there are errors in the description of the following ADs: AD 6.3: in column of free text add the following text "including a surrounding buffer zone" after the word "season" . AD 10: Add text indicated in Appendix 2 in the column of free text	English	Costa Rica
290.	22	Substantive	Standardized wording for additional declarations are recommended in Appendix 2 and these should be coded using IPPC additional declaration codes (<i>Link 13</i>). There should also be the possibility to insert free text, either to supplement the coded additional declaration as indicated on the ePhyto homepage, or to allow for additional declarations that are not yet coded or standardized.	We propose to delete ADs 6.4, 13, 14, 15 and 16 from Link 13, because they are not included in ISPM 12, Appendix 2, and so they are not internationally agreed. Besides that, if there is a need to include AD not yet codified NPPO can use free text. Additionally there are errors in the description of the following ADs: AD 6.3: in column of free text add the following text "including a surrounding buffer zone" after the word "season" . AD 10: Add text indicated in Appendix 2 in the column of free text	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
291.	22	Substantive	Standardized wording for additional declarations are recommended in Appendix 2 and these should be coded using IPPC additional declaration codes (<i>Link 13</i>). There should also be the possibility to insert free text, either to supplement the coded additional declaration as indicated on the ePhyto homepage, or to allow for additional declarations that are not yet coded or standardized.	We propose to delete ADs 6.4, 13, 14, 15 and 16 from Link 13, because they are not included in ISPM 12, Appendix 2, and so they are not internationally agreed. Besides that, if there is a need to include AD not yet codified NPPO can use free text. Additionally there are errors in the description of the following ADs: AD 6.3: in column of free text add the following text "including a surrounding buffer zone" after the word "season" . AD 10: Add text indicated in Appendix 2 in the column of free text	English	Uruguay
292.	22	Substantive	Standardized wording for additional declarations are recommended in Appendix 2 and these should be coded using IPPC additional declaration codes (<i>Link 13</i>). There should also be the possibility to insert free text, either to supplement the coded additional declaration as indicated on the ePhyto homepage, or to allow for additional declarations, <u>technically justified</u> , that are not yet coded or standardized.	This wording prevents additional declarations arbitrary added. We propose to delete ADs 6.4, 13, 14, 15 and 16 from Link 13, because they are not included in ISPM 12, Appendix 2, and so they are not internationally agreed. Besides that, if there is a need to include AD not yet codified NPPO can use free text. Additionally there are errors in the description of the following ADs: AD 6.3: in column of free text add the following text "including a surrounding buffer zone" after the word "season" . AD 10: Add text indicated in Appendix 2 in the column of free text	English	OIRSA
293.	22	Substantive	Standardized wording for additional declarations are recommended in Appendix 2 and these should be coded using IPPC additional declaration codes (<i>Link 13</i>). There should also be the possibility to insert free text, either to supplement the coded additional declaration as indicated on the ePhyto homepage, or to allow for additional		English	PPPO

			declarations that are not yet coded or standardized.			
			To remove Soil from SAD 1 Line 1 on the IPPC additional declaration Code			
294.	22	Substantive	Standardized wording for additional declarations are recommended in Appendix 2 and these should be coded using IPPC additional declaration codes (<i>Link 13</i>). There should also be the possibility to insert free text, either to supplement the coded additional declaration as indicated on the ePhyto homepage, or to allow for additional declarations that are not yet coded or standardized. <u>Add at the end of paragraph: including the code of registered production area in exporting country.</u>	It makes the plant products traceable.	English	China
295.	22	Substantive	Standardized wording for additional declarations are recommended in Appendix 2 and these should be coded using IPPC additional declaration codes (<i>Link 13</i>). There should also be the possibility to insert free text, either to supplement the coded additional declaration as indicated on the ePhyto homepage, or to allow for additional declarations that are not yet coded or standardized.	Freedom from soil should be removed as an additional declaration because it is a country specific requirement	English	Australia
296.	22	Substantive	Standardized wording for additional declarations are recommended in Appendix 2 and these should be coded using IPPC additional declaration codes (<i>Link 13</i>). There should also be the possibility to insert free text, either to supplement the coded additional declaration as indicated on the ePhyto homepage, or to allow for additional declarations that are not yet coded or standardized.	We propose to delete ADs 6.4, 13, 14, 15 and 16 from Link 13, because they are not included in ISPM 12, Appendix 2, and so they are not internationally agreed. Besides that, if there is a need to include AD not yet codified NPPO can use free text. Additionally there are errors in the description of the following ADs: AD 6.3: in column of free text add the following text "including a surrounding buffer zone" after the word "season" . AD 10: Add text indicated in Appendix 2 in the column of free text	English	Argentina
297.	22	Substantive	Standardized wording for additional declarations are recommended in Appendix 2 and these should be coded using IPPC additional declaration codes (<i>Link 13</i>). There should also be the possibility to insert free text, either to supplement the coded additional declaration as indicated on the ePhyto homepage, or to allow for additional declarations that are not yet coded or standardized.	We propose to delete ADs 6.4, 13, 14, 15 and 16 from Link 13, because they are not included in ISPM 12, Appendix 2, and so they are not internationally agreed. Besides that, if there is a need to include AD not yet codified NPPO can use free text. Additionally there are errors in the description of the following ADs: AD 6.3: in column of free text add the following text "including a surrounding buffer zone" after the word "season" . AD 10: Add text indicated in Appendix 2 in the column of free text	English	Panama
298.	22	Technical	Standardized wording for additional declarations are recommended in Appendix 2 and these should be coded using IPPC additional declaration codes (<i>Link 13</i>). There should also be the possibility to insert free text, either to supplement the coded additional declaration as indicated on the ePhyto homepage, or to allow for additional declarations that are not yet coded or standardized.	Re 22 – re Appendix 2 of the std - the addition of soil in recommended wording 1 was discussed. Some countries at the Pacific workshop did not think it appropriate to include soil. The duplicatory nature of additional declarations in the context of the PC declaration (...conform with current phytosanitary requirement ...) was discussed.	English	New Zealand
299.	24	Substantive	The date and time format should may be coded following UNECE recommendation 7 (numerical representation of dates, time and periods of time) (<i>Link 14</i>).	The US uses a different format, Middle-endian, starting with month (Month-Day-Year). This is how the date will	English	United States of America

300.	24	Technical	The date and time format should be coded following UNECE recommendation 7 (numerical representation of dates, time and periods of time) (<i>Link 14</i>).	appear on US certificates. Question: Are there designated codes for means of conveyance?	English	NEPPO, Morocco
301.	25	Editorial	Point of entry and point of destination should be coded using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) code (<i>Link 15</i>).	Apparently this word is superfluous	English	OIRSA
302.	25	Substantive	Point of entry and point of destination should be coded using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) code (<i>Link 15</i>).	Substantive: places of destination should be deleted as not required. The link is not exhaustive. Another link should be provided for points of entry.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Norway, Azerbaijan
303.	25	Substantive	Point of entry and point of destination should be coded using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) code (<i>Link 15</i>).	The point of destination is not mandatory for the ISPM 12. Furthermore it is not clear concept.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
304.	25	Substantive	Point of entry and point of destination should be coded using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) code (<i>Link 15</i>).	The point of destination is not mandatory for the ISPM 12. Furthermore it is not clear concept.	English	Uruguay
305.	25	Substantive	Point of entry and point of destination should be coded using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) code (<i>Link 15</i>).	In paragraph 12 the country of destination would have already been identified.	English	Jamaica, Saint Vincent and The Grenadines, Saint Kitts And Nevis
306.	25	Substantive	Point of entry and point of destination should ^{may} be coded using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) code (<i>Link 15</i>) ^{or use a free text option.}	Not all entry and destination points are included in the UN/LOCODE. A free text option must be included here to facilitate the use of this format.	English	United States of America
307.	25	Substantive	Point of entry and point of destination should be coded using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) code (<i>Link 15</i>).	In paragraph 12 the country of destination would have already been identified.	English	Trinidad and Tobago
308.	25	Substantive	Point of entry and point of destination should be coded using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) code (<i>Link 15</i>).	Substantive: places of destination should be deleted as not required. The link is not exhaustive. Another link should be provided for points of entry.	English	Netherlands
309.	25	Substantive	Point of entry and point of destination should be coded using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) code (<i>Link 15</i>).	In paragraph 12 the country of destination would have already been identified.	English	Barbados
310.	25	Substantive	Point of entry and point of destination should be coded using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) code (<i>Link 15</i>).	The point of destination is not mandatory for the ISPM 12. Furthermore it is not clear concept.	English	Argentina
311.	25	Technical	Point of entry and point of destination should be coded using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) code (<i>Link 15</i>).	Not a requirement in the main text	English	NEPPO, Morocco
312.	25	Technical	Point of entry and point of destination should be coded using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) code (<i>Link 15</i>).	The point of destination is not a required field for a phytosanitary certificate as per ISPM 12.	English	Costa Rica
313.	25	Technical	Point of entry and point of destination should be coded using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) code (<i>Link 15</i>).	The point of destination is not a required field for a phytosanitary certificate as per ISPM 12.	English	OIRSA
314.	25	Technical	Point of entry and point of destination should be coded using the United Nations	For clarity	English	PPPO

			Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) code (Link 15).			
			Refer to Paragraph 12 stipulating 3 letter code for Port of Entry			
315.	25	Technical	Point of entry and point of destination should be coded using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) three-digit code (Link 15).	for consistency with designating country code as 2-digit	English	Australia
316.	25	Technical	Point of entry and point of destination should be coded using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) code (Link 15).	The point of destination is not a required field for a phytosanitary certificate as per ISPM 12.	English	Panama
317.	25	Translation	Point of entry and point of destination should be coded using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) code (Link 15).	The translation to Spanish (already amended in English) is as follow: "El punto de ingreso debería codificarse utilizando el Código de localidades para el comercio y transporte de las Naciones Unidas (UN/LOCODE) (Enlace 15)."	English	OIRSA
318.	26	Substantive	2.7 Name and signature of authorized officer		English	Jamaica ,Saint Vincent and The Grenadines ,Saint Kitts And Nevis
319.	26	Substantive	2.7 Name and electronic signature of authorized officer	In order to the documents to be valid for the contracting parties	English	OIRSA
320.	26	Substantive	2.7 Name of authorized officer		English	ePhyto Steering Committee*
321.	26	Substantive	2.7 Name and signature of authorized officer	Security and authenticity purposes	English	Trinidad and Tobago
322.	26	Substantive	2.7 Name of authorized officer	why?	English	Australia
323.	26	Substantive	2.7 Name and signature of authorized officer	This would add authenticity to the document and is already mandated on these documents	English	Barbados
324.	26	Substantive	2.7 Name and electronic signature of authorized officer	To have the validity of the contracting parties	English	Mexico
325.	26	Technical	2.7 Name and signature of authorized officer	For assurance the signature need to be included and it can be done in a simple way by copy and past using the same signature at all times	English	Seychelles
326.	26	Technical	2.7 Name of authorized officer	There is no need to include this information in Appendix 1 of ISPM 12 as per discussion that took place in September 2012 at the ePhyto OEWG. It is recommended to remove Section 2.7 because there is no additional information or guidance required for this element in the electronic realm and the guidance approached defining functions of the NPPOs national system.	English	Canada
327.	27	Editorial	Le systèmedevrait automatiquement insérerdans le certificat le nom du		Français	Gabon,

			fonctionnaire qui délivre le certificat phytosanitaire.			Burkina Faso, Cameroon
328.	27	Editorial	The name of the officer issuing the electronic phytosanitary certificates should be automatically inserted on the certificate by the system.	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Thailand
329.	27	Editorial	The name of the officer issuing the electronic phytosanitary certificates should be automatically inserted on the certificate by the system.	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Malaysia
330.	27	Editorial	The name of the officer issuing the electronic phytosanitary certificates should be automatically inserted on the certificate by the system.	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	China
331.	27	Editorial	The name of the officer issuing the electronic phytosanitary certificates should be automatically inserted on the certificate by the system.	If retained, consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Australia
332.	27	Substantive	Le système devrait automatiquement insérer dans le certificat le nom du fonctionnaire autorisé de l'ONPV qui délivre le certificat phytosanitaire.	Pour éviter des dérives au niveau de la signature des certificats phytosanitaires.	Français	Gabon, Burkina Faso, Cameroon
333.	27	Substantive	The name and signature of the officer issuing the phytosanitary certificates should be automatically inserted on the certificate by the system.		English	Jamaica, Saint Vincent and The Grenadines, Saint Kitts And Nevis
334.	27	Substantive	The name and electronic signature of the officer issuing the phytosanitary certificates should be automatically inserted on the certificate by the system.	In order to the document to be valid for contracting parties	English	OIRSA
335.	27	Substantive	The name of the officer issuing the phytosanitary certificates should be automatically inserted on the certificate by the system.		English	ePhyto Steering Committee*
336.	27	Substantive	The name and signature of the officer issuing the phytosanitary certificates should be automatically inserted on the certificate by the system.	Security and authenticity purposes	English	Trinidad and Tobago
337.	27	Substantive	The name of the officer issuing the phytosanitary certificates should be automatically inserted on the certificate by the system. Add at the end of paragraph: when appropriate, the name list of authorized officer should be notified to importing country.	In order to check the authenticity of PC at the entry port of importing country.	English	China
338.	27	Substantive	The name of the officer issuing the phytosanitary certificates should be automatically inserted on the certificate by the system.	for electronic forms why is this necessary?	English	Australia
339.	27	Substantive	The name and signature of the officer issuing the phytosanitary certificates should be automatically inserted on the certificate by the system.		English	Barbados
340.	27	Substantive	The name and electronic signature of the officer issuing the phytosanitary certificates should be automatically inserted on the certificate by the system.	To have the validity of the contracting parties	English	Mexico
341.	27	Technical	The name of the officer issuing the phytosanitary certificates should be automatically inserted on the certificate by the system.	There is no need to include this information in Appendix 1 of ISPM 12 as per discussion that took place in September 2012 at the ePhyto OEWG. It is recommended to remove Section 2.7 because there is no additional information or guidance required for this	English	Canada

				element in the electronic realm and the guidance approached defining functions of the NPPOs national system.		
342.	28	Editorial	3. <u>Secure</u> Exchange <u>M</u> echanisms	To describe more specific (discussed at the ePhyto meeting in Paris)	English	Korea, Republic of
343.	28	Editorial	3. <u>Secure</u> Exchange mechanisms	emphasises must be secure	English	Australia
344.	28	Substantive	3. <u>Secure</u> Exchange <u>m</u> echanisms		English	ePhyto Steering Committee*
345.	28	Technical	3. <u>Secure</u> Exchange <u>m</u> echanisms	It is important to stress that exchange mechanism need to be secured. This comment also supports the discussions that took place in September 2012 at the ePhyto workshop.	English	Canada
346.	29	Substantive	Le certificat <u>phytosanitaire</u> devrait être chiffré, afin que soient garanties la sécurité et l'authenticité des données échangées par voie électronique. Les pays sont invités à faire usage du système de chiffrement recommandé par le CEFACT ONU (<i>Lien 16</i>), qui est de diffusion universelle et considéré comme suffisamment sûr.	Plus de précision et de clarté	Français	Gabon, Burkina Faso, Cameroon
347.	29	Substantive	To ensure that the electronic exchange of data is secure and authentic, the certificate data should be encrypted. Countries are encouraged to use the encryption system recommended by UN/CEFACT (<i>Link 16</i>), which is widely available and considered sufficiently secure.	unnecessary	English	Thailand
348.	29	Substantive	To ensure that the electronic exchange of <u>certificate</u> data <u>between NPPOs</u> is secure and authentic, the certificate data should be encrypted <u>during transmission</u> . Countries are encouraged to <u>should use a secure protocol with a minimum 128-bit encryption the encryption system recommended by UN/CEFACT (<i>Link 16</i>), which is widely available and considered sufficiently secure.</u>		English	ePhyto Steering Committee*
349.	29	Substantive	To ensure that the electronic exchange of <u>certificate</u> data <u>between NPPOs</u> is secure and authentic, the certificate data should be encrypted <u>during transmission</u> . Countries are encouraged to <u>use a secure protocol with a minimum 128-bit encryption the encryption system recommended by UN/CEFACT (<i>Link 16</i>), which is widely available and considered sufficiently secure.</u>	To describe more specific (discussed at the ePhyto meeting in Paris)	English	Korea, Republic of
350.	29	Substantive	To ensure that the electronic exchange of <u>certificate</u> data <u>between NPPOs</u> is secure and authentic, the certificate data should be encrypted <u>during transmission</u> . Countries should use a secure protocol with a minimum 128-bit encryption are encouraged to use the encryption system recommended by UN/CEFACT (<i>Link 16</i>), which is widely available and considered sufficiently secure.	the standard should not dictate which encryption system is used, as long as the encryption system is appropriate to protect the data	English	Australia
351.	29	Technical	To ensure that the electronic exchange of <u>certificate</u> data <u>between NPPOs</u> is secure and authentic, the certificate data should be encrypted <u>during transmission</u> . Countries should use a secure protocol with a minimum 128-bit encryption are encouraged to use the encryption system recommended by UN/CEFACT (<i>Link 16</i>), which is widely available and considered sufficiently secure.	This was adjusted based on the recommendations of Working Group 3 and discussions at the September 2012 e-Phyto meeting in Paris.	English	Canada
352.	29	Translation	To ensure that the electronic exchange of data is secure and authentic, the certificate data should be encrypted. Countries are encouraged to use the encryption system recommended by UN/CEFACT (<i>Link 16</i>), which is widely available and considered	For a better understanding of paragraph	English	Mexico

			sufficiently secure.			
			Los datos del certificado deben estar cifrados para garantizar la seguridad y autenticidad en su intercambio. Se recomienda a los países a utilizar el sistema de cifrado recomendado por CEFACT-ONU (Enlace 16), que está ampliamente disponible y se considera suficientemente seguro.			
353.	30	Editorial	The method of transmission over the Internet from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country should be through secured login with user name and password from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country . The NPPO of the exporting country should inform the exporter of the actual -certificate number covering the consignment concerned.	Improved clarity	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
354.	30	Editorial	The method of transmission over the Internet from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country should be through secured login with user name and password from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country . The NPPO of the exporting country should inform the exporter of the actual -certificate number covering the consignment concerned.	Improved clarity	English	Netherlands
355.	30	Substantive	The method of transmission over the Internet should be through secured login with user name and password from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should inform <u>make available to the exporter of</u> the actual certificate number covering the consignment concerned.	NPPO responsibility should facilitate the exporter with access to PC number, but it should not be an obligation as suggested by the use of the verb 'inform'.	English	Costa Rica
356.	30	Substantive	The method of transmission over the Internet should be through secured login with user name and password from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should inform <u>make available to</u> the exporter of the actual certificate number covering the consignment concerned.	NPPO responsibility should be facilitate the exporter the access to PC number, but it should not be an obligation as suggested by the use of the verb inform.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
357.	30	Substantive	The method of transmission over the Internet should be through secured login with user name and password from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should inform <u>make available to</u> the exporter of the actual certificate number covering the consignment concerned.	NPPO responsibility should be facilitate the exporter the access to PC number, but it should not be an obligation as suggested by the use of the verb inform.	English	Uruguay
358.	30	Substantive	The method of transmission over the Internet should be through secured login with user name and password from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should inform the exporter of the actual certificate number covering the consignment concerned. <u>Related information (e.g. name of commodity, quantity) may also be provided for verification.</u>	NPPO to make sure of the security of accessing/using the system. To avoid mix-up of consignments. To minimize the negative effect on trade when the system is suspended.	English	Malaysia

			<u>NPPOs are responsible for setting the system and exchanging data technically. In cases where exchange mechanisms are suspended due to maintenance or unexpected system failures, NPPOs should notify other related NPPOs as soon as possible.</u>			
359.	30	Substantive	The method of transmission over the Internet should be through secured login with user name and password from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should inform <u>make available</u> the exporter of the actual certificate number covering the consignment concerned. <u>to the exporter.</u>	NPPO responsibility should facilitate the exporter with access to PC number, but it should not be an obligation as suggested by the use of the verb 'inform'.	English	OIRSA
360.	30	Substantive	The method of transmission over the Internet should <u>be done using secure information technology standards (for e.g., SOAP, SMIME, Secure FTP, or others similar) agreed to by the NPPOs concerned.</u> be through secured login with user name and password from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should inform the exporter of the actual certificate number covering the consignment concerned. <u>The message may also be digitally assured, if required by the NPPO of the exporting or importing country.</u> <u>The status of the message exchange between NPPOs should follow the UN/CEFACT recommended standard messages as described in the UN/CEFACT standard on the SPS XML schema.</u>		English	ePhyto Steering Committee*
361.	30	Substantive	The method of transmission over the Internet should be through secured login with user name and password from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should inform the exporter of the actual certificate number covering the consignment concerned. <u>Related information (e.g. name of commodity, quantity) may also be provided for verification.</u> <u>NPPOs are responsible for setting the system and exchanging data technically. In cases where exchange mechanisms are suspended due to maintenance or unexpected system failures, NPPOs should notify other related NPPOs as soon as possible.</u>	NPPO to make sure of the security of accessing/using the system. To avoid mix-up of consignments. To minimize the negative effect on trade when the system is suspended.	English	China
362.	30	Substantive	The method of transmission over the Internet should <u>be done using secure information technology standards (for e.g., SOAP, SMIME, Secure FTP, or others similar) agreed to by the NPPOs concerned.</u> be through secured login with user name and password from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should inform the exporter of the actual certificate number covering the consignment concerned. <u>The message may also be digitally assured, if required by the NPPO of the exporting</u>	To provide various choices and a basic principal of exchange mechanism (discussed at the ePhyto meeting in Paris)	English	Korea, Republic of

			<p><u>or importing country.</u></p> <p><u>The status of the message exchange between NPPOs should follow the UN/CEFACT recommended standard messages as described in the UN/CEFACT standard on the SPS XML schema.</u></p>			
363.	30	Substantive	<p>The method of transmission over the Internet should be <u>done using secure information technology standards (for eg SOAP, SMIME, Secure FTP, or similar) agreed to by the NPPOs concerned.</u> through secured login with user name and password from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should inform the exporter of the actual certificate number covering the consignment concerned.</p> <p><u>The message may also be digitally assured, if required by either NPPO.</u></p> <p><u>The status of the message exchange between NPPOs should follow the UN/CEFACT recommended standard messages as described in the UN/CEFACT standard on the SPS XML schema.</u></p>	clearer and more precise	English	Australia
364.	30	Substantive	<p>The method of transmission over the Internet should be through secured login with user name and password from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should inform the exporter of the actual certificate number covering the consignment concerned.</p> <p><u>Related information (e.g. name of commodity, quantity) may also be provided for verification.</u></p> <p><u>NPPOs are responsible for setting and maintenance of the system and exchanging data technically. In cases where exchange mechanisms are suspended due to maintenance or unexpected system failures, NPPOs should notify other related NPPOs as soon as possible.</u></p>	1. To avoid mix-up of consignments. 2. NPPO to make sure of the security of accessing/using the system. To minimize the negative effect on trade when the system is suspended because there was such an accidents in the past in our bilateral system.	English	Japan
365.	30	Substantive	<p>The method of transmission over the Internet should be through secured login with user name and password from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should inform <u>make available to</u> the exporter of the actual certificate number covering the consignment concerned.</p>	NPPO responsibility should be facilitate the exporter the access to PC number, but it should not be an obligation as suggested by the use of the verb inform.	English	Argentina
366.	30	Substantive	<p>The method of transmission over the Internet should be through secured login with user name and password from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should inform <u>make available</u></p>	NPPO responsibility should facilitate the exporter with access to PC number, but it should not be an obligation as suggested by the use of the verb 'inform'.	English	Panama

			the exporter of the actual certificate number covering the consignment concerned. to the exporter.			
367.	30	Technical	<p>The method of transmission over the Internet should be done using secure information technology standards (for e.g., SOAP, SMIME, Secure FPT, or other similar) agreed to by the NPPOs concerned through secured login with user name and password from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should inform the exporter of the actual certificate number covering the consignment concerned.</p> <p>The message may also be digitally assured, if required by the NPPO of the exporting or importing country.</p> <p>The status of the message exchange between NPPOs should follow the UN/CEFACT recommended standard messages as described in the UN/CEFACT standard on the SPS XML schema.</p>	New text and changes introduced to support the decisions taken during the September 2012 ePhyto workshop.	English	Canada
368.	31	Editorial	4. <u>Use of electronic phytosanitary certificates for R</u> re-export	Better wording, clearer	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
369.	31	Editorial	4. <u>Use of electronic phytosanitary certificates for R</u> re-export	Better wording, clearer	English	Netherlands
370.	32	Editorial	<p>The phytosanitary certificate for re-export should have tThe original phytosanitary certificate for export should always be available as an attachment to the phytosanitary certificate for re-export. In the situation where paper and electronic certificates are both in use, the following requirements should be met provisions are needed to fulfil this requirement when a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued in the following situations.</p>	To clarify the text and avoid unnecessary repetitions	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
371.	32	Editorial	<p>The phytosanitary certificate for re-export should have tThe original phytosanitary certificate for export should always be available as an attachment to the phytosanitary certificate for re-export. In the situation where paper and electronic certificates are both in use, the following requirements should be met provisions are needed to fulfil this requirement when a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued in the following situations.</p>	To clarify the text and avoid unnecessary repetitions	English	Netherlands
372.	32	Editorial	The <u>electronic</u> phytosanitary certificate for re-export should have the original phytosanitary certificate for export as an attachment. In the situation where paper and electronic certificates are both in use, provisions are needed to fulfil this requirement when a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued in the following situations.	consistency	English	Australia
373.	32	Substantive	The phytosanitary certificate for re-export should have the original phytosanitary certificate for export <u>or its certified copy</u> as an attachment. In the situation where paper and electronic certificates are both in use, provisions are needed to fulfil this		English	Jamaica, Saint Vincent and

			requirement when a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued in the following situations.			The Grenadines, Saint Kitts And Nevis
374.	32	Substantive	The phytosanitary certificate for re-export should have the original phytosanitary certificate for export or its certified copy as an attachment. In the situation where paper and electronic certificates are both in use, provisions are needed to fulfil this requirement when a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued in the following situations.	In case of loss of original document	English	Trinidad and Tobago
375.	32	Substantive	The phytosanitary certificate for re-export should have the original phytosanitary certificate for export or its certified copy as an attachment. In the situation where paper and electronic certificates are both in use, provisions are needed to fulfil this requirement when a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued in the following situations.		English	Barbados
376.	32	Technical	The phytosanitary certificate for re-export should have the original phytosanitary certificate for export or its certified copy as an attachment. In the situation where paper and electronic certificates are both in use, provisions are needed to fulfil this requirement when a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued in the following situations.	To be consistent with the body of the standard.	English	Costa Rica
377.	32	Technical	The phytosanitary certificate for re-export should have the original phytosanitary certificate for export or its certified copy as an attachment. In the situation where paper and electronic certificates are both in use, provisions are needed to fulfil this requirement when a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued in the following situations.	To be consistent with the body of the standard.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
378.	32	Technical	The phytosanitary certificate for re-export should have the original phytosanitary certificate for export or its certified copy as an attachment. In the situation where paper and electronic certificates are both in use, provisions are needed to fulfil this requirement when a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued in the following situations.	To be consistent with the body of the standard.	English	Uruguay
379.	32	Technical	The phytosanitary certificate for re-export should have the original phytosanitary certificate for export or its certified copy as an attachment. In the situation where paper and electronic certificates are both in use, provisions are needed to fulfil this requirement when a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued in the following situations.	To be consistent with the body of the standard.	English	OIRSA
380.	32	Technical	The phytosanitary certificate for re-export should have the original phytosanitary certificate for export or its certified copy as an attachment. In the situation where paper and electronic certificates are both in use, provisions are needed to fulfil this requirement when a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued in the following situations.	To be consistent with the body of the standard.	English	Argentina
381.	32	Technical	The phytosanitary certificate for re-export should have the original phytosanitary certificate for export or its certified copy as an attachment. In the situation where paper and electronic certificates are both in use, provisions are needed to fulfil this requirement when a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued in the following situations.	To be consistent with the body of the standard.	English	Panama
382.	33	Editorial	4.1 Electronic certificates for re-export with the original certificate in a full electronic system form	Clarity	English	EPPO, Georgia,

						Russian Federation, European Union, Norway, Azerbaijan
383.	33	Editorial	4.1 <u>Electronic certificates for re-export with the original certificate in a full electronic system form</u>	Clarity	English	Netherlands
384.	34	Editorial	In the situation where both the phytosanitary certificate for export and <u>the phytosanitary certificate</u> for re-export are electronic certificates, the electronic phytosanitary certificate for export can be attached to the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	Clarity	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
385.	34	Editorial	In the situation where both the phytosanitary certificate for export and for re-export are electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates, the electronic phytosanitary certificate for export can be attached to the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Thailand
386.	34	Editorial	In the situation where both the phytosanitary certificate for export and for re-export are electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates, the electronic phytosanitary certificate for export can be attached to the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Malaysia
387.	34	Editorial	In the situation where both the phytosanitary certificate for export and for re-export are electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates, the electronic phytosanitary certificate for export can be attached to the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	China
388.	34	Editorial	In the situation where both the phytosanitary certificate for export and <u>the phytosanitary certificate</u> for re-export are electronic certificates, the electronic phytosanitary certificate for export can be attached to the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	Clarity	English	Netherlands
389.	34	Editorial	In the situation where both the phytosanitary certificate for export and for re-export are electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates, the electronic phytosanitary certificate for export can be attached to the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Australia
390.	34	Technical	In the situation where both the phytosanitary certificate for export and for re-export are electronic certificates, the electronic phytosanitary certificate for export can <u>should</u> be attached <u>electronically</u> to the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	1. In this situation the electronic certification system could/should automatically attach the export certificate to the the re-export certificate. 2. Delete 'for export' for consistency with IPPC text. 3. Use of 'should' indicates it is mandatory.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
391.	34	Technical	In the situation where both the phytosanitary certificate for export and for re-export are electronic certificates, the electronic phytosanitary certificate for export can <u>should</u> be attached <u>electronically</u> to the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	1. In this situation the electronic certification system could/should automatically attach the export certificate to the the re-export certificate. 2. Delete 'for export' for consistency with IPPC text. 3. Use of 'should' indicates it is mandatory.	English	Netherlands
392.	34	Translation	In the situation where both the phytosanitary certificate for export and for re-export	For better understanding	English	OIRSA

			are electronic certificates, the electronic phytosanitary certificate for export can be attached to the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export. En el caso que ambos certificados fitosanitarios de exportación y reexportación, sean certificados electrónicos, se podrá adjuntar el certificado expedido para la exportación al certificado fitosanitario electrónico para la reexportación.			
393.	35	Editorial	4.2 Electronic phytosanitary certificate for Re-export with electronic the original phytosanitary certificate while export with in paper form certificate	Better wording	English	EPPO
394.	35	Editorial	4.2 Electronic phytosanitary certificate for Re-export with electronic the original phytosanitary certificate while export with in paper form certificate	Better wording	English	Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
395.	35	Editorial	4.2 Re-export with electronic certificate while export ing with paper certificate		English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
396.	35	Editorial	4.2 Re-export with electronic certificate while export ing with paper certificate		English	Trinidad and Tobago
397.	35	Editorial	4.2 Electronic phytosanitary certificate for Re-export with electronic the original phytosanitary certificate while export with in paper form certificate	Better wording	English	Netherlands
398.	35	Editorial	4.2 Re-export with electronic certificate while export ing with paper certificate		English	Barbados
399.	36	Editorial	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is a paper certificate and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is an electronic certificate, a scan of the original phytosanitary certificate for export (preferably in PDF format) can be incorporated into the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	Unnecessary word.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
400.	36	Editorial	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is a paper certificate and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is an electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificate, a scan of the original phytosanitary certificate for export (preferably in PDF format) can be incorporated into the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Thailand
401.	36	Editorial	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is a paper certificate and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is an electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificate, a scan of the original phytosanitary certificate for export (preferably in PDF format) can be incorporated into the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Malaysia
402.	36	Editorial	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is a paper certificate and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is an electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificate, a scan of the original phytosanitary certificate for export (preferably in PDF format) can be incorporated into the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	China
403.	36	Editorial	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is a paper certificate	Unnecessary word.	English	Netherlands

			and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is an electronic certificate, a scan of the original phytosanitary certificate for export (preferably in PDF format) can be incorporated into the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.			
404.	36	Editorial	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is a paper certificate and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is an electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificate, a scan of the original phytosanitary certificate for export (preferably in PDF format) can be incorporated into the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Australia
405.	36	Editorial	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is a paper certificate and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is an electronic certificate, a scan of the original phytosanitary certificate for export (preferably in PDF format) can be incorporated into the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export. <u>En los casos en que para la exportación se haya expedido un certificado fitosanitario en papel, es posible incorporar al certificado electrónico expedido para la reexportación, una copia certificada de dicho certificado fitosanitario original</u>	For a better wording in Spanish. Also, because ISPM 12 refer that the copy is not a normal copy, should be a certified copy. A certified copy is a copy of the original of the phytosanitary certificate that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by the NPPO indicating it is a true representative copy of the original phytosanitary certificate. Such copies are used primarily for re-export purposes	English	Mexico
406.	36	Editorial	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is a paper certificate and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is an electronic certificate, a scan of the original phytosanitary certificate for export (preferably in PDF format <u>or other non-editable formats</u>) can be incorporated into the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	maintain authenticity of certificates, make clear	English	Lesotho*
407.	36	Substantive	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is a paper certificate and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is an electronic certificate, a scan <u>made for NPPO of reexporting country</u> of the original phytosanitary certificate for export (preferably in PDF format) can be incorporated into the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	As a clarification that only the NPPO can perform scanning such documents.	English	OIRSA
408.	36	Substantive	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is a paper certificate and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is an electronic certificate, a <u>scan of certified copy of</u> the original phytosanitary certificate for export (preferably in PDF format) can be incorporated into the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	As ISPM 12 refer in point 2.1: A certified copy is a copy of the original of the phytosanitary certificate that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by the NPPO indicating it is a true representative copy of the original phytosanitary certificate. Such copies are used primarily for re-export purposes. To delete PDF Format as in the future would exist another format.	English	Mexico
409.	36	Technical	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is a paper certificate and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is an electronic certificate, a scan of the original phytosanitary certificate for export (preferably in PDF format) can <u>should</u> be incorporated into the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	For consistency with the IPPC text and use of should to indicate the obligation.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
410.	37	Editorial	4.3 Paper phytosanitary certificate for Rre-export with paperthe original phytosanitary certificate while export-within electronic formcertificate	Improved wording and clarity	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel,

						Norway, Azerbaijan
411.	37	Editorial	4.3 Re-export with paper certificate while export; <u>ing</u> with electronic certificate		English	Jamaica
412.	37	Editorial	4.3 Re-export with paper certificate while export with electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificate	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Malaysia
413.	37	Editorial	4.3 Re-export with paper certificate while export; <u>ing</u> with electronic certificate		English	Saint Kitts And Nevis
414.	37	Editorial	4.3 Re-export with paper certificate while export; <u>ing</u> with electronic certificate		English	Trinidad and Tobago
415.	37	Editorial	4.3 Re-export with paper certificate while export with electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificate	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	China
416.	37	Editorial	4.3 <u>Paper phytosanitary certificate for R</u> re-export with <u>paperthe original phytosanitary</u> certificate while <u>export-within</u> electronic <u>formcertificate</u>	Improved wording and clarity	English	Netherlands
417.	37	Editorial	4.3 Re-export with paper certificate while export with electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificate	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Australia
418.	37	Editorial	4.3 Re-export with paper certificate while export; <u>ing</u> with electronic certificate		English	Barbados
419.	38	Editorial	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is an electronic document and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is a paper document, the <u>electronic</u> phytosanitary certificate for export can be printed in a certificate format and validated by the NPPO of the country of re-export by stamping, dating and <u>countersigning</u> . The printed version of the electronic phytosanitary certificate of export becomes a certified copy and can then, in paper form, be attached to the paper phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	Clarity	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
420.	38	Editorial	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is an electronic <u>document certificate</u> and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is a paper <u>documentcertificate</u> , the phytosanitary certificate for export can be printed in a certificate format and validated by the NPPO of the country of re-export by stamping, dating and countersigning. The printed version of the electronic phytosanitary certificate of export becomes a certified copy and can then, in paper form, be attached to the paper phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	Consistency with para 37.	English	Thailand
421.	38	Editorial	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is an electronic <u>document certificate</u> and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is a paper <u>documentcertificate</u> , the phytosanitary certificate for export can be printed in a certificate format and validated by the NPPO of the country of re-export by stamping, dating and countersigning. The printed version of the electronic phytosanitary certificate of export becomes a certified copy and can then, in paper form, be attached to the paper phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	Consistency with para 37.	English	Malaysia
422.	38	Editorial	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is an electronic <u>document certificate</u> and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is a paper <u>documentcertificate</u> , the phytosanitary certificate for export can be printed in a certificate format and validated by the NPPO of the country of re-export by stamping, dating and countersigning. The printed version of the electronic phytosanitary	Consistency with para 37.	English	China

			certificate of export becomes a certified copy and can then, in paper form, be attached to the paper phytosanitary certificate for re-export.			
423.	38	Editorial	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is an electronic document and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is a paper document, the <u>electronic</u> phytosanitary certificate for export can be printed in a certificate format and validated by the NPPO of the country of re-export by stamping, dating and <u>countersigning</u> . The printed version of the electronic phytosanitary certificate of export becomes a certified copy and can then, in paper form, be attached to the paper phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	Clarity	English	Netherlands
424.	38	Editorial	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is an electronic document and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is a paper document, the phytosanitary certificate for export can be printed <u>in a certificate format</u> and validated by the NPPO of the country of re-export by stamping, dating and countersigning. The printed version of the electronic phytosanitary certificate of export becomes a certified copy and can then, in paper form, be attached to the paper phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	Provides clarity to the text and is supported by the decision taken at the September 2012 ePhyto workshop.	English	Canada
425.	38	Editorial	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is an electronic document and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is a paper document, the phytosanitary certificate for export can be printed <u>in a certificate format</u> and validated by the NPPO of the country of re-export by stamping, dating and countersigning. The printed version of the electronic phytosanitary certificate of export becomes a certified copy and can then, in paper form, be attached to the paper phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	unnecessary	English	Australia
426.	38	Substantive	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate for export is an electronic document and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is a paper document, the phytosanitary certificate for export can be printed <u>in a certificate format</u> and validated by the NPPO of the country of re-export by stamping, dating and countersigning. The printed version of the electronic phytosanitary certificate of export becomes a certified copy and can then, in paper form, be attached to the paper phytosanitary certificate for re-export.		English	ePhyto Steering Committee*
427.	38	Technical	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate <u>for export</u> is an electronic document and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is a paper document, the phytosanitary certificate <u>for export can should</u> be printed in a certificate format and validated by the NPPO of the country of re-export by stamping, dating and countersigning. The printed version of the electronic phytosanitary certificate <u>of export</u> becomes a certified copy and <u>can should</u> then, in paper form, be attached to the paper phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	For consistency with the IPPC text and use of 'should' to highlight obligation.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
428.	38	Technical	In cases where the original phytosanitary certificate <u>for export</u> is an electronic document and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is a paper document, the phytosanitary certificate <u>for export can should</u> be printed in a certificate format and validated by the NPPO of the country of re-export by stamping, dating and countersigning. The printed version of the electronic phytosanitary certificate <u>of export</u> becomes a certified copy and <u>can should</u> then, in paper form, be attached to the paper phytosanitary certificate for re-export.	For consistency with the IPPC text and use of 'should' to highlight obligation.	English	Netherlands
429.	39	Editorial	5. Replacement of <u>electronic</u> phytosanitary certificates	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Thailand

430.	39	Editorial	5. Replacement of <u>electronic</u> phytosanitary certificates	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Malaysia
431.	39	Editorial	5. Replacement of <u>electronic</u> phytosanitary certificates	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	China
432.	39	Editorial	5. Replacement of <u>electronic</u> phytosanitary certificates	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Australia
433.	39	Substantive	5. The management of issued electronic phytosanitary certificates by NPPOs Replacement of phytosanitary certificates <u>5.1. Lost certificates</u> <u>In cases where issued electronic phytosanitary certificates were not retrieved by the NPPO of the importing country, the NPPO of the exporting country should resend the original certificate.</u>		English	ePhyto Steering Committee*
434.	39	Substantive	5. Replacement of phytosanitary certificates The management of issued electronic phytosanitary certificates by NPPOs	To manage issued electronic phytosanitary certificates (discussed at the ePhyto meeting in Paris)	English	Korea, Republic of
435.	39	Substantive	5. Replacement of phytosanitary certificates <u>Management by NPPOs of issued electronic phytosanitary certificates</u>	insert a new section that covers all the issues relating to issued electronic phyto certificates	English	Australia
436.	39	Technical	5. The management of issued electronic phytosanitary certificates by NPPOs Replacement of phytosanitary certificates <u>5.1 Lost certificates</u> <u>In cases where issued electronic phytosanitary certificates were not retrieved by the NPPO of the importing country, the NPPO of the exporting country should resend the original certificate.</u>	Suggested addition provides guidance similar to that included in ISPM 12 for the paper version of phytosanitary certificates. It is supported by the decisions made at the September 2012 ePhyto workshop.	English	Canada
437.	40	Editorial	Dans le cas où il est nécessaire de remplacer un certificat phytosanitaire, le code <i>Remplacement de certificat phytosanitaire CIPV</i> devrait être utilisé (<i>Lien 17</i>).	chercher code de remplacement CIPV pour une meilleure compréhension	Français	Gabon, Burkina Faso, Cameroon
438.	40	Editorial	In cases where <u>electronic</u> phytosanitary certificates need to be replaced, the IPPC replacement of phytosanitary certificates code should be used (<i>Link 17</i>).	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Thailand
439.	40	Editorial	In cases where <u>electronic</u> phytosanitary certificates need to be replaced, the IPPC replacement of phytosanitary certificates code should be used (<i>Link 17</i>).	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Malaysia
440.	40	Editorial	In cases where <u>electronic</u> phytosanitary certificates need to be replaced, the IPPC replacement of phytosanitary certificates code should be used (<i>Link 17</i>).	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	China
441.	40	Editorial	In cases where <u>electronic</u> phytosanitary certificates need to be replaced, the IPPC replacement of phytosanitary certificates code should be used (<i>Link 17</i>).	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Australia
442.	40	Substantive	In cases where phytosanitary certificates need to be replaced, the IPPC replacement	Link 17 is not available on the www.ippc.int - ePhyto	English	Seychelles

		e	of phytosanitary certificates code should be used (Link 17).	and it need to be included for clarity and understanding as the rest		
443.	40	Substantive	In cases where phytosanitary certificates need to be replaced, the IPPC replacement of phytosanitary certificates code should be used (Link 17). Link 17 needs to be updated		English	PPPO
444.	40	Substantive	In cases where phytosanitary certificates need to be replaced, the IPPC replacement of phytosanitary certificates code should be used (Link 17). 5.2. Alterations to phytosanitary certificates Where an alteration is required after the issuance - an electronic replacement of the original phytosanitary certificate should be issued - the original phytosanitary certificate should be revoked when possible Once an electronic phytosanitary certificate is issued it is immediately available to the NPPO of the importing country. 5.3 Cancelled shipments If the exporter decides not to ship after the issuance of an electronic certificate, the NPPO of the exporting country should revoke 5.4 Certified copy of an electronic certificate A certified copy of an electronic phytosanitary certificate is a print out of the certification data that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by an NPPO attesting the authenticity of the certification data. This print out can either be the XML data in XML format or the XML data printed out in a format that looks more or less like a paper certificate by using a template. These options may only be used for communication between NPPOs if the NPPOs concerned have agreed to them bilaterally.	"Revoked" - This was checked with UNCEFACT communication terminology	English	ePhyto Steering Committee*
445.	40	Substantive	In cases where phytosanitary certificates need to be replaced, the IPPC replacement of phytosanitary certificates code should be used (Link 17). 5.1. Lost certificates In cases where issued electronic phytosanitary certificates were not retrieved by the NPPO of the importing country, the NPPO of the exporting country should resend the	To manage issued electronic phytosanitary certificates (discussed at the ePhyto meeting in Paris)	English	Korea, Republic of

			<p><u>original certificate.</u></p> <p><u>5.2. Alterations to phytosanitary certificates</u></p> <p><u>Where an alteration is required after the issuance,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>- an electronic replacement of the original phytosanitary certificate should be issued</u> <u>- the original phytosanitary certificate should be revoked when possible</u> <p><u>Once an electronic phytosanitary certificate is issued it is immediately available to the NPPO of the importing country.</u></p> <p><u>5.3 Cancelled shipments</u></p> <p><u>If the exporter decides not to ship after the issuance of an electronic certificate, the NPPO of the exporting country should revoke</u></p> <p><u>5.4 Certified copy of an electronic certificate</u></p> <p><u>A certified copy of an electronic phytosanitary certificate is a print out of the certification data that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by an NPPO attesting the authenticity of the certification data. This print out can either be the XML data in XML format or the XML data printed out in a format that looks more or less like a paper certificate by using a template. These options may only be used for communication between NPPOs if the NPPOs concerned have agreed to them bilaterally.</u></p>			
446.	40	Substantive	<p>In cases where phytosanitary certificates need to be replaced, the IPPC replacement of phytosanitary certificates code should be used (Link 17).</p> <p><u>5.1 Lost certificates</u></p> <p><u>In cases where issued electronic phytosanitary certificates were not retrieved by the NPPO of the importing country, the NPPO of the exporting country should resend the original certificates.</u></p> <p><u>5.2 Alternations to phytosanitary certificates</u></p> <p><u>Where an alteration is required after the issuances:</u></p>	Extra section required to deal with the issues relating to issued electronic phyto certificates. 'revoke' is UNCEFACT communication technology terminology	English	Australia

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an electronic replacement of the original electronic phytosanitary certificate should be used the original electronic phytosanitary should be revoked when possible <p>Once an electronic phytosanitary certificate is issued it is readily available for download by the NPPO of the importing country.</p> <p><u>5.3 Cancelled shipments</u></p> <p>If the exporter decides not to ship after the issuance of an electronic phytosanitary certificate, the NPPO of the exporting country should revoke the certificate.</p> <p><u>5.4 Certified copy of an electronic certificate</u></p> <p>A certified copy of an electronic phytosanitary certificate is a print-out of the certification data that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by an NPPO attesting the authenticity of the certification data. This print-out can either be the XML data in XML format or the XML data print-out in a format that looks similar to a paper certificate by using a template. These options may only be used for communication between the NPPOs if the NPPOs concerned have agreed to them bilaterally.</p>			
447.	40	Technical	In cases where phytosanitary certificates need to be replaced, the IPPC replacement of phytosanitary certificates code should be used (Link 17).	We need more explanation on how the replacement of phytosanitary certificates will work in practice.	English	NEPPO, Morocco
448.	40	Technical	In cases where phytosanitary certificates need to be replaced <u>in accordance to ISPM No.12</u> , the IPPC replacement of phytosanitary certificates code should be used (Link 17).	Reference is being made to ISPM No.12 for consistency and implementation	English	Seychelles
449.	40	Technical	<p>In cases where phytosanitary certificates need to be replaced, the IPPC replacement of phytosanitary certificates code should be used (Link 17).</p> <p><u>5.2 Alterations to phytosanitary certificates</u></p> <p><u>Where an alteration is required after the issuance,</u></p> <p>- <u>an electronic replacement of the original phytosanitary certificate should be issued</u></p> <p>- <u>the original phytosanitary certificate should be revoked when possible</u></p>	Consistent with the decisions made during the September 2012 ePhyto OEWG. Suggested text is added to clearly distinguish that the management of certificates in the electronic realm is very different than that of paper.	English	Canada

			<p><u>Once an electronic phytosanitary certificate is issued it is immediately available to the NPPO of the importing country.</u></p> <p><u>5.3 Cancelled shipments</u></p> <p><u>If the exporter decides not to ship after the issuance of an electronic certificate, the NPPO of the exporting should revoke the certificate</u></p> <p><u>5.4 Certified copy of an electronic certificate</u></p> <p><u>A certified copy of an electronic phytosanitary certificate is a print out of the certification data that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by an NPPO attesting the authenticity of the certification data. This print out can either be the XML data in XML format or the XML data printed out in a format that looks more or less like a paper certificate by using a template. These options may only be used for communication between NPPOs if the NPPOs concerned have agreed to them bilaterally.</u></p>			
450.	40	Technical	In cases where phytosanitary certificates need to be replaced, the IPPC replacement of phytosanitary certificates code should be used (<i>Link 17</i>).	there is no link 17 on the website when checked on 10 August	English	Australia
451.	41	Editorial	6. Details for filling out electronic certificates	Is incorporated in paragraph 44 because there is only one special situation.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
452.	41	Editorial	6. Details for filling out electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates	For consistency	English	Seychelles
453.	41	Editorial	6. Details for filling out electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Malaysia
454.	41	Editorial	6. Details for filling out electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates	For consistency	English	Mozambique
455.	41	Editorial	6. Details for filling out electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates		English	Malawi
456.	41	Editorial	6. Details for filling out electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	China

457.	41	Editorial	6. Details for filling out electronic certificates	Is incorporated in paragraph 44 because there is only one special situation.	English	Netherlands
458.	41	Editorial	6. Details for filling out electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates	Consistency of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates	English	Australia
459.	41	Editorial	6. Details for filling out electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates	consistency	English	Lesotho*
460.	41	Substantive	6. Details for filling out electronic certificates	The statement is redundant.	English	Thailand
461.	41	Substantive	6. Details for filling out electronic certificates	See explanation in paragraph 42	English	Costa Rica
462.	41	Substantive	6. Details for filling out electronic certificates	See explanation in paragraph 42	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
463.	41	Substantive	6. Details for filling out electronic certificates	See explanation in paragraph 42	English	Uruguay
464.	41	Substantive	6. Details for filling out electronic certificates	See explanation in paragraph 42	English	OIRSA
465.	41	Substantive	6. Details for filling out electronic certificates	See explanation in paragraph 42	English	Argentina
466.	41	Substantive	6. Details for filling out electronic certificates	See explanation in paragraph 42	English	Panama
467.	41	Translation	6. Details for filling out electronic certificates <u>Detalles particulares para llenar certificados electrónicos</u>	Better wording in spanish	English	Mexico
468.	42	Editorial	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.		English	Sierra Leone
469.	42	Editorial	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some-one details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates <u>as follows</u> .	There is only one detail that differs (see also proposals for para 43 and 44)	English	NEPPO, Morocco
470.	42	Editorial	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.	Is incorporated in paragraph 44 because there is only one special situation.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
471.	42	Editorial	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.	For consistency	English	Seychelles
472.	42	Editorial	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates	consistency	English	Mozambique

			are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.			
473.	42	Editorial	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.	consistency	English	Malawi
474.	42	Editorial	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.	Is incorporated in paragraph 44 because there is only one special situation.	English	Netherlands
475.	42	Editorial	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that As electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic these certificates differ from those for filling out paper <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates.	Deletion: unnecessary and poor English Insertions: consistency	English	Australia
476.	42	Editorial	Owing to the nature of electronic <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.	consistency	English	Lesotho*
477.	42	Substantive	Compte tenu de la nature des certificats électroniques et du fait qu'ils sont échangés directement entre organisations nationales de la protection des végétaux, certains éléments peuvent être différents dans les certificats électroniques et les certificats papier.	préciser les éléments qui peuvent être différents	Français	Gabon, Burkina Faso, Cameroon
478.	42	Substantive	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates. <u>It is important that the fields provided under a paper certificate and those in e-certificate be standardized to conform with the IPPC model certificate.</u>	A standardized format is desirable to enable NPPOs use the same platform for both electronic and paper certificates	English	Kenya
479.	42	Substantive	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.	The message is unclear and confusing. The statement is redundant. The differences between e-certificates and paper certificates are found throughout the document.	English	Thailand
480.	42	Substantive	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.	According to comments suggested in paragraph 44, this paragraph should be deleted. In addition there are not other details explained in section 6.	English	Costa Rica
481.	42	Substantive	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.	According to comments suggested in paragraph 44, this paragraph should be deleted. In addition there are not other details explained in section 6.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
482.	42	Substantive	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.	According to comments suggested in paragraph 44, this paragraph should be deleted. In addition there are not other details explained in section 6.	English	Uruguay
483.	42	Substantive	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.	The message is unclear and confusing. The statement is redundant. The differences between e-certificates and paper certificates are found throughout the document.	English	Malaysia
484.	42	Substantive	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.	According to comments suggested in paragraph 44, this paragraph should be deleted. In addition there are not other details explained in section 6.	English	OIRSA
485.	42	Substantive	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that <u>electronic</u>		English	PPPO

		e	certificates <u>these</u> are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling them out electronic certificates <u>may</u> differ from those for filling out <u>of</u> paper phytosanitary <u>b</u> certificates.			
486.	42	Substantive	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.	The message is unclear and confusing. The statement is redundant. The differences between e-certificates and paper certificates are found throughout the document.	English	China
487.	42	Substantive	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.	The message is unclear and confusing. The statement is redundant. The differences between e-certificates and paper certificates are found throughout the document.	English	Japan
488.	42	Substantive	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates <u>es</u> .		English	Mexico
489.	42	Substantive	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.	According to comments suggested in paragraph 44, this paragraph should be deleted. In addition there are not other details explained in section 6.	English	Argentina
490.	42	Substantive	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates.	According to comments suggested in paragraph 44, this paragraph should be deleted. In addition there are not other details explained in section 6.	English	Panama
491.	42	Translation	Owing to the nature of electronic certificates and to the fact that electronic certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, some details for filling out electronic certificates differ from those for filling out paper certificates. <u>Debido a la naturaleza de los certificados electrónicos, algunos detalles para su llenado difieren de los empleados para el llenado de certificados en papel.</u>	For a better understanding of the paragraph	English	Mexico
492.	43	Editorial	Declared name and address of consignee	Simplification, combine para 44 with para 42	English	NEPPO, Morocco
493.	43	Editorial	<u>6. Declared name and address of consignee</u>	Renumbered, if [41] and [42] are deleted.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
494.	43	Editorial	<u>6. Declared name and address of consignee</u>		English	Thailand
495.	43	Editorial	<u>6. Declared name and address of consignee</u>	Renumbered, if [41] and [42] are deleted.	English	Netherlands

496.	43	Substantive	<i>Declared name and address of consignee</i>	See explanation in paragraph 44	English	Costa Rica
497.	43	Substantive	<i>Declared name and address of consignee</i>	See explanation in paragraph 44	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
498.	43	Substantive	<i>Declared name and address of consignee</i>	See explanation in paragraph 44	English	Uruguay
499.	43	Substantive	<i>Declared name and address of consignee</i>	See explanation in paragraph 44	English	OIRSA
500.	43	Substantive	<i>Declared name and address of consignee</i>	The term “To order” can be used practically in the same manner as the paper certificate.	English	Japan
501.	43	Substantive	<i>Declared name and address of consignee</i>	See explanation in paragraph 44	English	Argentina
502.	43	Substantive	<i>Declared name and address of consignee</i>	See explanation in paragraph 44	English	Panama
503.	44	Editorial	In the case of paper certificates, for “Declared name and address of consignee” the term “To order” may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term (“Declared name and address of consignee” in section 5 of this standard under “I Description of Consignment”). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of “To order”, the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.	Simplification, combine with para 42	English	NEPPO, Morocco
504.	44	Editorial	In the case of paper certificates, the term “To order” may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term (“Declared name and address of consignee” in section 5 of this standard under “I Description of Consignment”). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of “To order”, the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.	Missing full stop	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, European Union, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
505.	44	Editorial	In the case of paper certificates, the term “To order” may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term (“Declared name and address of consignee” in section 5 of this standard under “I Description of Consignment”). In the case of electronic phytosanitary certificates, instead of “To order”, the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.	Consistency in the use of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificate	English	Thailand
506.	44	Editorial	In the case of paper certificates, the term “To order” may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term (“Declared name and address of consignee” in section 5 of this standard under “I Description of Consignment”). In the case of electronic phytosanitary certificates, instead of “To order”, the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its	Consistency in the use of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificate	English	Malaysia

			representative) if necessary.			
507.	44	Editorial	In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic phytosanitary certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.	Consistency in the use of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificate	English	China
508.	44	Editorial	In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.	Missing full stop	English	Netherlands
509.	44	Editorial	In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic phytosanitary certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.	Consistency in the use of the term Electronic Phytosanitary Certificate	English	Australia
510.	44	Substantive	In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.	This paragraph is not in accordance with requirements in ISPM 12:2011. The IPPC ePhyto Steering Committee explained that "within the ePhyto environment, the NPPO of the importing country is receiving phytosanitary certification data only for the consignment. All other associated export documentation normally involved in the hard copy certificate, which enabled the identification of the "consignee or their contact person for the consignment", will not be available to the NPPO of the importing country. Therefore, when using electronic certificates, more details are needed". However, the use of the term "To order" should be allowed in the e-phyto, if permitted by the importing country as provided in ISPM 12. At present the term "To Order" is used in trade with hard copy certificates and the identification of the "consignee or their contact person for the consignment", is also not available in the PC to the NPPO of the importing country. The importer uses the export documentation to prove that he is the owner of the consignment under the PC issued "To Order"	English	Costa Rica
511.	44	Substantive	In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular	This paragraph is not in accordance with requirements	English	COSAVE,

		e	instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.	in ISPM 12:2011. The IPPC ePhyto Steering Committee explained that "within the ePhyto environment, the NPPO of the importing country is receiving phytosanitary certification data only for the consignment. All other associated export documentation normally involved in the hard copy certificate, which enabled the identification of the "consignee or their contact person for the consignment", will not be available to the NPPO of the importing country. Therefore, when using electronic certificates, more details are needed". However, the use of the term "To order" should be allowed in the e-phyto, if permitted by the importing country as provided in ISPM 12. At present the term "To Order" is used in trade with hard copy certificates and the identification of the "consignee or their contact person for the consignment", is also not available in the PC to the NPPO of the importing country. The importer uses the export documentation to prove that he is the owner of the consignment under the PC issued "To Order"		Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
512.	44	Substantive	In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.	This paragraph is not in accordance with requirements in ISPM 12:2011. The IPPC ePhyto Steering Committee explained that "within the ePhyto environment, the NPPO of the importing country is receiving phytosanitary certification data only for the consignment. All other associated export documentation normally involved in the hard copy certificate, which enabled the identification of the "consignee or their contact person for the consignment", will not be available to the NPPO of the importing country. Therefore, when using electronic certificates, more details are needed". However, the use of the term "To order" should be allowed in the e-phyto, if permitted by the importing country as provided in ISPM 12. At present the term "To Order" is used in trade with hard copy certificates and the identification of the "consignee or their contact person for the consignment", is also not available in the PC to the NPPO of the importing country. The importer uses the export documentation to prove that he is the owner of the consignment under the PC issued "To Order"	English	Uruguay
513.	44	Substantive	In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables	This paragraph is not in accordance with requirements in ISPM 12:2011. The IPPC ePhyto Steering Committee explained that "within the ePhyto environment, the NPPO of the importing country is receiving phytosanitary certification data only for the consignment. All other associated export	English	OIRSA

			the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.	documentation normally involved in the hard copy certificate, which enabled the identification of the "consignee or their contact person for the consignment", will not be available to the NPPO of the importing country. Therefore, when using electronic certificates, more details are needed". However, the use of the term "To order" should be allowed in the e-phyto, if permitted by the importing country as provided in ISPM 12. At present the term "To Order" is used in trade with hard copy certificates and the identification of the "consignee or their contact person for the consignment", is also not available in the PC to the NPPO of the importing country. The importer uses the export documentation to prove that he is the owner of the consignment under the PC issued "To Order"		
514.	44	Substantive	<p>In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.</p> <p><u>Standard Reworded to -</u> <u>"With electronic phytosanitary certificates, the consignment information may arrive in the importing country well before the arrival of the consignment and allow the pre-entry of the consignment certification data and the making of arrangements regarding inspection and clearance. In this case exporters are encouraged to supply the name and address of a contact person (in sufficient detail) responsible for the consignment on arrival in the importing country instead of using the "To Order" option so the advantages of timely exchange of electronic certification data procedures are fully utilised.</u></p>		English	PPPO
515.	44	Substantive	<p>In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment may be preferable should be inserted in sufficient detail. This to enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.</p>		English	ePhyto Steering Committee*
516.	44	Substantive	<p>In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment may be preferable should be inserted in sufficient detail. This to enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee.</p>	This is not an obligation but something strongly encouraged. (discussed at the ePhyto meeting in Paris)	English	Korea, Republic of

			(or its representative) if necessary.			
517.	44	Substantive	In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment <u>may be preferable to enable</u> should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.	to take account of the speed of transmission providing details of a contact instead of 'to order' may be preferable, not mandatory as implied by should	English	Australia
518.	44	Substantive	In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.	The term "To order" can be used practically in the same manner as the paper certificate.	English	Japan
519.	44	Substantive	In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.	This paragraph is not in accordance with requirements in ISPM 12:2011. The IPPC ePhyto Steering Committee explained that "within the ePhyto environment, the NPPO of the importing country is receiving phytosanitary certification data only for the consignment. All other associated export documentation normally involved in the hard copy certificate, which enabled the identification of the "consignee or their contact person for the consignment", will not be available to the NPPO of the importing country. Therefore, when using electronic certificates, more details are needed". However, the use of the term "To order" should be allowed in the e-phyto, if permitted by the importing country as provided in ISPM 12. At present the term "To Order" is used in trade with hard copy certificates and the identification of the "consignee or their contact person for the consignment", is also not available in the PC to the NPPO of the importing country. The importer uses the export documentation to prove that he is the owner of the consignment under the PC issued "To Order"	English	Argentina
520.	44	Substantive	In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.	Request clarity on why paper and electronic certification are treated differently in contrast to ISPM 12. This appears to contradict paragraph 4 and 38 of this document	English	South Africa
521.	44	Substantive	In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular	This paragraph is not in accordance with requirements	English	Panama

		e	instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.	in ISPM 12:2011. The IPPC ePhyto Steering Committee explained that "within the ePhyto environment, the NPPO of the importing country is receiving phytosanitary certification data only for the consignment. All other associated export documentation normally involved in the hard copy certificate, which enabled the identification of the "consignee or their contact person for the consignment", will not be available to the NPPO of the importing country. Therefore, when using electronic certificates, more details are needed". However, the use of the term "To order" should be allowed in the e-phyto, if permitted by the importing country as provided in ISPM 12. At present the term "To Order" is used in trade with hard copy certificates and the identification of the "consignee or their contact person for the consignment", is also not available in the PC to the NPPO of the importing country. The importer uses the export documentation to prove that he is the owner of the consignment under the PC issued "To Order"		
522.	44	Technical	In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). <u>Owing to the fact that electronic phytosanitary certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, in the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for importing the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail next to "To order". This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.</u>	1. To simplify the text by linking the reason for this deviation with the description of the deviation. 2. To simplify the text by linking the reason for this deviation with the description of the deviation. 3. incorporating paragraph 42	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Norway, Azerbaijan
523.	44	Technical	In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail. This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary. <u>With electronic phytosanitary certificates, the consignment information may arrive in the importing country well before the arrival of the consignment and allow pre-entry clearance of the consignment certification data and the making of arrangement regarding inspection and clearance. In this case exporters are encouraged to supply the name and address of a contact person (in sufficient detail) responsible for the consignment on arrival in the importing country instead of using "To order" option so the advantages of timely exchange of electronic phytosanitary certification data procedures are fully utilised.</u>	This explains the use of the to order constraint and uses a softer means of expression.	English	New Zealand
524.	44	Technical	In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5	1. To simplify the text by linking the reason for this deviation with the description of the deviation. 2. incorporating paragraph 42	English	European Union, Netherlands

			of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). <u>Owing to the fact that electronic phytosanitary certificates are exchanged directly between NPPOs, in the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for importing the consignment should be inserted in sufficient detail next to "To order". This enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) if necessary.</u>			
525.	44	Technical	In the case of paper certificates, the term "To order" may be used in particular instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of this term ("Declared name and address of consignee" in section 5 of this standard under "I Description of Consignment"). In the case of electronic certificates, instead of "To order", the name and address of the contact person responsible for the consignment <u>may be preferable to should be inserted in sufficient detail. This</u> enables the NPPO of the importing country to contact the consignee (or its representative) <u>if necessary</u> .	The wording was adjusted to remove the obligation to provide the information not required in the paper versions and to keep it aligned with the provisions ISPM 12, but provide guidance on the impact of this missing data in the electronic version.	English	Canada