

REPORT

Rome,
Italy,
17-21 May
1999

**Committee of Experts
on Phytosanitary
Measures
Sixth meeting**

Meeting Report
AGP/1999

**REPORT OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

Rome, Italy: 17-21 May 1999



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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1. OPENING OF MEETING

Mr Van der Graaff, Chief, Plant Protection Service, opened the Sixth Meeting of the Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures. He welcomed Mr Somboon as a new member nominated by the APPPC and he introduced Ms Christina Devorshak, Associate Professional Officer, and Ms Teferi Bel-Amakelech, consultant with the Secretariat.

Mr Van der Graaff highlighted the progress made by the Glossary Group meeting in February and the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on PRA Standards, which was completed the previous week in Bangkok. He also noted the work that had occurred in Informal Working Groups on Standard-Setting Procedures and Dispute Settlement Procedures.

Mr Griffin, Coordinator, IPPC Secretariat, presented the programme of work for the meeting and identified topics considered by the Secretariat to be priorities. Mr Vereecke was invited to continue as Chairperson of the CEPM. The Provisional Agenda was adopted, although it was decided that the agenda should remain flexible to the extent necessary to complete discussions on topics having the greatest priority. The report of the 5th meeting of the CEPM was presented by the Coordinator and adopted.

2. REVIEW OF DRAFT ISPMs FOR SUBMISSION TO THE INTERIM COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

The meeting was provided with documents summarizing all comments received from governments on draft standards distributed for consultation. It was agreed that this was a very useful way for the CEPM to review the comments and evaluate changes in draft standards. The meeting recommended that the Secretariat continue this practice.

2.1 *Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms*

The Coordinator provided a summary of the meeting of the Glossary Group. It was noted that the Glossary Group recommended changes in existing terms, proposed terms and definitions to be introduced and identified others to be deleted. Mr. Griffin indicated that the Glossary required substantial revision and updating to make it consistent with the New Revised Text of the IPPC as well as to include new terms and definitions agreed since the last amendments in 1996.

It was noted that the Glossary Group made several specific suggestions that were included in the document provided to the CEPM. In particular, it was suggested that although the CEPM was able to approve the revision of the Glossary under present procedures, the Secretariat should also submit the Glossary to the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM). The meeting was reminded that new procedures proposed for the establishment of ISPMs, including the Glossary, would likely require the endorsement of modifications by a Standards Committee before adoption by the ICPM. The meeting agreed that the revised Glossary should be submitted to the ICPM as suggested by the Glossary Group.

The Chair noted a specific suggestion by the Glossary Group to develop an annotated Glossary. The Coordinator indicated that this was suggested because it was recognized that the Glossary does not adequately capture important information that may be associated with the terms or definitions. It was noted that annotations could serve as a record of the rationale

for certain decisions taken in the Glossary and provide useful background to improve the understanding of terms and definitions. The meeting strongly agreed with this idea and recommended that the Secretariat undertake the development of an annotated Glossary as an unofficial reference. The Coordinator agreed to begin this process.

In discussing the source for new terms to be included in the Glossary, it was noted that new terms and definitions or modifications to the last published Glossary, had their origin in one of the following:

- the glossary approved by the 3rd CEPM (1996);
- the New Revised Text of the IPPC (1997);
- approved ISPMs; and
- terms requested by the SPS Committee.

The meeting noted that future terms and definitions might also be proposed by the ICPM.

The meeting agreed that amendments, changes and additions recommended by the Glossary Group would provide the basis for the CEPM's discussion. Several terms were modified, including *country of re-export* and *country of transit*, which were changed to *re-exported consignment* and *consignment in transit*, respectively. *Place of production* and *quarantine* were also modified. The term *plant protection measure* proposed by the Glossary Group was rejected by the CEPM.

Portions of the draft document done by the Glossary Group were rearranged and divided into four sections:

- an introductory section conveying background and recommendations;
- the "core Glossary", including an annex containing terms which have a use restricted to specific documents;
- a section identifying terms recommended for deletion; and
- a final section listing terms recommended for future consideration.

The meeting agreed upon amendments to the draft and it was further agreed that the revised Glossary should be submitted to the ICPM prior to publication. The Coordinator indicated that publication was anticipated in 2000.

2.2 Requirements for the Establishment of Pest Free Places of Production and Pest Free Production Sites

The Coordinator provided a brief overview of the standard on Pest Free Places of Production, highlighting areas where comments from government consultation led to revisions or difficulties. The Coordinator indicated that many of the comments received from governments were editorial, although some comments were more substantial in nature. The document provided to the CEPM indicated where modifications were made based on comments from governments.

The meeting discussed the difference between the terms *production site* and *places of production*. A new definition for *place of production* was proposed which incorporated the term *production site*. The title of the standard, as well as appropriate parts of the text, were changed to reflect this modification. The term *pest management* was replaced with *systems to*

maintain pest freedom. The meeting modified sections on “Types of pest free places of production” and “Application of a pest free place of production and pest free production site”. After review, proposed modifications to “Requirements and responsibilities of the NPPO” were accepted by the meeting. A new section entitled “Provision of information” was discussed and considered to be an appropriate addition to the standard.

The standard was approved by the CEPM with the recommendation to the Secretariat to submit it to the ICPM for adoption as ISPM No. 10.

3. REVIEW OF STANDARDS FOR COUNTRY CONSULTATION

3.1 *Guidelines for Phytosanitary Certificates*

The Coordinator introduced the draft standard by discussing its development and current status. A separate document was also presented to represent the views expressed to the Secretariat by several countries interested in a broader standard. There followed a discussion on whether the standard should concern guidelines for phytosanitary certification or guidelines on phytosanitary certificates. It was noted that because there is already a standard on export certification (ISPM No. 7), the draft standard on Guidelines for Phytosanitary Certificates was considered to be more appropriate. However, it was agreed that several points raised in the document on certification could be considered useful additions to the Guidelines for Phytosanitary Certificates. It was further agreed that the Model Certificates included in the New Revised Text of the IPPC should also be included as an appendix to the standard for reference as decided by the previous meeting of the CEPM.

The definitions and abbreviations section was changed to include the terms *devitalization*, *free from* and *test*. The term *country of transit* was changed to *consignment in transit* and *country of re-export* was changed to *re-exported consignment*. The definition for *ISPM* was also modified. It was decided that the term *phytosanitary* should be deleted from the Glossary pending further consideration.

A direct quote from Article V.2a of the New Revised Text of the IPPC and a cross-reference to ISPM No. 7 were added to General Considerations. The existence of EDIFACT, a UN Standard for electronic documentation, was noted and considered relevant to electronic certification as a mode of issuance. It was agreed that the Secretariat would add this information and also clarify and reorganize the section on "Unacceptable documents" to distinguish between invalid Phytosanitary Certificates and unofficial or fraudulent certificates.

Additional explanatory text was added to the point on “Place of Origin” to include all possible places of origin for a consignment. Likewise, specific terms or phrases used in the certification statement were distinguished with explanations taken from the draft standard on Guidelines for Phytosanitary Certification. After discussion, it was decided that the optional clause should remain in the standard because exporting countries may or may not choose to include it on the Phytosanitary Certificate.

The use of additional declarations on the Phytosanitary Certificate was clarified by the addition of a footnote, quoting Article V.3 of the New Revised Text of the IPPC. A section titled “Explanation of specific components of the certificate” was deleted from the standard and

incorporated into the section "Specific principles and guidelines for the preparation and issue of Phytosanitary Certificates", which was completely revised.

The Committee recommended that the Secretariat incorporates the modifications agreed by the meeting and distributes the draft standard to governments for consultation.

3.2 *Pest Risk Analysis for Quarantine Pests*

The Coordinator reported on the Open Ended Working Group on PRA Standards held in Bangkok. Australia was acknowledged for providing financial assistance for the meeting. It was noted that the experts at the OEWG meeting recommended the establishment of three different standards for PRA: a concept standard on PRA (revised ISPM No. 2) which would provide general guidelines; a specific standard devoted to PRA for quarantine pests; and another standard on PRA for regulated non-quarantine pests. The Coordinator also emphasized that many countries have expressed the view that the completion of a standard on PRA for quarantine pests is most important, followed by the revision of ISPM No. 2 into a concept standard on PRA.

It was decided, after much discussion, that certain members of the CEPM would voluntarily meet again before the upcoming meeting of the Interim Commission to discuss this standard further with a view to completing the draft for distribution to governments for consultation. It was also decided that the draft standard from the 5th CEPM would be used as the working document but that the Coordinator would add annotations to this document indicating recommendations from the Open Ended Working Group. The Coordinator also volunteered to make the document available on the IPPC website for on-line comment and editing as a trial for the "Doc-master" system being initiated by the Secretariat.

3.3 *Inspection Methodology*

The Coordinator noted that comments from governments on this draft standard were diverse and substantial. Some countries did not support the need for the standard, while others indicated that the scope and requirements of the standard should be revised. Additionally, there were strong concerns expressed about the degree to which statistics were included in the standard and the feasibility of inspectors using such information in practice. It was agreed that the Secretariat would consult further with experts and re-draft this standard. The Coordinator anticipated that this could be returned to the CEPM for its Seventh meeting in May 2000.

4. DISCUSSION PAPER

A discussion paper on "Systems Approaches for Pest Risk Management" was distributed to the CEPM members. The document was not reviewed during the meeting due to lack of time. The Coordinator asked the experts to provide their comments on the document to the Secretariat by the end of the year.

5. OTHER BUSINESS

1. Mr. Van der Graaff reported briefly on the conclusions of the FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG), at its 15th Session in January 1999 which specifically mentions IPPC as possibly playing a role in setting standards and in the harmonization of risk analysis related to biotechnology. This led to a discussion on the extent to which biotechnology falls within the

scope of the IPPC. Members of the CEPM agreed that governments should be made aware of the issue and recommended that the topic be suggested as an agenda item for future ICPM meetings.

2. Mr. Moore, Legal Counsel, spoke with the meeting concerning the reports of Informal Working Groups on Standard Setting Procedures and Dispute Settlement. Mr. Moore responded to several questions, clarifying issues raised by the CEPM regarding dispute settlement and standard setting procedures that may be adopted by the ICPM.

3. Mr Smith kindly offered to continue to assist the Secretariat with French translations and Mr McDonnell offered to assist with the Spanish translations.

6. CLOSE OF MEETING

The Coordinator thanked the experts for their assistance and diligent efforts. The Chair also thanked the participants and the meeting was adjourned.

**COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES
SIXTH MEETING**

Rome: 17-21 May 1999

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the Session
2. Welcome address
3. Election of Chairman
4. Adoption of the Agenda
5. Review of comments from country consultation on draft standards for submission to the Second ICPM:
 - Inspection methodology
 - Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production
6. Review of draft standards for country consultation:
 - Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates
 - PRA for quarantine pests
7. Other business
8. Closure

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES
SIXTH MEETING

Rome: 17-21 May 1999

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DRAFT STANDARD

**INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR
PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS



**Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Rome, 1999**

The IPPC Working Group on the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms met 16-19 February 1999 at EPPO Headquarters in Paris, France. The meeting reviewed all Glossary terms and definitions with a view toward producing an updated Glossary. This included alignment of the Glossary with the New Revised Text of the Convention, deleting certain terms deemed unnecessary, and including new terms from recent standards. In addition, the Working Group proposed a few additional terms based on the identified need for these to be addressed by the IPPC.

The existing approval procedure calls for the adoption of Glossary modifications by the CEPM. The following summary is to provide the CEPM with the results of the Working Group following the existing process. It is suggested below, that the modified Glossary adopted by the CEPM also be submitted to the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures.

1. Comments and recommendations of the Working Group

- (a) Since the Glossary is an ISPM, the ICPM has the authority to decide on its future and to consider how it should fit into its standard-setting procedures. It is suggested that the Informal Working Group on the Standard-setting Procedure should include the Glossary in its considerations.
- (b) The Glossary is an existing ISPM developed under the current procedures. It is suggested that the CEPM, on this basis, should decide on the basic elements (or core) of the Glossary at its 1999 meeting, and present this as the current ISPM. Any terms, which are not ready to be considered as part of this core, should be submitted to the ICPM for consideration and decision. The ICPM should be invited to review the Glossary, as any other ISPM might be reviewed, setting appropriate priorities for the parts of the Glossary to be reviewed in a given year.
- (c) Terms now in draft ISPMs, not yet approved by the ICPM may be added to the Glossary if they have a wider application. However, in other cases, they should not be included until approval of the whole ISPM (including the terms and definitions).
- (d) Future published versions of the Glossary should include all new terms from ISPMs and the IPPC, except that any such terms which are considered to be restricted in their use only to the document concerned should be listed in a separate Annex.
- (e) In preparing new ISPMs, the authors and bodies concerned should bear in mind that all defined terms will appear in the Glossary. They should consider the reasons why it is necessary to include a definition of a term, and avoid as far as possible using definitions to prescribe limits to how terms are to be used (when this is properly done by the standard itself). In some cases, an explanation of how a term should be used may be preferable to a definition.
- (f) All elements of the Glossary which arise from the IPPC should be written on the basis that the New Revised Text is approved.
- (g) In the published Glossary, each term and definition should be followed by an indication of the body which included them or, as appropriate, made the last amendment, with the year. Up to 1993, this should be specified as FAO, from 1994 to 1999 as CEPM, and after 1999 as ICPM, in accordance with the responsible authority at the time.
- (h) The IPPC Secretariat is invited to explore the possibility of preparing a set of annotations to the Glossary, explaining various aspects of the terms and definitions. This should be prepared on paper in the first instance, but could usefully be incorporated into an electronic version of the Glossary, on diskette or in a Web site.
- (i) The members of the Working Group are invited to adjust and extend the French and Spanish versions of the Glossary as follows: French (Mrs Petter and Dr Smith), Spanish (Mrs Guillén and Mr McDonell). These versions are not needed for the CEPM, but must be available for the ICPM.

2. Terms and definitions which remain as in the published Glossary or as decided by the CEPM in 1996 or 1997, or as added to the IPPC in 1997, or as proposed by the Working Group in 1999. These constitute the core of the Glossary, as proposed by the Working Group.

GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS

Additional declaration	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information pertinent to the phytosanitary condition of a consignment [FAO, 1990]
Area	An officially defined country, part of a country or all or parts of several countries [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]
Area endangered	See Endangered area
Bulbs and tubers	Dormant underground organs of plants intended for planting [FAO, 1990]
Certificate	An official document which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990]
Clearance (of a consignment)	Verification of compliance with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1995]
Commodity	A type of plant, plant product or other regulated article being moved for trade or other purpose [FAO, 1990]
Commodity class	A category of similar commodities that can be considered together in phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990]
Commodity pest list	A list of pests occurring in an area which may be associated with a specific commodity [CEPM, 1996]
Compliance procedure (for a consignment)	Official procedure used to verify that a consignment complies with stated phytosanitary requirements [CEPM, 1999]
Consignment	A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other regulated articles being moved from one country to another and covered by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more lots) [FAO, 1990]
Consignment in transit	Consignment which passes through a country without being imported, and without being exposed in that country to contamination or infestation by pests . The consignment may not be split up, combined with other consignments or have its packaging changed [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM 1999; formerly country of transit]
Containment	Application of phytosanitary measures in and around an infested area to prevent spread of a pest [FAO, 1995]

Contaminating pest	A pest that is carried by a commodity and, in the case of plants and plant products , does not infest those plants or plant products [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]
Contamination	Presence in a commodity , storage place, conveyance or container, of pests or other regulated articles , not constituting an infestation (See Infestation) [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999]
Control (of a pest)	Suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population [FAO, 1995]
Controlled area	A regulated area which an NPPO has determined to be the minimum area necessary to prevent spread of a pest from a quarantine area [CEPM, 1996]
Country of origin (of a consignment of plant products)	Country where the plants from which the plant products are derived were grown [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999]
Country of origin (of a consignment of plants)	Country where the plants were grown [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999]
Country of origin (of regulated articles other than plants and plant products)	Country where the regulated articles were first exposed to contamination by pests [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999]
Cut flowers and branches	Fresh parts of plants intended for decorative use and not for planting [FAO, 1990]
Debarking	Removal of bark from round wood (debarking does not necessarily make the wood bark-free) [FAO, 1990]
Delimiting survey	Survey conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest [FAO, 1990]
Detection survey	Survey conducted in an area to determine if pests are present [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995]
Detention	Keeping a consignment in official custody or confinement for phytosanitary reasons (See Quarantine) [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999]
Dunnage	Wood used to wedge or support cargo [FAO, 1990]
Endangered area	An area where ecological factors favour the establishment of a pest whose presence in the area will result in economically important loss [FAO, 1995]
Entry (of a consignment)	Movement through a point of entry into an area [FAO, 1995]
Entry (of a pest)	Movement of a pest into an area where it is not yet present, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled [FAO, 1995]

Equivalence	The situation of phytosanitary measures which are not identical but have the same effect [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]
Eradication	Application of phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest from an area [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly Eradicate]
Establishment	Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997; formerly Established]
Field	A plot of land with defined boundaries within a place of production on which a commodity is grown [FAO, 1990]
Find free	To inspect a consignment, field or place of production and consider it to be free from a specific pest [FAO, 1990]
Free from (of a consignment, field or place of production)	Without pests (or a specific pest) in numbers or quantities that can be detected by the application of phytosanitary procedures [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999]
Fresh	Living; not dried, deep-frozen or otherwise conserved [FAO, 1990]
Fruits and vegetables	Fresh parts of plants intended for consumption or processing [FAO, 1990]
Fumigation	Treatment with a chemical agent that reaches the commodity wholly or primarily in a gaseous state [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Germplasm	Plants intended for use in breeding or conservation programmes [FAO, 1990]
Grain	Seeds intended for processing or consumption and not for planting (See Seeds) [FAO, 1990]
Growing medium	Any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose [FAO, 1990]
Growing season	Period of the year when plants will actively grow in an area [FAO, 1990]
Harmonization	The establishment, recognition and application by different countries of phytosanitary measures based on common standards [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]
Hitch-hiker pest	See Contaminating pest
Host pest list	A list of pests that infest a plant species, globally or in an area [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]
Host range	Species of plants capable, under natural conditions, of sustaining a specific pest [FAO, 1990]

Import permit	Official document authorizing importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary requirements [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Infestation (of a commodity)	Presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned. Infestation includes infection [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999]
Inspection	Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly Inspect]
Inspector	Person authorized by a National Plant Protection Organization to discharge its functions [FAO, 1990]
Interception (of a consignment)	The refusal or controlled entry of an imported consignment due to failure to comply with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Interception (of a pest)	The detection of a pest during inspection or testing of an imported consignment [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]
Intermediate quarantine	Quarantine in a country other than the country of origin or destination [CEPM, 1996]
International Plant Protection Convention	International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990]
International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures	An international standard adopted by the Conference of FAO, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures or the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures , established under the IPPC [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]
Introduction	The entry of a pest resulting in its establishment [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]
IPPC	Abbreviation for the International Plant Protection Convention , as deposited in 1951 with FAO in Rome and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990]
ISPM	Abbreviation for International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures [CEPM, 1996]
Lot	A number of units of a single commodity , identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin etc., forming part of a consignment [FAO, 1990]
Monitoring	An official ongoing process to verify phytosanitary situations [CEPM, 1996]
Monitoring survey	Ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population [FAO, 1995]
National Plant Protection Organization	Official service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC [FAO, 1990; formerly Plant Protection Organization (National)]

Non-quarantine pest	Pest that is not a quarantine pest for an area [FAO, 1995]
NPPO	Abbreviation for National Plant Protection Organization [FAO, 1990]
Occurrence	The presence in an area of a pest officially reported to be indigenous or introduced and/or not officially reported to have been eradicated [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly Occur]
Official	Established, authorized or performed by a National Plant Protection Organization [FAO, 1990]
Outbreak	An isolated pest population, recently detected and expected to survive for the immediate future [FAO, 1995]
Pathway	Any means that allows the entry or spread of a pest [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]
Pest free area	An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained [FAO, 1995]
Pest record	A document providing information concerning the presence or absence of a specific pest at a particular location at a certain time, within an area (usually a country) under described circumstances [CEPM, 1997]
Pest risk analysis	The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether a pest should be regulated and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997]
Pest status (in an area)	Presence or absence, at the present time, of a pest in an area , including where appropriate its distribution, as officially determined using expert judgement on the basis of current and historical pest records and other information [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999]
PFA	Abbreviation for pest-free area [FAO, 1995]
Phytosanitary certificate	Certificate patterned after the model certificates of the IPPC [FAO, 1990]
Phytosanitary certification	Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate [FAO, 1990]
Phytosanitary legislation	Basic laws granting legal authority to a National Plant Protection Organization from which phytosanitary regulations may be drafted [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]

Phytosanitary measure	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997]
Phytosanitary procedure	Any officially prescribed method for performing inspections, tests, surveys or treatments in connection with regulated pests [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; formerly Quarantine procedure]
Phytosanitary regulation	Official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests , by regulating the production, movement or existence of commodities or other articles, or the normal activity of persons, and by establishing procedures for phytosanitary certification [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999]
Place of production	Any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production or farming unit. This may include production sites which are separately managed for phytosanitary purposes [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999]
Planting (including replanting)	Any operation for the placing of plants in a growing medium , or by grafting or similar operations, to ensure their subsequent growth, reproduction or propagation [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999]
Plant pest	See Pest
Plant products	Unmanufactured material of plant origin (including grain) and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the introduction and spread of pests [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997; formerly Plant product]
Plant protection organization (national)	See National Plant Protection Organization
Plant quarantine	All activities designed to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests or to ensure their official control [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Plants	Living plants and parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997]
Plants for planting	Plants intended to remain planted , to be planted or replanted [FAO, 1990]
Plants in tissue culture	Plants in an aseptic medium in a closed container [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999]
Point of entry	Airport, seaport or land border point officially designated for the importation of consignments , and/or entrance of passengers [FAO, 1995]
Post-entry quarantine	Quarantine applied to a consignment after entry [FAO, 1995]
PRA	Abbreviation for pest risk analysis [FAO, 1995]
PRA area	Area in relation to which a pest risk analysis is conducted [FAO, 1995]

Preclearance	Phytosanitary certification and/or clearance in the country of origin , performed by or under the regular supervision of the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of destination [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Prohibition	A phytosanitary regulation forbidding the importation or movement of specified pests or commodities [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Protected area	A regulated area which an NPPO has determined to be the minimum area necessary for the effective protection of an endangered area [FAO, 1990; omitted from FAO, 1995; new concept from CEPM, 1996]
Quarantine	Official confinement of regulated articles for observation and research or for further inspection, testing and/or treatment [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999]
Quarantine area	An area within which a quarantine pest is present and is being officially controlled [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Quarantine pest	A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC 1997]
Quarantine procedure	see Phytosanitary procedure
Quarantine station	Official station for holding plants or plant products in quarantine [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly Quarantine station or facility]
Re-exported consignment	Consignment which has been imported into a country from which it is then exported without being exposed to infestation or contamination by pests . The consignment may be stored, split up, combined with other consignments or have its packaging changed [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999; formerly Country of re-export]
Refusal	Forbidding entry of a consignment or other regulated article when it fails to comply with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Region	The combined territories of the member countries of a Regional Plant Protection Organization [FAO, 1990]
Regional Plant Protection Organization	An intergovernmental organization with the functions laid down by Article IX of the IPPC [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; formerly Plant Protection Organization (Regional)]
Regional standards	Standards established by a regional plant protection organization for the guidance of the members of that organization [IPPC, 1997]

Regulated area	An area into which, within which and/or from which plants, plant products and other regulated articles are subjected to phytosanitary measures in order to prevent the introduction and/or spread of regulated pests (See Controlled area and Protected area) [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]
Regulated article	Any plant, plant product , storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil and any other organism , object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests , deemed to require phytosanitary measures , particularly where international transportation is involved [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]
Regulated non-quarantine pest	A non-quarantine pest whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party [IPPC, 1997]
Regulated pest	A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest [IPPC, 1997]
Release (of a consignment)	Authorization for entry after clearance [FAO, 1995]
Replanting	See Planting
Restriction	A phytosanitary regulation allowing the importation or movement of specified commodities subject to specific requirements [CEPM, 1996, revised CEPM, 1999]
Round wood	Wood not sawn longitudinally, carrying its natural rounded surface, with or without bark [FAO, 1990]
RPPO	Abbreviation for Regional Plant Protection Organization [FAO, 1990]
Sawn wood	Wood sawn longitudinally, with or without its natural rounded surface with or without bark [FAO, 1990]
Seeds	Seeds for planting not for consumption or processing (see Grain) [FAO, 1990]
Spread	Expansion of the geographical distribution of a pest within an area [FAO, 1995]
Standard	Document established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context [FAO, 1995; ISO/IEC GUIDE 2:1991 definition]
Stored product	Unmanufactured plant product intended for consumption or processing, stored in a dried form (this includes in particular grain and dried fruits and vegetables) [FAO, 1990]
Suppression	The application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999]

Surveillance	An official process which collects and records data on pest occurrence or absence by survey , monitoring or other procedures [CEPM, 1996]
Survey	An official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species occur in an area [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]
Technically justified	Justified on the basis of conclusions reached by using an appropriate pest risk analysis or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information [IPPC, 1997]
Test	Official examination, other than visual, to determine if pests are present or to identify pests [FAO, 1990]
Tissue culture	See Plants in tissue culture
Transit	See Consignment in transit
Transparency	The principle of making available, at the international level, phytosanitary measures and their rationale [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]
Treatment	Officially authorized procedure for the killing, removal or rendering infertile of pests [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995]
Wood	Round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage , with or without bark [FAO, 1990]

3. Terms which have a use restricted to the document (IPPC or standards) in which they are defined.

Antagonist	An organism (usually pathogen) which does no significant damage to the host but its colonization of the host protects the host from significant subsequent damage by a pest [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Area of low pest prevalence	An area , whether all of a country, part of a country, or all or parts of several countries, as identified by the competent authorities, in which a specific pest occurs at low levels and which is subject to effective surveillance, control or eradication measures [IPPC, 1997]
Authority	The National Plant Protection Organization , or other entity or person officially designated by the government to deal with matters arising from the responsibilities set forth in the Code [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Biological control (Biocontrol)	Pest control strategy making use of living natural enemies, antagonists or competitors and other self-replicating biotic entities [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]

Biological control agent	A natural enemy, antagonist or competitor, and other self-replicating biotic entity used for pest control [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Biological pesticide (Biopesticide)	A generic term, not specifically definable, but generally applied to a biological control agent, usually a pathogen, formulated and applied in a manner similar to a chemical pesticide, and normally used for the rapid reduction of a pest population for short-term pest control [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Classical biological control	The intentional introduction and permanent establishment of an exotic biological agent for long-term pest control [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Commission	The Commission on Phytopsanitary Measures established under Article XI, [IPPC, 1997]
Competitor	An organism which competes with pests for essential elements (e.g. food, shelter) in the environment [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Ecoarea	An area with similar fauna, flora and climate and hence similar concerns about the introduction of biological control agents [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Ecosystem	A complex of organisms and their environment, interacting as a defined ecological unit (natural or modified by human activity, e.g. agroecosystem), irrespective of political boundaries [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Establishment (of a biological control agent)	The perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a biological control agent within an area after entry [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Exotic	Not native to a particular country, ecosystem or ecoarea (applied to organisms intentionally or accidentally introduced as a result of human activities). As this Code is directed at the introduction of biological control agents from one country to another, the term " exotic " is used for organisms not native to a country [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Harmonized phytosanitary measures	Phytopsanitary measures established by contracting parties to the IPPC, based on international standards [IPPC, 1997]
Import permit (of a biological control agent)	An official document authorizing importation (of a biological control agent) in accordance with specified requirements [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
International standards	International standards established in accordance with Article X paragraph 1 and 2 of the IPPC [IPPC, 1997]

Introduction (of a biological control agent)	The release of a biological control agent into an ecosystem where it did not exist previously (see also " establishment ") [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Inundative release	The release of overwhelming numbers of a mass-produced, invertebrate biological control agent in the expectation of achieving a rapid reduction of a pest population without necessarily achieving continuing impact [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Legislation	Any act, law, regulation, guideline or other administrative order promulgated by a government [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Micro-organism	A protozoan, fungus, bacterium, virus or other microscopic self-replicating biotic entity [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Natural enemy	An organism which lives at the expense of another organism and which may help to limit the population of its host. This includes parasitoids, parasites, predators and pathogens [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Naturally occurring	A component of an ecosystem or a selection from a wild population, not altered by artificial means [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Organism	Biotic entity capable of reproduction or replication, vertebrate or invertebrate animals, plants and micro-organisms [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Parasite	An organism which lives on or in a larger organism , feeding upon it [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Parasitoid	An insect parasitic only in its immature stages, killing its host in the process of its development, and free living as an adult [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Pathogen	Micro-organism causing disease [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Predator	A natural enemy that preys and feeds on other animal organisms , more than one of which are killed during its lifetime [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Quarantine (of a biological control agent)	Official confinement of biological control agents subject to phytosanitary regulations for observation and research, or for further inspection and/or testing [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Release (into the environment)	Intentional liberation of an organism into the environment (see also " introduction " and " establishment ") [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Secretary	Secretary of the Commission appointed pursuant to Article XII [IPPC, 1997]

Specificity A measure of the host range of a **biological control agent** on a scale ranging from an extreme specialist only able to complete development on a single species or strain of its host (monophagous) to a generalist with many hosts ranging over several groups of **organisms** (polyphagous) [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]

4. Terms recommended by the Working Group for deletion:

Field inspection **Inspection** of **plants** during the **growing season** [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]

Growing season inspection See **Field inspection**

Note. The Working Group considered that the term "Growing season inspection" should entirely replace "Field inspection", to avoid certain ambiguities about the word "Field". The French and Spanish terms then had to be changed. The definition then added nothing to the term, which was self-explanatory (in English, French or Spanish).

Immediate vicinity **Fields** adjacent to a **field**, or **places of production** adjacent to a **place of production** [FAO, 1990]

Note. This term, originally used in the draft standard on pest-free places of production, was replaced by "Buffer zone", with a better definition. It is no longer needed in the Glossary.

Incursion The **occurrence** of an isolated population of a **pest** in an **area** where it may survive into the immediate future but is not expected to **establish** [CEPM, 1997]

Non-actionable occurrence Detection of a **pest** in an **area** as an individual **occurrence**, not expected to survive [CEPM, 1997]

Note. These two terms were originally used in the standard on pest status (in an area). At the time of the Interim Commission in 1998, new language was found to express these ideas. These two terms became unnecessary.

Propagative material (add also to list for future consideration) See **Plants** for **Planting**

5. terms recommended for future consideration:

Exclusion

Not widely distributed

Official control

Pest risk assessment

Pest risk management

Phytosanitary

Propagative material

DRAFT STANDARD

**INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR
PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

**REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEST
FREE PLACES OF PRODUCTION AND PEST FREE
PRODUCTION SITES**



**Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Rome, 1999**

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INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This standard describes the requirements for the establishment and use of pest free places of production and pest free production sites as risk management options for meeting phytosanitary requirements for the import of plants, plant products and other regulated articles.

REFERENCES

- Determination of Pest Status in an Area*, 1998. ISPM Pub. No. 8, FAO, Rome.
Glossary of phytosanitary terms, 1999. ISPM Pub. No. 5, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for pest risk analysis, 1996. ISPM Pub. No. 2, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for surveillance, 1998. ISPM Pub. No. 6, FAO, Rome.
International Plant Protection Convention, 1992. FAO, Rome.
New Revised Text of the International Plant Protection Convention, 1997. FAO, Rome.
Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade, 1995. ISPM Pub. 1, FAO, Rome.
Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas, 1996. ISPM Pub. No. 4, FAO, Rome.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Buffer zone*	An area in which a specific pest does not occur or occurs at a low level and is officially controlled, that either encloses or is adjacent to an infested area, an infested place of production, a pest free area, a pest free place of production or a pest free production site, and in which phytosanitary measures are taken to prevent spread of the pest.
Delimiting survey	A survey conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest.
Detection survey	A survey conducted in an area to determine if pests are present.
Field	A plot of land with defined boundaries within a place of production on which a commodity is grown.
Free from (of a consignment, field or place of production)	Without pests (or a specific pest) in numbers or quantities that can be detected by the application of phytosanitary procedures.
Growing season	Period of the year when plants will actively grow in an area.
Introduction	Entry of a pest resulting in its establishment.
Monitoring survey	An ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population.
National Plant Protection	Official service established by a government to discharge

Organization (NPPO)	the functions specified by the International Plant Protection Convention.
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal, or pathogenic agent, injurious to plants or plant products.
Pest free area	An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained.
Pest free place of production*	Place of production in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period.
Pest free production site*	A defined portion of a place of production that is managed as a separate unit in the same way as a pest free place of production.
Phytosanitary certification	Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate.
Phytosanitary measure	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests.
Place of production	Any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production or farming unit. This may include production sites, which are separately managed for phytosanitary purposes.
Regulated article	Any plant, plant product, storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests, deemed to require phytosanitary measures, particularly where international transportation is involved.
Survey	An official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species occur in an area.

*(Terms and definitions not included in the *Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms*)

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

This standard uses the concept of “pest freedom” to allow exporting countries to provide assurance to importing countries that plants, plant products and other regulated articles are free from a specific pest or pests and meet the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country when imported from a pest free place of production. In circumstances where a defined portion of a place of production is managed as a separate unit and can be maintained pest free, it may be regarded as a pest free production site. The use of pest free places of production or pest free production sites is dependent on the use of criteria concerning the biology of the pest, the characteristics of the place of production, the operational capabilities of the producer, and the requirements and responsibilities of the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO).

Requirements for the establishment and maintenance of a pest free place of production or a pest free production site as a phytosanitary measure by the NPPO, include:

- systems to establish pest freedom
- systems to maintain pest freedom
- verification that pest freedom has been attained or maintained
- product identity, consignment integrity and phytosanitary security.

Where necessary, a pest free place of production or a pest free production site also includes the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate buffer zone.

Administrative activities required to support a pest free place of production or pest free production site involve documentation of the system and the maintenance of adequate records concerning the measures taken. Review and audit procedures undertaken by the NPPO are essential to support assurance of pest freedom and for system appraisal. Bilateral agreements or arrangements may also be needed.

1. CONCEPT OF A PEST FREE PLACE OF PRODUCTION OR PEST FREE PRODUCTION SITE

1.1 Application of a Pest Free Place of Production and Pest Free Production Site

A “pest free place of production” is a: “place of production in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period”. It provides a means for an exporting country, if so required by an importing country, to ensure that consignments of plants, plant products or other regulated articles produced on, and/or moved from, the place of production are free from the pest concerned, because it has been shown to be absent from that place over a relevant period of time. Pest freedom is established by surveys and/or growing season inspections and maintained as necessary by other systems to prevent the entry of the pest into the place of production. The operations are supported by appropriate documentation.

Depending on the pest concerned, local circumstances and the acceptable level of risk for the importing country, an adequate level of security may be achieved by different intensities of measures, ranging from a simple growing-season inspection in the year of export to a complex system of surveys and supporting procedures maintained over several years.

The concept of a pest free place of production can be applied to any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production unit. The producer applies the required measures to the entire place of production.

Where a defined portion of a place of production can be managed as a separate unit within a place of production, it may be possible to maintain that site pest free. In such circumstances, the place of production is considered to contain a pest free production site.

Where the biology of the pest is such that it is likely to enter the place of production or production site from adjacent areas, it is necessary to define a buffer zone around the place of production or production site within which appropriate phytosanitary measures are applied. The extent of the buffer zone and the nature of the phytosanitary measures will depend on the biology of the pest and the intrinsic characteristics of the place of production or production site.

1.2 Distinction between a Pest Free Place of Production or a Pest Free Production Site and a Pest Free Area

The concept of the pest free place of production is distinct from that of the pest free area (see ISPM: Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas). The pest free area has the same objective as the pest free place of production but is implemented in a different way. Every distinction between a pest free place of production and a pest free area applies equally to a pest free production site.

A pest free area is much larger than a place of production, includes many places of production and may extend to a whole country or parts of several countries. A pest free area may be isolated by a natural barrier or an appropriate usually large buffer zone. A pest free place of production may be situated in an area where the pest concerned is prevalent and is isolated, if at all, by creating a buffer zone in its immediate vicinity. A pest free area is generally maintained over many years without interruption, whereas the status of a pest free place of production may be maintained for only one or a few growing seasons. A pest free area is managed as a whole, by the NPPO of the exporting country. A pest free place of production is managed individually by the producer, under the supervision and responsibility of the NPPO. If the pest is found in a pest free area, the status of the whole area is called into question. If it is found in a pest free place of production, that place loses its status but other places of production in the area operating the same system are not directly affected. These distinctions may not always apply in particular cases. A place of production lying in a pest free area may satisfy, by that fact, the requirements for a pest free place of production, although the importing country may require verification.

The choice of a pest free place of production or pest free area as a management option will depend on the actual distribution of the pest concerned in the exporting country, on the characteristics of the pest and on administrative considerations. Both systems can offer adequate phytosanitary security: the main security of the pest free area lies in the common application of measures to an area covering many places of production; the main security of the pest free place of production arises from the fact that management procedures, surveys and inspections are applied specifically and intensively to it.

2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Critical Factors for Pest Free Places of Production or Pest Free Production Sites

The possibility of ensuring that a place of production or a production site is pest free depends on:

- characteristics of the pest
- characteristics of the place of production and production site
- operational capabilities of the producer
- requirements and responsibilities of the NPPO.

2.1.1 Characteristics of the pest

A place of production or a production site can be declared free from a given pest to an adequate degree of security if the characteristics of the pest are suitable for this. Suitable characteristics may include the following:

- the natural spread of the pest (or its vectors, if appropriate) is slow and over short distances
- the possibilities for artificial spread of the pest are limited
- the pest has a limited host range
- the pest has a relatively low probability of survival from previous seasons

- the pest has a moderate or low rate of reproduction
- sufficiently sensitive methods for detection of the pest are available, either by visual inspection or by tests applied in the field or in the laboratory, at the appropriate season
- as far as possible, factors in the biology of the pest (e.g. latency) and in the management of the place of production do not interfere with detection.

The availability of effective and practical measures for control and management of the pest is also an advantage in establishing and maintaining a pest free place of production or pest free production site.

2.1.2 Characteristics of the place of production or production site

The basic definition of a “place of production” should be satisfied (i.e. operated as a single production or farming unit). Depending on the pest concerned and local circumstances, a place of production and production site as well as the buffer zone, as appropriate, may also require some of the following additional characteristics:

- location at a sufficient distance from possible sources of pest infestation, with appropriate isolation (advantage being taken of physical features that can act as barriers to pest movement)
- clear delimitation, with officially recognized boundaries
- access to the buffer zone (if appropriate)
- absence, in the place of production or production site of hosts of the pest other than those meeting the conditions for export
- absence in the buffer zone (if appropriate) of hosts of the pest or adequate control of the pest on these hosts.

2.1.3 Operational capabilities of the producer

The producer should have defined management, technical and operational capabilities which are considered by the NPPO to be adequate to prevent the pest from entering the place of production or production site, and to maintain pest freedom by the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures. The producer or NPPO should also have the ability to apply appropriate phytosanitary measures in the buffer zone if necessary.

2.1.4 Requirements and responsibilities of the NPPO

The NPPO should define the particular requirements which a producer must meet in order that its declaration of a pest free place of production or pest free production site gives the required level of phytosanitary security. The NPPO is responsible for the surveys, inspections and other systems that verify pest freedom. For any given pest and host, the management systems required are generally widely known and can be used in any country. Where appropriate, the NPPO may provide training in these management systems. The NPPO should check the regulations of the importing country and/or bilaterally establish conditions to ensure that compliance can be achieved.

2.2 Establishment and Maintenance of Pest Free Places of Production or Pest Free Production Sites

There are four main components the NPPO should consider in establishing and maintaining pest free places of production or pest free production sites. These are:

- systems to establish pest freedom
- systems to maintain pest freedom
- verification that pest freedom has been attained or maintained
- product identity, consignment integrity and phytosanitary security.

2.2.1 Systems to establish pest freedom

The NPPO should normally specify a set of conditions to be met by the producer, enabling the place of production or production site to be subsequently declared pest free. These requirements will concern the characteristics of the place of production (and the buffer zone, if appropriate) and the operational capabilities of the producer. Formal agreements may be required between the producers (or their organizations) and the NPPO to ensure that specific measures are taken.

In some cases, the NPPO may require that pest freedom should be verified by official surveys for one or more years before the year in which consignments are certified for export. The methods used to verify freedom in this way may be the same as, or different from, those used for verifying freedom in the year of export (see section 2.2.3). In other cases, the NPPO may only require that pest freedom be verified in the year of production. In any case, the objective of the NPPO and the producers will generally be to maintain the pest free status of a place of production or production site continuously over a period of years. Specific provisions should be made for the withdrawal of pest free status if the pest is detected in the pest free place of production or pest free production site or a buffer zone meant to be pest free, and for the eventual re-establishment and verification of pest free status, including investigation into the cause and consideration of the measures to prevent future failure.

In the case where pest free production sites are established, delimiting surveys may be used to determine their extent.

2.2.2 Systems to maintain pest freedom

The NPPO should generally require that specific measures be applied to the place of production or production site (and buffer zone, if appropriate) before and/or during the growing season, and is responsible for general supervision of the place of production or production site to ensure that these requirements are met. Their aim is to prevent the introduction of the pest into the place of production or production site, or to destroy previously undetected infestations. These measures may include:

- preventive measures (e.g. pest free propagating material, elimination of other hosts)
- exclusion measures (e.g. physical barriers, screens, controls on equipment, machinery, soil and growing media)
- pest control measures (e.g. cultural methods, treatments, and resistant cultivars).

The producer should be required to:

- notify the NPPO of any suspected or actual occurrences of the pest
- maintain relevant records of cultural and pest control procedures for the time period designated by the NPPO.

2.2.3 Verification that pest freedom has been attained or maintained

The verification of pest free status is done by NPPO personnel or by persons duly authorized by the NPPO. Specific surveys are undertaken to assess the pest free status of the place of production or production site (and the buffer zone, if required). These most often take the form of field inspections (also known as growing-season inspections), but may also include other detection methods (sampling followed by laboratory testing, trapping, soil tests, etc.).

Pest free status may be verified by a stated number or frequency of inspections or tests (e.g. three inspections at monthly intervals). The inspections or other procedures may concern a single growing season, or may be required over several seasons. Inspection or testing of the harvested commodity may be required at the place of production or production site. Pest freedom over a number of years may also be required and the growing of host plants on the site in previous years may be prohibited.

Verification procedures should be based on a design, which should relate to the division of the place of production into individual plots, and may, according to the pest and its symptoms, be conducted by overall estimation or by taking samples. The prevalence of the pest in the area surrounding the pest free place of production or pest free production site may influence the intensity of the survey required.

2.2.4 Product identity, consignment integrity and phytosanitary security

Verification measures may be needed to maintain the identity of the product (labelling to ensure traceability to the pest free place of production) and the integrity of the consignment. The phytosanitary security of the product should be maintained after harvest.

2.3 Buffer Zone Requirements

In appropriate cases, the establishment and maintenance of a pest free place of production or pest free production site include procedures related to the buffer zone associated with the place of production or production site.

The extent of the buffer zone should be determined by the NPPO, on the basis of the distance over which the pest is likely to spread naturally during the course of the growing season. Monitoring surveys should be conducted at adequate frequency over one or more growing seasons. The action to be taken, if the pest is detected in the buffer zone, will depend on the requirements of the NPPO. The pest free status of the place of production or production site may be withdrawn or appropriate control measures may be required in the buffer zone. In any case, access for surveys or control measures should be verified in advance. If appropriate, adequate procedures may be established to support the assurance that pest freedom is maintained (local reporting/notification and publicity, local regulation, control/elimination of detected pests).

3. DOCUMENTATION AND REVIEW

The measures taken in establishing and maintaining a pest free place of production or pest free production site, including those taken in the buffer zone, if appropriate, should be adequately documented and periodically reviewed. The NPPO should institute procedures for on-site audit, review and systems' appraisal.

3.1 General Records

Documentation should be available, as appropriate, on the administrative system applied by the NPPO for the establishment of pest free places of production or pest free production sites in general, and in relation to the particular pest(s) concerned. This includes details of the surveillance systems used (including inspection, survey and monitoring), of the procedures for reaction to pest presence, and of the procedures to ensure product identity, consignment integrity and phytosanitary security.

Documentation should also be available, as appropriate, on the specific actions taken at a place of production or a production site and any associated buffer zone in relation to the approval of pest free status for a particular growing season, including the results of surveys and the pest management records (e.g. types and dates of phytosanitary treatments, use of resistant cultivars).

The procedures for withdrawal and reinstatement of pest free status should be documented.

When complex measures are needed to establish and maintain a pest free place of production or pest free production site, because the pest concerned requires a high degree of phytosanitary security, an operational plan may be needed. Where appropriate, such a plan would be based on bilateral agreements or arrangements listing specific details required in the operation of the system including the role and responsibilities of the producer and trader(s) involved.

3.2 Additional Declaration on Phytosanitary Certificates

The issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for a consignment by the NPPO confirms that the requirements for a pest free place of production or a pest free production site

have been fulfilled. The importing country may require an appropriate additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate to this effect.

3.3 Provision of Information

The NPPO of the exporting country should, on request, make available to the NPPO of the importing country the rationale for establishment and maintenance of pest free places of production or pest free production sites. Where bilateral arrangements or agreements so provide, the NPPO of the exporting country should expeditiously provide information concerning establishment or withdrawal of pest free places of production or pest free production sites to the NPPO of the importing country.

DRAFT STANDARD FOR COUNTRY CONSULTATION
OCTOBER, 1999

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

GUIDELINES FOR PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES



**Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Rome, 199-**

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INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This standard describes principles and guidelines for the preparation and issue of phytosanitary certificates.

REFERENCES

Export certification system, 1997. ISPM Pub. No. 7, FAO, Rome.

Glossary of phytosanitary terms, 1999. ISPM Pub. No. 5, FAO, Rome.

International Plant Protection Convention, 1992. FAO, Rome.

New Revised Text of the International Plant Protection Convention, 1997. FAO, Rome.

Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites, FAO, Rome (pending adoption).

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Additional declaration	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information pertinent to the phytosanitary condition of a consignment.
Commodity	A type of plant, plant product or other regulated article being moved for trade or other purpose.
Consignment	A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other regulated articles being moved from one country to another and covered by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more lots).
Country of origin (of a consignment of plant products)	Country where the plants from which the plant products are derived were grown.
Country of origin (of a consignment of plants)	Country where the plants were grown.
Country of origin (of regulated articles other than plants and plant products)	Country where the regulated articles were first exposed to contamination by pests.

Consignment in transit	Consignment which passes through a country without being imported, and without being exposed in that country to contamination or infestation by pests. The consignment may not be split up, combined with other consignments or have its packaging changed (formerly country of transit).
Devitalization*	A treatment rendering seed or other plant material incapable of propagation.
Free from (of a consignment, field or place of production)	Without pests (or a specific pest) in numbers or quantities that can be detected by the application of phytosanitary procedures.
Harmonization	The establishment, recognition and application by different countries of phytosanitary measures based on common standards.
Import permit	Official document authorizing importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary requirements.
Inspection	Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations.
ISPM	Abbreviation for International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures.
National Plant Protection Organization	Official service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC.
NPPO	Abbreviation for National Plant Protection Organization.
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products.
Pest free area	An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained.
Pest free place of production*	Place of production in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period.
Pest free production site*	A defined portion of a place of production that is managed as a separate unit in the same way as a pest free place of production
Phytosanitary certificate	Certificate patterned after the model certificates of the IPPC.

Phytosanitary certification	Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate.
Phytosanitary measure	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests.
Phytosanitary regulation	Official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests, by regulating the production, movement or existence of commodities or other articles, or the normal activity of persons, and by establishing procedures for phytosanitary certification.
Place of production	Any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production or farming unit. This may include production sites, which are separately managed for phytosanitary purposes.
Plant products	Unmanufactured material of plant origin (including grain) and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the introduction and spread of pests.
Plants	Living plants and parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm.
Practically free*	Of a consignment, field, or place of production, without pests (or a specific pest) in numbers or quantities in excess of those that can be expected to result from, and be consistent with good cultural and handling practices employed in the production and marketing of the commodity.
Quarantine pest	A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.
Re-exported consignment	Consignment which has been imported into a country from which it is then exported without being exposed to infestation or contamination by pests. The consignment may be stored, split up, combined with other consignments or have its packaging changed (formerly Country of re-export).
Regulated article	Any plant, plant product, storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests, deemed to require phytosanitary measures, particularly where international transportation is involved.

Regulated non-quarantine pest	A non-quarantine pest whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party.
Regulated pest	A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest.
Test	Official examination, other than visual, to determine if pests are present or to identify pests.
Transparency	The principle of making available, at the international level, phytosanitary measures and their rationale.
Treatment	Officially authorized procedure for the killing, removal or rendering infertile of pests.

*(Terms and definitions not included in the *Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms*)

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

This standard describes principles and guidelines to assist National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) with the preparation and issue of phytosanitary certificates. Model certificates are provided in the Annex of the New Revised Text of the International Plant Protection Convention adopted in 1997 and are appended to this standard for reference. Explanations are given on the various components of the model certificates indicating the information needed for their appropriate completion.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES

1. General Considerations

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

1.1 Purpose of phytosanitary certificates

Phytosanitary certificates are issued to indicate that consignments of plants, plant products or other regulated articles meet the requirements of the importing country and are in conformity with the certifying statement of the appropriate model certificate. Phytosanitary certificates should only be used for this purpose.

Model certificates provide a standard wording and a suggested format for the preparation of official phytosanitary certificates. This is necessary to ensure the validity of the documents, that they are easily recognized, and that essential information is reported.

Importing countries should only require phytosanitary certificates for regulated articles. These may include commodities such as plants, bulbs and tubers, or seeds for propagation, fruits and vegetables, cut flowers and branches, and grain. Phytosanitary certificates may also be used for certain plant products that have been processed where such products, by their nature or that of their processing, have a comparable potential for introducing regulated pests (e.g. wood, cotton). A phytosanitary certificate may also be required for other regulated articles where these articles are deemed to require phytosanitary measures (e.g. empty containers, vehicles and pests).

Importing countries should not require phytosanitary certificates for plant products that have been processed in such a way that they have no potential for introducing regulated pests, or for other regulated articles that do not require phytosanitary measures.

1.2 Mode of issuance

The phytosanitary certificate is an original document, or under specific circumstances is a certified copy issued by the NPPO, that accompanies the consignment and is presented to the relevant officials upon arrival in the importing country.

Electronic certification may also be used provided:

- the mode of issuance and security is acceptable by the relevant contracting parties (e.g. EDIFACT, the United Nations Standard for electronic documentation)
- the information provided is consistent with the appropriate model(s)
- the intent of certification under the Convention is realized.
- the identity of the issuing authority is guaranteed

Unacceptable certificates

Certificates may be considered unacceptable when determined to be invalid or fraudulent. The issuing authorities should be notified as soon as possible regarding unacceptable or suspect documents. The NPPO should take corrective action when necessary and maintain systems for vigilance and security to ensure that a high level of confidence is associated with phytosanitary certificates issued by that authority.

1.3.1 Invalid phytosanitary certificates

The following can be considered sufficient basis for rejecting a phytosanitary certificate:

- illegible
- incomplete
- out of date
- uncertified alterations or erasures
- conflicting or inconsistent information
- use of wordings that are inconsistent with the model certificates herein

1.3.2 Fraudulent certificates

The following can be considered to be fraudulent certificates:

- not authorized by the NPPO
- issued on forms not authorized by the issuing NPPO
- issued by persons that are not authorized by NPPO
- containing false information.

1.4 Additional requirements made by importing countries with respect to phytosanitary certificates.

Importing countries frequently make additional requirements with respect to the preparation and issue of phytosanitary certificates. These requirements should also be respected. They commonly include:

- language (countries may require that certificates addressed to their NPPO should be made out in one of a list of specified languages)
- time of validity (countries may require that a phytosanitary certificate should have been issued not more than a specified period of time before the consignment leaves the place of origin)
- filling in (countries may require that the certificate is completed by typing, or in handwritten capital letters)
- units (countries may require that the description of the consignment and quantities declared should be done in specified units).

2. Specific Principles and Guidelines for Preparation and Issue of Phytosanitary Certificates

Phytosanitary certificates and phytosanitary certificates for re-export should include only information related to phytosanitary matters. They should not include references to quality or grade, animal or human health matters, pesticide residues or radioactivity, or commercial information such as letters of credit.

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

2.1 Phytosanitary certificate

(Headings in bold refer to the components of the model certificate)

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

No. _____

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

Plant Protection Organization of _____

This component requires the name of the official organization and country that is issuing the certificate. This is normally part of the printed form.

TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____

The name of the importing country should be inserted here, or of the importing countries in cases where a consignment is addressed under a single certificate to more than one country (as in the case of re-export or transit). Care should be then taken to ensure that the import regulations of each country are met and appropriately indicated.

Section I. Description of Consignment

Name and address of exporter: _____

This information identifies the source of the consignment to facilitate "trace back" and audit by the exporting NPPO. A local exporter's agent or shipper may need to be used where an international company with a foreign address is nominated as the exporter.

Declared name and address of consignee: _____

The name and address provided by the exporter should be inserted here.

Number and description of packages: _____

Sufficient detail should be included in this section to enable the NPPO of the importing country to identify the consignment and verify its size.

Distinguishing marks: _____

Completion of this line on the certificate is optional. Distinguishing markings on bags, cartons or other containers should be included only where they assist in identifying the consignment. Container numbers are a valid identifier of consignments and may be included where known.

Distinguishing marks may be indicated at this point on the phytosanitary certificate, or else on a stamped and signed attachment to the certificate. Where no entry is made, the term “None” should be entered or the line should be blocked out (to prevent falsification).

Place of origin: _____

This refers to place(s) from which a consignment gains its phytosanitary status, i.e. where it was exposed to possible infestation or contamination by pests. Normally, this will be the place where the commodity was grown or has been stored. If a commodity is moved, its phytosanitary status may change over a period of time to reflect its new environment. In specific circumstances, a commodity may gain its phytosanitary status from more than one place. In these cases where pests from one or more place may be involved, NPPOs must decide which place or places of origin most accurately describe the environment which has given the commodity its phytosanitary status. It is noted that in exceptional cases, such as with mixed seed lots, it is not possible to identify the place of origin. It is then preferable to indicate all the possible origins if known.

Countries may require that “pest free area”, “pest free place of production”, or “pest free production site” should be identified in sufficient detail in this section. In any case, at least the country of origin should be indicated.

Declared means of conveyance: _____

Terms such as “sea, air, road, rail, mail, and passenger” should be used. The ship’s name and voyage number or the aircraft’s flight number should be included if known.

Declared point of entry: _____

This should be the first point of arrival, or if not known the country name. The point of entry of the first country of importation should be listed where more than one country is listed in the “TO:” section. The point of entry for the country of final destination should be listed in cases where the consignment only transits through another country.

Name of produce and quantity declared: _____

The information provided here should be sufficiently descriptive of the commodity and the quantity expressed as accurately as possible to enable officials in the importing country to adequately verify the contents of the consignment. International codes may be used to facilitate identification (e.g. customs codes). Different phytosanitary requirements may apply to the different end uses (for example, consumption as compared to propagation) or state of a product (e.g. fresh compared to dried); the end use or state of the product should be specified.

Botanical name of plants: _____

The information inserted here should identify plants and plant products using accepted botanical terms, at least to genus level.

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

Certifying statement

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

They are deemed to be practically free from other pests. (Optional clause)*

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

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

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

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

“... considered to be free from quarantine pests ...” refers to freedom from pests in numbers or quantities that can be detected by the application of phytosanitary procedures. It should not be interpreted to mean absolute freedom in all cases but rather that quarantine pests are not believed to be present based on the procedures used for their detection or elimination. It should be recognized that phytosanitary procedures have inherent uncertainty and variability, and involve some probability that pests will not be detected or eliminated. This uncertainty and probability should be taken into account in the specification of appropriate procedures.

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

“...importing contracting party ...” refers to governments that have adhered to the IPPC including Members of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures until the amendments of 1997 come into force.

Section II. Additional Declaration

Additional¹ declarations should be only those containing information required by the importing country and not otherwise noted on the certificate.

¹ *Each contracting party undertakes not to require consignments of plants or plant products or other regulated articles imported into its territories to be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates inconsistent with the models set out in the Annex to this Convention. Any requirements for additional declarations shall be limited to those technically justified. (Article V.3 of the New Revised Text of the IPPC)*

Section III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment

Treatments indicated should only be those which are acceptable to the importing country and are performed in the exporting country to meet the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. These can include devitalization and seed treatments.

Stamp of Organization

This is the official seal, stamp or mark identifying the issuing NPPO. It may be printed on the certificate or added by the issuing official upon completion of the form. Care should be taken to ensure that the mark does not obscure essential information.

Name of authorized officer, date and signature

The name of the issuing official is typed or printed. The date is also typed or printed. Abbreviations or numerical notation may be used to identify months, so long as the month, day, and year are not confused. Signatures should be consistent with those known by the NPPO of the exporting country to be representative of the official in question.

Financial liability statement

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

2.2 Phytosanitary certificate for re-export

When a consignment is imported into a country, then exported to another, the NPPO should issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export (see model). This may still be done if the consignment has been stored, split up, combined with other consignments or re-packaged, provided that it has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests. The original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy should also accompany the consignment. If, however, the consignment has been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests, or has lost its integrity or identity, or has been processed to change its nature, or has been grown for a specific time (usually one growing season), before being exported, the NPPO should issue a phytosanitary certificate and not the phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

If a consignment is not imported, but passes through a country, in transit without being exposed to infestation or contamination by pests, the NPPO does not need to issue either a phytosanitary certificate or a phytosanitary certificate for re-export. If however, the consignment is exposed to infestation or contamination by pests, the NPPO should issue a phytosanitary certificate. If it is split up, combined with other consignments or repackaged, the NPPO should issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

The components of the certificate are the same as for the phytosanitary certificate (see Section 2.1) except the section covering certification. In this section, the NPPO indicates by inserting ticks in the appropriate boxes whether the certificate is accompanied by the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy, whether the consignment has been repacked or not, whether the containers are original or new, and whether an additional inspection has been done. ISPM No. 7 (Export Certification Systems) provides guidance on the need for additional inspection.

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

APPENDIX

Model Phytosanitary Certificate

No. _____
Plant Protection Organization of _____
TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____

I. Description of Consignment

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

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

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

II. Additional Declaration

III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment

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

Place of issue _____

(Stamp of Organization) Name of authorized officer _____

Date _____ (Signature) _____

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

* Optional clause

Model Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-Export

No. _____

Plant Protection Organization of _____ (contracting party of re-export)

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

I. Description of Consignment

Name and address of exporter: _____

Declared name and address of consignee: _____

Number and description of packages: _____

Distinguishing marks: _____

Place of origin: _____

Declared means of conveyance: _____

Declared point of entry: _____

Name of produce and quantity declared: _____

Botanical name of plants: _____

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

* Insert tick in appropriate boxes

II. Additional Declaration

III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment

Date _____ Treatment _____ Chemical (active ingredient) _____

Duration and temperature _____

Concentration _____

Additional information _____

_____ Place of issue

(Stamp of Organization) Name of authorized officer _____

Date _____ (Signature) _____

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

** Optional clause