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Title: Guideline for the Preparation and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates

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Appendix 2 – Guideline for the Preparation and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates

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GUIDELINE FOR THE PREPARATION AND ISSUANCE OF PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES

1 INTRODUCTION

A phytosanitary certificate is an official document issued by the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of the exporting country to indicate that consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated articles meet specified phytosanitary import requirements and are in conformity with the requirements of the NPPO of the importing country.

Article V.2 (a) of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) stipulates how phytosanitary certificates should be issued:

> "*Inspection and other related activities leading to issuance of phytosanitary certificates shall be carried out only by or under the authority of the official national plant protection organization. The issuance of phytosanitary certificates shall be carried out by public officers who are technically qualified and duly authorized by the official national plant protection organization to act on its behalf and under its control with such knowledge and information available to those officers that the authorities of importing contracting parties may accept the phytosanitary certificates with confidence as dependable documents.*"

In addition, the IPPC also states requirements for the use of model phytosanitary certificates (in Article V.3):

> *"Each contracting party undertakes not to require consignments of plants or plant products or other regulated articles imported into its*

> *territories to be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates inconsistent with the models set out in the Annex to this Convention. Any requirements for additional declarations shall be limited to those technically justified."*

This guideline describes principles and procedures to ensure that blank phytosanitary certificates are completed correctly by an authorized officer of the NPPO according to the relevant international standards.

2. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR PREPARATION AND ISSUANCE OF PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES

2.1 Phytosanitary certificates

2.1.1 Purposes of phytosanitary certificates

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

2.1.2 Types and forms of phytosanitary certificates

In the Annex to the IPPC, there are two types of certificates: a "phytosanitary certificate" (Appendix 1) for export purposes and a "phytosanitary certificate for re-export" (Appendix 2) for re-export purposes.

A phytosanitary certificate for export is usually issued by the NPPO of the country of origin. A phytosanitary certificate for export describes the consignment and, through a certifying statement, additional declarations and treatment records, declares that the consignment meets phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries.

A phytosanitary certificate for re-export may be issued by the NPPO of the re-exporting country in the case where the commodity in the consignment was not grown or processed to change its nature in that country and only where an original phytosanitary certificate for export or a certified copy is available.

2.1.3 Attachments to phytosanitary certificates

If the information required to complete phytosanitary certificates exceeds the available space on the form, an attachment may be added. All pages of attachments should bear the number of the phytosanitary certificates and should be dated, signed and stamped in the same manner as required for the phytosanitary certificates. Phytosanitary certificates should refer to any attachments in the appropriate section (e.g. as per attached list). If an attachment has more than one page, the pages should be numbered and the number of pages indicated on the phytosanitary certificates (e.g. as per attached list page 1–2). Other documents such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) certificates may accompany the consignment along with the phytosanitary certificate, but such documents should not be considered attachments to the phytosanitary certificates nor should they be referenced on the phytosanitary certificate.

2.1.4 Mode of transmission

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

2.1.5 Duration of validity

The phytosanitary security of consignments may be lost after issuance of phytosanitary certificates and therefore the NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country may decide to restrict the duration of the validity of phytosanitary certificates after issuance

and prior to export. The NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country may assess the situation and define an appropriate period of validity before export occurs, taking into account the likelihood of the consignment becoming infested or contaminated prior to export or re-export (e.g. the validity period between the date of inspection and date of shipment: 3 days for cut flowers, aquatic plants and other perishable items; 7 days for all plants and cuttings; 14 days for all plant produce).

3 ACTIONS TAKEN WITH ISSUED PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

3.1 Certified copies of phytosanitary certificates

A certified copy is a copy of the original of the phytosanitary certificate that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by the NPPO indicating it is a true representative copy of the original phytosanitary certificate. It may be issued upon request by the exporter. It does not replace the original.

3.2 Replacement of phytosanitary certificates

Phytosanitary certificates may be replaced at the request of an exporter for a consignment for which a phytosanitary certificate has already been issued. This should be done only in exceptional circumstances (e.g. damage to the phytosanitary certificates issued; change of addresses, country of destination or points of entry; missing or incorrect information) and should be carried out by the NPPO of the country that issued the phytosanitary certificates being replaced.

In all cases, the issuing NPPO should request exporters to return the original phytosanitary certificates and any certified copies that have already been issued for the consignments. Other requirements concerning replacement of phytosanitary certificates include:

- Phytosanitary certificates returned for replacement should be retained by the NPPO of the issuing country and be cancelled. The new phytosanitary

certificates should not have the same number as the certificate being replaced. The number of the original certificate should not be reused.

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

3.3 Alterations to phytosanitary certificates

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

4 CONSIDERATIONS FOR IMPORTING COUNTRIES AND NPPOs ISSUING PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES

4.1 Unacceptable phytosanitary certificates

NPPOs of importing countries should not accept phytosanitary certificates that they determine to be invalid or fraudulent. The NPPO of the declared country of issuance should be notified as soon as possible regarding unacceptable or suspect phytosanitary certificates. Where the NPPO of the importing country suspects that phytosanitary certificates may be unacceptable, it may require the prompt cooperation of the NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country in determining the validity or non-validity of the phytosanitary certificates.

4.1.1 Invalid phytosanitary certificates

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

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

4.1.2 Fraudulent phytosanitary certificates

Fraudulent phytosanitary certificates typically include those:

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

4.1.3 Import requirements for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates

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

- that phytosanitary certificates be completed in a specific language or one of its listed languages (however, countries are encouraged to accept one of the official languages of FAO, preferably English)

- the period of time allowed for issuance after inspection or treatment and the period of time between the issuance of phytosanitary certificates and the dispatch of the consignment from the exporting country
- that phytosanitary certificates be completed by typing or if handwritten, be in legible capital letters (where the language allows it)
- the units of measurement to be used in the description of the consignment and for other declared quantities.

5 SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS FOR PREPARATION AND ISSUANCE OF PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES

- Phytosanitary certificates shall only be issued by public officers who are technically qualified and duly authorized by the Department of Agriculture, Lao People's Democratic Republic.
- Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if it is confirmed that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.
- All sections of the phytosanitary certificates should be completed. Where no entry is made, term “None” should be entered or the line should be blocked out or a line drawn through the section to prevent unauthorized additions.
- Phytosanitary certificates should contain the necessary information to clearly identify the consignment to which each relates.
- Phytosanitary certificates should only contain information related to phytosanitary matters. They should not include statements related to non-phytosanitary requirements such as animal or human health matters, pesticide residues, radioactivity, commercial information (e.g. letters of credit), or quality.
- Phytosanitary certificates should be legible, typed on the dotted line in the space provided, the font size should be 8 pt in Arial throughout the document and text in capital letters, except for scientific names.
- All text should be aligned to the left.

- To facilitate cross-referencing between phytosanitary certificates and documents not related to phytosanitary certification (e.g. letters of credit, bills of lading, GMO certificate, CITES certificates), notes may accompany phytosanitary certificates that associate them with the identification code, symbol or numbers of the relevant documents that require cross-referencing. Such notes should be used only when necessary and should not be considered part of phytosanitary certificates.

6 GUIDELINES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPLETING PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES

☑ **No. _____**

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

☑ **Plant Protection Organization of _____**

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

☑ **TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____**

The correct name of the importing country must be inserted here, (e.g. United Kingdom not Great Britain, The Netherlands not Holland). No abbreviations are allowed (e.g. United States of America not USA). In the case of member countries of the European Community (EC), the country of entry into the EU or EC member countries as well as the member country importing the consignment may be inserted.

In cases where a consignment is in transit through one country to get to the country of import, the name of both countries may be inserted and the transit country should be indicated to provided that the phytosanitary requirements of

both countries are complied with. It is necessary to ensure that the phytosanitary import or transit requirements of each country are met and appropriately indicated. In cases where the consignment is imported and then re-exported to another country, the names of both countries may be inserted, provided the phytosanitary import requirements of both countries have been met.

I. Description of Consignment

The description of the consignment consists of a number of elements as described below. For further information on how to set up the description of the consignment, refer to Appendix 3.

Name and address of exporter: _____

This information identifies the source of the consignment to facilitate its trace-back and audit by the Department of Agriculture, Lao People's Democratic Republic. This field must list the name and address of the exporter (company) in full, which must be located in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. However if the local agent or shipper is acting on behalf of an international company with a foreign address, both the name of local agent/ shipper and the international company with the foreign address should be declared here.

The inclusion of a person’s name as the exporter is only permitted if the consignment being exported is for non-commercial purposes. Non-commercial consignments will usually be small quantities.

Telephone numbers, facsimile numbers and e-mail address are not to be included in this section.

Declared name and address of consignee: _____

The name and address inserted here should be accurate and in sufficient detail to enable the NPPO of the importing country to confirm the identity of the consignee and, where necessary, to be able to conduct trace-back of non-compliant imports. The name and address that appears on the import permit must be the consignee name and address on the phytosanitary certificate. Listing a personal name as the consignee is only permitted if the consignment is being exported for non-commercial purposes

No bank guarantee reference numbers should be sneaked in here. Telephone numbers, facsimile numbers and e-mail address are not to be included in this section

Where the consignee is not known, "**To order**" may be used if the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of the term and accepts any associated risks. The importing country may require that the address of a consignee be a location in the importing country.

Number and description of packages: _____

The number of packages and their description should be included (e.g. 500 X 10 KG cartons/boxes of apples). Sufficient detail should be included in this section to enable the NPPO of the importing country to link the phytosanitary certificate for export with the corresponding consignment. In some cases (e.g. grain and bulk timber), shipping containers and/or railcars are considered the package and the number may be included (e.g. 10 containers). In cases of bulk shipments, the term "**in bulk**" may be used. The following are some common description of packages: bales, boxes, bundles, cartons, containers, drums, pallets, etc.

Distinguishing marks: _____

This refers to the marks on the packages (e.g. lot numbers, serial numbers or brand names) and conveyance identification numbers or names (e.g. container, rail car numbers or vessel name in case of bulk shipments) for the identification of the consignment. If the consignment is without distinguishing marks, enter “NIL” or “Not Applicable” in this section.

Place of origin: _____

The place of origin refers to places where the commodity was grown or produced and where it was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination by regulated pests. In all cases, the name of the country or countries of origin should be stated. This will be the Lao People's Democratic Republic and not Lao PDR.

Normally a consignment gains its phytosanitary status from the place of origin. In cases where a commodity was produced in another country and was repacked, stored or moved in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, its phytosanitary status may change over a period of time as a result of its new location through the possible infestation or contamination by regulated pests. Phytosanitary status may also be changed by processing, disinfecting or treating a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination. Thus a commodity may gain its phytosanitary status from more than one place.

In such cases, each country and place, where necessary, should be declared with the initial place of origin in brackets, e.g. declared as “country X of export (country Y of origin)”.

If different lots within a consignment originate in different places or countries, all countries and places, where necessary, should be indicated. To assist with trace-back in such cases, the most relevant place for undertaking trace-back

may be identified, for example the exporting company where records are stored.

If plants were imported to or moved within a country and have been grown for a specific period of time (depending on the commodity concerned, but usually one growing season or more), these plants may be considered to have changed their country or place of origin, provided that the phytosanitary status is determined only by that country or place of further growth.

Countries may require that the name or code of the pest free area, pest free place of production or pest free production site be identified. Further details on the pest free area, pest free place of production or pest free production site may be provided in the additional declaration section.

Declared means of conveyance: _____

This section refers to how the commodity is transported when leaving the certifying country. Terms such as "**ocean vessel**", "**boat**", "**aircraft**", "**road**", "**truck**", "**rail**", "**mail**" and "**carried by hand**" may be used. The ship's name and voyage number or the aircraft's flight number may be included if known.

Declared point of entry: _____

This should be the first point of arrival in the country of destination, or if not known, the country name. Where the consignment transits through another country this may need to be recorded if the country of transit has phytosanitary requirements for transiting consignments. The entry point of the country of transit, or if not known the country name, should be noted in brackets.

The point of entry is declared by the exporter at the time of issuance of the phytosanitary certificate for export. This point of entry may change for various reasons, and entry into the country at a place other than the declared point of entry should not normally be considered as non-compliance. However, when the NPPO of the importing country prescribes specified points of entry in its

phytosanitary import requirements, then one of the specific points of entry should be declared and the consignment should enter through that point.

Name of produce and quantity declared: _____

This section should be sufficiently descriptive of the commodity and should include the name of the plant, plant product or other regulated article, unit and the quantity as accurately as possible to enable the NPPO of the importing country to verify the contents of the consignment. The ‘name of produce’ field is the primary descriptor of the product and should be a basic common commodity name (for example, barley, sorghum, mung beans, apples, carrots, capsicums). If a product does not have a common name, the botanical name is to be used.

International codes may be added to facilitate identification (e.g. Customs codes) and internationally recognized units and terms should be used (e.g. metric system). Because different phytosanitary import requirements may apply to the different intended uses (e.g. consumption as compared with propagation) or degree of processing (e.g. fresh as compared with dried), the intended use or degree of processing should be specified.

Quality, grade, class, size, trade name or other commercial terms must not be entered. Color information must not be added to describe the level of maturity or growth of the products being certified, such as "green tomatoes", but may be used if it is part of the common name such as "white navy beans".

Botanical name of plants: _____

The information inserted here should identify plants and plant products using accepted botanical or scientific name. As per the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 12 “*Phytosanitary certificates*” (2014), the consignment must be described at least to genus level. However, the species level is preferred. The genus name must start with a capital letter; the

rest must be small letters. It should be underlined or Italic, e.g. Malus pumila or *Malus pumila*. Example of botanical or scientific name of plants is provided in Appendix 4.

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

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 most instances specific phytosanitary import requirements exist or regulated pests are specified and the certifying statement on the phytosanitary certificate for export is used to certify conformity with these phytosanitary import requirements.

In instances where phytosanitary import requirements are not specific, the NPPO of the exporting country may certify the general status of the consignment for any pests believed by it to be of phytosanitary concern.

NPPOs of exporting countries may include the optional clause on their phytosanitary certificate for export. NPPOs of importing countries cannot request that the optional clause be added.

"Appropriate official procedures" refers to procedures carried out by the NPPO or persons authorized by the NPPO for purposes of phytosanitary certification. Such procedures should be in conformity with ISPMs where appropriate. The procedures may be specified by the NPPO of the importing country taking into account any relevant ISPMs.

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

In some cases where irradiation treatments have been applied, live stages of target pests may be present in the consignment. Providing the treatment has been applied in accordance with ISPM No. 18 "*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*" (2003) and the appropriate treatment has been applied to achieve the required response, the validity of this part of the certifying statement is not compromised because the detection of live stages of the target pest is not considered as noncompliance.

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

"Importing contracting party" refers to governments that have adhered to the IPPC.

II. Additional Declaration

Additional declarations provide specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests. Additional declarations should be kept to a minimum and be concise. The text of additional declarations may be specified in phytosanitary regulations, import permits or bilateral agreements/protocols or directives if applicable (e.g. the consignment complies with Annexure IV. A.1, point.....option.....of EC plant health directive 2000/29/EC). For pests, the correct scientific name for genus and species must be used, genus must start with a capital letter; the rest must be small letters, underlined or Italic.

In the case where an import permit is required by the importing country, the import permit number may be referred to here to assist cross-referencing ((e.g. import permit number…….presented).

Where a phytosanitary certificate for export is issued after the consignment's dispatch, and if required by the importing country the date of inspection should be added to this section of the phytosanitary certificate for export.

Where additional official phytosanitary information is included for future phytosanitary certification purposes, such as re-export (see section 4), such information should be presented here. This information should be clearly separated from the additional declaration required by the importing country and should follow the added subheading "Additional official phytosanitary information".

Appendix 5 provides examples of text for different types of additional declarations that are often required by NPPOs of importing countries. When NPPOs consider it necessary to require or provide an additional declaration they are encouraged to use the standard wording as provided in the ISPM No. 12 "*Phytosanitary certificates*" (2014).

III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment

If the importing country requires the product to be treated, treatment details are to be included in this field and certified on the phytosanitary certificate. Specific treatments are mandatory for certain commodities before entry will be permitted by the importing country. Any treatments undertaken by exporters which are not an importing country requirement will not be certified on the phytosanitary certificate. Information that is to be included for treatment details should be as follows. Examples of accepted treatment details are listed in Appendix 6.

Date

The date that the treatment was applied to the consignment. Months should be written in full so that the month, day and year are not confused (e.g. 5 April 2012)

Treatment

The type of treatment applied to the consignment (e.g. fumigation, heat treatment, cool treatment, irradiation).

Chemical (active ingredient)

The correct name of the chemical used (if applicable) (e.g. methyl bromide, phosphine, thiram).

Duration and temperature

The duration of the treatment (length of time the product was treated) and temperature in the treatment applied in metric units (e.g. 20 days at 3 degrees Celsius).

Concentration

The concentration and dosage of the treatment applied (e.g. 48GRM/M3,

2.5GRM per litre, 4GRM A.I. per 1000KGM seed). Application rates can be abbreviated using the following: GRM, KGM, M3, TNE.

Additional information

Any relevant additional information.

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

For irradiation treatments, the provisions of ISPM No. 18 "*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*" (2003) should be considered.

Stamp of organization

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

Name of authorized officer, date and signature

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

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

Financial liability statement

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

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Ministry of Primary Industries. 2015. Plant Export Requirement: MPI Technical Standard: Phytosanitary Certificates. Wellington.

Appendix 1

Model phytosanitary certificate

No._____

Plant Protection Organization of_____
TO: Plant Protection Organization 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_____
_____

(Stamp of Organization)

Place of issue _____
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

Appendix 2

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_____
_____

(Stamp of Organization)

Place of issue _____
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

Appendix 3

Examples of consignment descriptions

Number/description of packages	Name of produce/quantity declared	Botanical name	Net weight	Number of packages (total)	Mass (total)
480 BAGS	LUCERNE SEED 480 X 25 KGM BAGS	*Medicago sativa*	12000KGM	480	120000KGM
BULK	WHEAT 60000TNE	*Triticum* spp	60000TNE	BULK	60000TNE
213 CARTONS	NECTARINE 213 X 10 KGM CARTONS	*Prunus persica nectarina*	2130KGM		
104 CARTONS	APRICOTS 104 X 10 KGM CARTONS	*Prunus armeniaca*	1040KGM	421	4210KGM
104 CARTONS	PEACHES 104 X 10 KGM CARTONS	*Prunus persica*	1040KGM		
1848 CARTONS	GRAPES	*Vitis vinifera*	1848 KGM	1848	1848KGM
5 CONTAINERS	CHICKPEAS	*Cicer arietinum*	80MT	5	80MT
950 BAGS	ALMOND NUTS 950 X20 KGM BAGS	*Prunus dulcis*	19000KGM	950	19000KGM
1 PLANT	ARAUCARIA SPP PLANTS	*Araucaria* spp.	3KGM	1	3KGM
7 PLANTS	DIOON SPINULOSUM PLANTS	*Dioon spinulosum*	7NO	27	27NO
20 PLANTS	HOWEA FORSTERIANA PLANTS	*Howea forsteriana*	20NO		
25 CARTONS	BANKSIA PRIONOTES – CUT FLOWERS	*Banksia prionotes*	458SS	25	458SS
3 FLASKS	DENDROBIUM VIOLACEUM ORCHID PLANTS	*Dendrobium violaceum*	0.396KGM	3	0.396KGM

Appendix 4

Example of botanical or scientific name of plants

4.1 Fruits

	Botanical name	Common name
A	*Actinidia deliciosa* (A. Chev.) C. F. Liang & A. R. Ferguson	KIWIFRUIT, Chinese gooseberry, green-fleshed actinidia, kiwi, fuzzy kiwifruit
	Actinidia chinensis Planch.	GOLDEN KIWIFRUIT, kiwi gold
	Aegle marmelos L.	BAEL, Bengal quince, golden apple, Japanese bitter orange, stone apple, wood apple
	Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.	PINEAPPLE, ananas, nanas, pina
	Annona cherimola Mill.	CHERIMOYA
	Annona cherimola Mill. x *Annona squamosa* L.	ATEMOYA
	Annona muricata L.	SOURSOP, Brazilian pawpaw, prickly custard apple, soursap, soursapi
	Annona reticulata L.	BULLOCK'S-HEART, wild-sweetsop, bull's heart, ox-heart
	Annona squamosa L.	CUSTARD-APPLE, sugar apple, sweetsop
	Artocarpus altilis (Parkinson) Fosberg	BREADFRUIT
	Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.	JACKFRUIT
	Artocarpus integer (Thunb.) Merr.	CEMPADAK, chempedak
	Averrhoa bilimbi L.	BILIMBI, cucumber tree, tree sorrel
	Averrhoa pentandra Blanco	CARAMBOLA, coromandel gooseberry, five-corner fruit, star apple, star fruit
B	*Bouea macrophylla* Griffith	MARIAN PLUM
C	*Carica papaya* L.	PAPAYA, pawpaw, fruta bomba, lechosa, melon tree
	Carissa carandas L.	KARONDA, bengal currant
	Casimiroa edulis La Llave	CASIMIROA, white sapote, Mexican apple
	Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai	WATERMELON, water melon, common watermelon, cultivated

	Botanical name	Common name
		watermelon
	Citrus aurantiifolia (Cristm.) Swingle	LIME
	Citrus aurantium L.	SOUR ORANGE, Seville orange, bitter orange, marmalade orange
	Citrus hystrix DC	KAFFIR LIME, makrut lime, papeda
	Citrus lemon (L.) Burm.f.	LEMON
	Citrus maxima Merr.	PUMMELO, pomelo, shaddock
	Citrus medica L.	CITRON
	Citrus paradisi Macfad.	GRAPEFRUIT
	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	SWEET ORANGE
	Citrus reticulata Blanco	MANDARIN, tangerine, naartjie
	Cocos nucifera L.	YOUNG COCONUT
	Cucumis melo L.	HONEYDEW MELON ,netted melon, nutmeg melon, muskmelon, cantaloupe, American cantaloupe, false cantaloupe
	Cucumis melo L. var. *cantaloupensis* Naudin.	CANTALOUPE, true cantaloupe, European cantaloupe, musk melon
	Cucumis metuliferus E. Mey	KIWANO, African horned cucumber, jelly melon
	Cydonia oblonga Miller	QUINCE, common quince, cydonian apple, elephant apple, pineapple quince
	Cyphomandra betacea (Cav.) Sendtn.	TAMARILLO
D	*Dimocarpus longan* Loureiro	LONGAN, cat's-eye, dragon's eye, dragon's eye fruit
	Diospyros kaki Thunb.	PERSIMMON, Chinese persimmon, kaki, kaki persimmon, Oriental persimmon
	Dovyalis caffra Warb.	KAI APPLE, umkokola, kei apple, kau apple
	Durio zibethinus L.	DURIAN
E	*Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl.	LOQUAT, Chinese loquat, Japanese medlar, Japanese plum, pipaye
F	*Feijoa sellowiana* O. Berg	FEIJAO, pineapple guava, guavasteen
	Ficus carica L.	FIG, sugar-apple, common fig,

	Botanical name	Common name
		cultivated fig, edible fig, wild fig
	Fragaria x ananassa (Weston) Decne & Naudin	STRAWBERRY, garden strawberry, large-fruited strawberry, pine strawberry
G	*Garcinia mangostana* L.	MANGOSTEEN, king's-fruit, mangostan, purple mangosteen
H	*Hylocereus undatus* (Haworth) Britton & Rose	PITAYA, pithaya, dragon fruit
L	*Lansium domesticum* Corrêa	LANGSAT
	Litchi chienensis Sonn.	LYCHEE, Chinese cherry, leechee, lichee, litchi, lichi
M	*Malpighia glabra* L.	ACEROLA, Barbados cherry
	Malus domestica Borkh.	APPLE
	Mangifera indica L.	MANGO, Indian mango, mango tree, mangot, manga, mangou
	Manikara zapota (L.) P. Royen	SAPODILLA, chicle, chico sapote, naseberry, noseberry
	Morus alba L.	WHITE MULBERRY, black-fruited mulberry, mulberry bush, Russian mulberry, silkworm mulberry, Chinese white mulberry
	Morus nigra L.	BLACK MULBERRY, black-fruited mulberry, common mulberry, Persian mulberry, silkworm mulberry
	Musa acuminata Cavendish Subgroup	BANANA
N	*Nephelium lappaceum* L.	RAMBUTAN, hairy lychee
O	*Olea europaea* L.	OLIVE, common olive , cultivated olive, European olive, Iberian olive, Mediterranean olive, black olive, green olive
	Opuntia ficus-indica (L.) Mill.	PRICKLY PEAR, Indian fig opuntia, Barbary fig, cactus pear, spineless cactus
P	*Passiflora edulis* Sims.	PASSION FRUIT, passion fruit, purple passion fruit, granadilla, purple granadilla
	Persea americana Mill.	AVOCADO, avocado pear, alligator pear, butter pear, trapp avocado
	Phoenix dactylifera L.	DATE, date palm

	Botanical name	Common name
	Phyllanthus acidus (L.) Skeels	STAR GOOSERRY, Malay gooseberry, Tahitian gooseberry, country gooseberry, West India gooseberry, wild plum
	Phyllanthus emblica L.	INDIAN GOOSEBERRY, emblic, emblic myrobalan, myrobalan, aonala, amla
	Physalis peruviana L.	CAPE GOOSEBERRY, goldenberry, husk cherry, Peruvian ground cherry, poha berry golden husk, Peruvian cherry
	Physalis philadelphica Lam.	TOMATILLO, Mexican husk tomato
	Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Benth	MONKEYPOD
	Pouteria sapota (Jacq.) H. E. Moore & Stearn	MAMEY SAPOTE
	Prunus armeniaca L.	APRICOT
	Prunus avium (L.) L.	SWEET CHERRY, bird cherry, mazzard cherry, wild cherry
	Prunus domestica L.	COMMON PLUM, European plum, garden plum
	Prunus persica (L.) Batsch	PEACH
	Prunus persica (L.) Batsch var. nectarina (Aiton) Maxim.	NECTARINE, smooth-skinned peach, table nectarine
	Psidium guajava L.	GUAVA, apple guava, round guava
	Punica granatum L.	POMEGRANATE
	Pyrus communis L.	EUROPEAN PEAR, pear
	Pyrus pyrifolia (Burm. f.) Nakai	ASEAN PEAR, Japanese pare, oriental pear, nashi pear
R	*Ribes rubrum* L.	RED CURRANT, redcurrant
	Rubus arcticus L.	DEWBERRY, arctic bramble
	Rubus chamaemorus L.	CLOUBERRY, amber-fruited false raspberry, salmonberry, yellow berry
	Rubus fruticosus L.	BLACKBERRY, Allegheny blackberry, sow-teat blackberry
	Rubus idaeus L.	RASPBERRY, raspberry bush, European raspberry, red raspberry
S	*Salacca wallichiana* Mart.	RAKAM, snake fruit
	Salacca zalacca (Gaertn.) Voss	SALAK, zalacca

	Botanical name	Common name
	Sandoricum koetjape (Burm.f.) Merr.	SANTOL, cottonfruit
	Selenicereus megalanthus (K. Schum. Ex Vaupel) Moran	YELLOW PITAYA, climbing cactus, pithaya, dragon fruit
	Solanum muricatum Ait.	PEPINO, melon-pear
	Synsepalum dulcificum (Schumach. & Thonn.) William Freeman Danielferl	MIRACLE FRUIT, miracle berry, miraculous berry, sweet berry
	Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels	JAMBOLAN, Java plum, black plum, jamun
	Syzygium malaccense (L.) Merr. & L. M. Perry	MALAY ROSE APPLE, Malacca apple, Malay apple, mountain apple, otaheite cashew, otaheite apple, rose apple, water apple
	Syzygium samarangense (Blume) Merrill & Perry.	JAVA ROSE APPLE, Java wax apple, samarang rose apple, water apple, wax apple
T	*Tamarindus indica* L.	TAMARIND
V	*Vaccinium corymbosum* L.	BLUEBERRY, northern highbush blueberry, swamp blueberry
	Vaccinium macrocarpon Aiton	AMERCAN CRANBERRY, large cranberry, bearberry
	Vaccinium vitis-idaea L.	LINGONBERRY, partridgeberry, cowberry
	Vitis vinifera L.	GRAPEVINE, common grapevine, European grape, grape, vine
Z	*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.	JUJUBE, Chinese date, jujube tree, French jujube
	Ziziphus mauritiana Lam.	INDIAN JUJUBE, Indian plum, sour jujube, Yunnan jujube, Yunnan spiny jujube

4.2 Vegetables

	Scientific name	Common name
A	*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench	OKRA, lady's finger, gumbo
	Allium ampeloprasum L.	LEEK, common leek
	Allium fistulosum L.	SPRING ONION, Welsh onion, Japanese bunching onion, bunching onio
	Allium cepa L.	ONION
	Allium sativum L.	GARLIC
	Asparagus officinalis L.	ASPARAGUS
B	*Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.	WINTER MELON, Chinese preserving melon, Chinese winter melon, fuzzy or hair squash, wax gourd of India, waxgourd
	Brassica oleracea L. var. *botrytis* L.	CAULIFLOWER, cape broccoli
	Brassica oleracea L. var. *capitata* L.	CABBAGE
	Brassica oleracea L. var. *gemmifera* DC.	BRUSSELS SPROUT
	Brassica oleracea L. var. *italica* Plenck	BROCCOLI, calabrese, sprouting broccoli
C	*Capsicum annuum* L.	SWEET PEPPER, GOAT PEPPER, BELL PEPPER
	Capsicum frutescens L.	BIRD CHILLI, chilli, tabasco pepper, cayenne pepper
	Cucumis sativus L.	CUCUMBER, cultivated cucumber
	Cucurbita maxima Duchesne	PUMPKIN, Musky squash, Musky winter squash, Musky gourd, Musky pumpkin
	Cucurbita moschata Duchesne	BUTTERNUT SQUASH, butternut pumpkin, gramma
	Cucurbita pepo L. var. *clypeata* Alefield	PATTYPAN SQUASH, sunburst squash
	Cucurbita pepo L. var. *cylindrica* Paris	ZUCCHINI
	Cucurbita pepo L. var. *torticollia* Alef.	CROOKNECK SQUASH
	Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf	LEMON GRASS
	Cynara cardunculus L. var. *scolymus* (L.) Fiori	ARTICHOKE
F	*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.	FENNEL
L	*Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.	BOTTLE GOURD, calabash, white-

	Scientific name	Common name
		flowered gourd
	Luffa acutangula (L.) Roxb.	LUFFA, angled luffa, dish cloth gourd, ridged gourd, vegetable gourd, ribbed loofah, silky gourd, ridged gourd, silk gourd
	Luffa aegyptiaca Mill.	SPONGE GOURD, Egyptian cucumber, Vietnamese luffa
	Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.	TOMATO
M	*Momordica charantia* L.	BITTER MELON, balsam pear, bitter cucumber, bitter gourd
P	*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.	COMMON BEAN, green bean
	Pisum sativum L.	GREEN PEA
	Pisum sativum L. var. *macrocarpon* Ser.	SUGAR SNAP PEA
	Psophocarpus tetragonolobus (L.DC.)	WINGED BEAN, four-amngle bean
S	*Sechium edule* (Jacq.) Sw.	CHAYOTE, christophine, cho-cho, sayote, pear squash, vegetable pear
	Solanum melongena L.	EGGPLANT, brinjal
	Solanum torvum Sw.	DEVIL'S-FIG, turkey berry, prickly nightshade, shoo-shoo bush, wild eggplant, pea eggplant, pea aubergine
T	*Trichosanthes cucumerina* L.	SNAKE GOURD
V	*Vigna unguiculata* subsp. *sesquipedalis* (L.) Verdc.	YARDLONG BEAN
Z	*Zea mays* L.	BABY CORN, young corn, mini corn, cornlettes, candle corn

4.3 Leaf vegetables

	Scientific name	Common name
A	*Allium tuberosum* Rottler ex Spreng.	CHINESE CHIVE, garlic chives, flowering chives, oriental garlic
	Amaranthus tricolor L.	CHINESE SPINACH, amaranth bayam, pigweed, prickly calalu
	Anethum graveolens L.	DILL
	Apium graveolens subsp. *dulce* (Mill.) Schübl. & G. Martens	CELERY
	Azadirachta indica A.Juss.	NEEM, nimtree, Indian lilac
B	*Basella alba* L.	MALABAR SPINACH, Ceylon spinach, nightshade malabar, vine spinach
	Beta vulgaris subsp. *vulgaris*	SILVERBEET
	Brassica juncea (L.) Coss var. *sareptana* Sinskaja	MUSTARD GREEN, leaf mustard, Chinese mustard, mustard cabbage
	Brassica juncea var. *juncea*	MUSTARD CABBAGE, brown mustard, oriental mustard
	Brassica oleracea var. *alboglabra* (Bailey) Musil	CHINESE KALE, Chinese broccoli
	Brassica rapa subsp. *chinensis* (L.) Hanelt	PAK-CHOI, pechey, Chinese cabbage, Chinese white cabbage
	Brassica rapa subsp. *parachinensis* (L.H.Bailey.) Hanelt.	FALSE PAK-CHOI , Chinese flowering cabbage, choy sum
	Brassica rapa subsp. *pekinensis* (Lour.) Hanelt.	CHINESE CABBAGE, Peking cabbage, pe-tsai
C	*Ceratopteris thalictroides* Brongn	POD FERN, horn fern
	Chrysanthemum coronarium L.	GARLAND CHRYSANTHEMUM, chrysanthemum greens, crown daisy, crown marigold, garden chrysanthemum
	Cichorium endivia L.	ENDIVE
	Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt	IVY GOURD, scarlet gourd, Kowa
	Coriandrum sativum L.	CORIANDER, cilantro
D	*Diplazium esculentum* (Retz.) Sw.	VEGETABLE FERN
E	*Eryngium foetidum* L.	SPINY CORIANDER, Mexican coriander, saw tooth coriander

	Scientific name	Common name
I	*Ipomoea aquatica* Forssk.	MORNING GLORY, water spinach, swamp cabbage
L	*Lactuca sativa* L.	LETTUCE, RED LEAF LETTUCE
	Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit	LEADTREE, jumbay, river tamarind, subabul, white popinac
	Limnophila aromatica (Lam.) Merr.	FINGER GRASS
N	*Nasturtium officinale* W.T. Aiton	WATERCRESS
	Neptunia oleracea Lour.	WATER MIMOSA, sensitive neptunia
O	*Ocimum basilicum* L.	SWEET BASIL
	Ocimum × *citriodourum* Vis.	LEMON BASIL
	Ocimum tenuiflorum L.	HOLY BASIL, sacred basil
	Oenanthe javanica (Blume.) DC.	WATER CELERY, water dropwort, Chinese celery, Java waterdropwort
P	*Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) Fuss	PARSLEY
	Polygonum odoratum Lour.	VIETNAMESE CORIANDER
S	*Senegalia pennata* (L.) Maslin	CLIMBING WATTLE
	Spinacia oleracea L.	SPINACH
V	*Valerianella locusta* (L.) Betcke	CORN SALAD, lamb's lettuce, mache, fetticus, nut lettuce, field salad, rapunzel

4.4 Dried herbs and spices

	Scientific name	Common name
A	*Acorus calamus* L.	SWEET FLAG, calamus
	Amomum subulatum Roxb.	BLACK CARDAMON, greater cardamom, Indian cardamom, Nepal cardamom, winged cardamom, brown cardamom
	Amomum testaceum Ridl.	CAMPHOR SEED
	Artemisia dracunculus L.	TARRAGON,estragon
	Areca catechu L.	BETEL PALM, areca palm, areca nut palm, Indian nut, Pinang palm
C	*Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntze	TEA
	Capparis spinosa L.	CAPER, caper bush, Flinders rose
	Capsicum annuum L.	CHILLI, chilli peppers, chili, chile
	Carum carvi L.	CARAWAY, meridian fennel, Persian cumin
	Chrysanthemum indicum L.	INDIAN CHRYDANTHEMUM
	Cinnamomum cassia (L.) J.Presl	CHINESE CASSIA, Chinese cinnamon
	Cinnamomum tamala (Buch.-Ham.) T.Nees & C.H.Eberm.	TEJPAT, Indian bay leaf, tejapatta, Malabar leaf, Indian bark, Indian cassia, malabathrum
	Cinnamomum verum J.Presl	CEYLON CINNAMON, true cinnamon tree, Ceylon cinnamon tree
	Crocus sativus L.	SAFFRON, saffron crocus, autumn crocus
	Cuminum cyminum L.	CUMIN
	Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf	LEMON GRASS, oil grass
D	*Dysphania ambrosioides* (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants	EPAZOTE, wormseed, Jesuit's tea, Mexican-tea, payqu, mastruz
E	*Elettaria cardamomum* (L.) Maton	GREEN CARDAMON, true cardamom
F	*Ferula assa-foetida* L.	ASAFOETIDA
	Foeniculum vulgare Mill.	FENNEL
G	*Garcinia gummi-gutta* (L.) Roxb.	BRINDLEBERRY, Malabar tamarind
H	*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.	ROSELLE, red sorrel, carcade
	Hyssopus officinalis L.	HYSSOP

	Scientific name	Common name
I	*Illicium verum* Hook.f.	STAR ANISE, staranise, star anise seed, Chinese star anise, badiam
J	*Juniperus communis* L.	COMMON JUNIPER
K	*Kaempferia parviflora* Wall. ex Baker	THAI BLACK GINGER, Thai ginseng, krachai dum
L	*Laurus nobilis* L.	BAY LAUREL, sweet bay, true laurel, Grecian laurel, laurel
	Lycium barbarum L.	CHINESE WOLFBERRY
	Lycium chinense Mill.	CHINESE BOXTHORN
M	*Murraya koenigii* (L.) Sprengel	CURRYLEAF
	Myristica fragrans Houtt.	NUTMEG
O	*Origanum majorana* L.	MARJORAM, sweet marjoram, knotted marjoram, pot marjoram
	Origanum vulgare L.	ORIGANO
P	*Pimenta dioica* (L.) Merr.	ALLSPICE, pimenta, Jamaica pimenta, myrtle pepper
	Piper longum L.	LONG PEPPER, Indian long pepper
	Piper nigrum L.	WHITE PEPPER, BLACK PEPPER
R	*Rosmarinus officinalis* L.	ROSEMARY
S	*Salvia officinalis* L.	SAGE, garden sage, common sage
	Satureja hortensis L.	SUMMER SAVORY
	Sesamum indicum L.	SESAME
	Siraitia grosvenorii (Swingle) C. Jeffrey ex Lu et Z. Y. Zhang	LUOHANGUO, monk fruit
	Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merrill & Perry	CLOVE
T	*Thymus citriodorus* (Pers.) Schreb.	LEMON THYME, citrus thyme
	Trigonella foenum-graecum L.	FENUGREEK
V	*Vanilla planifolia* Jacks. ex Andrews	VANILA, flat-leaved vanilla, Tahitian vanilla, West Indian vanilla
Z	*Zanthoxylum limonella* Alston	MAKHWAEN

4.5 Fresh herbs and spices

Scientific name	Common name
Allium sativum L.	GARLIC
Allium tuberosum Rottler ex Spreng.	GARLIC CHIVES, Oriental garlic, Asian chives, Chinese chives, Chinese leek
Alpinia galanga (L.) Willd.	GALANGA, greater galanga, blue galanga, Thai galanga
Anethum graveolens L.	DILL
Anthriscus cerefolium (L.) Hoffm.	CHERVIL, garden chervil, French parsley
Armoracia rusticana G.Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb.	HORSERADISH
Artemisia dracunculus L.	TARRAGON, estragon
Boesenbergia rotunda (L.) Mansf. A.	FINGERROOT, Chinese keys, Chinese ginger, lesser ginger, lesser galangal
Centella asiatica (L.) Urban	CENTELLA, Asiatic pennywort or Gotu kola
Capsicum annuum L.	CHILLI, chilli peppers, chili, chile
Citrus hystrix DC.	KAFFIR LIME, makrut lime, Mauritius papeda
Coriandrum sativum L.	CORIANDER, cilantro, Chinese parsley
Curcuma longa L.	TURMERIC
Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf	LEMON GRASS, oil grass
Dysphania ambrosioides (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants	EPAZOTE, wormseed, Jesuit's tea, Mexican-tea, payqu, mastruz
Eryngium foetidum L.	CULANTO, Mexican coriander, bhandhania, long coriander
Foeniculum vulgare Mill.	FENNEL
Kaempferia parviflora Wall. ex Baker	THAI BLACK GINGER, Thai ginseng, krachai dum
Melissa officinalis L.	KITCHEN MINT
Morinda citrifolia L.	NONI, great morinda, Indian mulberry, beach mulberry, and cheese fruit

Scientific name	Common name
Murraya koenigii (L.) Sprengel	CURRYLEAF
Ocimum × *africanum* Lour.	LEMON BASIL, hoary basil, Thai lemon basil, Lao basil
Ocimum basilicum L.	BASIL, great basil, Saint-Joseph's-wort, sweet basil
Ocimum tenuiflorum L.	HOLY BASIL
Origanum majorana L.	MARJORAM, sweet marjoram, knotted marjoram, pot marjoram
Origanum vulgare L.	ORIGANO
Pandanus amaryllifolius Roxb.	PANDAN
Persicaria odorata (Lour.) Soják	Vietnamese coriander, Vietnamese mint, Vietnamese cilantro, Cambodian mint, hot mint, laksa leaf, praew leaf
Piper betle L.	BETEL
Piper sarmentosum Roxb	-
Rosmarinus officinalis L.	ROSEMARY
Rumex acetosa L.	SORREL, common sorrel, garden sorrel, spinach dock, narrow-leaved dock
Salvia officinalis L.	SAGE, garden sage, common sage
Satureja hortensis L.	SUMMER SAVORY
Senna siamea (Lam.)	SIAMESE CASSIA, kassod tree, cassod tree, cassia tree
Thymus citriodorus (Pers.) Schreb.	LEMON THYME, citrus thyme
Tiliacora triandra (Colebr.) Diels	YANANG, bai yanang
Trigonella foenum-graecum L.	FENUGREEK
Zanthoxylum limonella Alston	MAKHWAEN
Zingiber officinale Roscoe	GINGER

4.6 Corms, tubers, rhizomes and roots

	Scientific name	Common name
A	*Alpinia galanga* (L.) Willd.	GALANGAL, greater galangal
	Amorphophallus paeoniifolius (Dennst.) Nicolson.	ELEPHANT FOOT YAM, whitespot giant arum
B	*Beta vulgaris* L.	BEET, table beet, garden beet, red beet, golden beet
	Brassica oleracea L. var. *gongylodes* L.	KOHLRABI, stem turnip, turnip cabbage
	Brassica rapa var. *rapa* L.	TURNIP, white turnip
C	*Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott	TARO, cocoyam
	Curcuma longa L.	TURMERIC
D	*Daucus carota* subsp. *sativus* (Hoffm.) Schübl. & G. Martens	CARROT
	Dioscorea cayenensis Lam.	YELLOW YAM
	Dioscorea villosa L.	WILD YAM
E	*Eleocharis dulcis* (Burm.f.) Trin. ex Hensch.	WATERNUT, Chinese water chestnut
I	*Ipomoea batatus* (L.) Lam.	SWEET POTATO
M	*Manihot esculenta* Crantz	CASSAVA
N	*Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn.	ROTUS ROOT
P	*Pachyrhizus erosus* (L.) Urb.	JICAMA, yambean
R	*Raphanus sativus* L. var. *hortensis* Baker	WHITE RADISH
	Raphanus sativus L. var. *radicula* (Pers,) A. DC.	RED RADISH
S	*Solanum tuberrosum* L.	POTATO
T	*Trapa bicornis* Osbeck	WATER CHESTNUT, water caltrop, buffalo nut, bat nut, horn nut, devil pod, ling nut
Z	*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe	GINGER

4.7 Seeds, grains, nuts, beans and peas

	Scientific name	Common name
A	*Anacardium occidentale* L.	CASHEW
	Arachis hypogaea L.	GROUNDNUT, peanut
	Avena sativa L.	OAT
B	*Bertholletia excelsa* Humb. &Bonpl.	BRAZIL NUT
C	*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.	PIGEON PEA
	Carya illinoinensis (Wangenh.) K.Koch	PECAN
	Castanea mollissima Blume	CHINESE CHESTNUT
	Cicer arietinum L.	CHICKPEA, chick pea, gram, Bengal gram, garbanzo, garbanzo bean, Egyptian pea
	Cocos nucifera L.	COCONUT
	Coffea arabica L.	COFFEE
	Coix lacryma-jobi L.	JOB'S TEAR, adlay, adlay millet, coixseed, tear grass, Chinese pearl barley
	Corylus avellana L.	HAZELNUT
G	*Ginkgo biloba* L.	GINKGO, gingko
	Glycine max (L.) Merr.	SOYBEAN
H	*Helianthus annuus* L.	SUNFLOWER
	Hordeum vulgare L.	BARLEY
J	*Juglans regia* L.	WALNUT, Persian walnut, English walnut, Circassian walnut
L	*Lablab purpureus* (L.) Sweet	HYACINTH BEAN, lablab-bean, bonavist bean, dolichos bean, seim bean, lablab bean
	Lens culinaris Medik	LENTIL, pulse
M	*Macadamia integrifolia* Maiden & Betche	MACADAMIA NUT, Queensland nut, bush nut, maroochi nut, bauple nut, Hawaii nut
O	*Oryza sativa* L.	RICE
P	*Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R.Br.	PEARL MILLET
	Phaseolus lunatus L.	LIMA BEAN
	Phaseolus vulgaris L.	RED KIDNEY BEAN, string bean, field bean, flageolet bean, garden

	Scientific name	Common name
		bean, green bean, haricot bean, pop bean
	Pistacia vera L.	PISTACHIO
	Prunus dulcis (Mill.) D. A. Webb	ALMOND
R	*Ricinus communis* L.	CASTOR BEAN, castor-oil-plant
S	*Secale cereale* L.	RYE
	Sesamum indicum L.	SESAME
	Sorghum bicolor (L.) Conrad Moench.	SORGHUM
T	*Theobroma cacao* L.	CACAO, cocoa
	Triticum aestivum L.	WHEAT
V	*Vicia faba* L.	BROAD BEAN, fava bean, faba bean, field bean, bell bean, or tic bean
	Vigna angularis (Willd.) Ohwi & H. Ohashi	ADZUKI BEAN, red mung bean, azuki, aduki
	Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper	BLACK GRAM, catjung, cow pea
	Vigna radiata (L.) R. Wilczek	MUNG BEAN, moong bean, green gram
	Vigna subterranea (L.) Verdc.	BAMBARA NUT, Bambara groundnut, Bambara-bean, Nyimo Bean, Congo goober, earth pea, ground-bean, hog-peanut
	Vigna umbellata (Thunb.) Ohwi & H. Ohashi	RICE BEAN
	Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp.	COWPEA
Z	*Zea mays* L.	CORN, maize

Appendix 5

Examples of wording for additional declarations

1. The consignment* was inspected and found free from _____ (name of pest(s) or soil *[to be specified]*).
2. The consignment* was tested (method may be specified) and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).
3. The growing media in which the plants were grown was tested prior to planting and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).
4. _____ (Name of pest(s)) is absent/not known to occur in _____ (name of country/area).
5. The consignment* was produced in a

   pest free area for _____ (name of pest(s))**

   area of low pest prevalence for _____ (name of pest(s))

   pest free place of production for _____ (name of pest(s))**

   pest free production site for _____ (name of pest(s))**.
6. The place of production**/production site/field** was inspected during the growing season(s)*** and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).
7. The plants/mother plants were inspected during the last growing season(s) *** and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).
8. The plants were produced in vitro (specify the in vitro technique) and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).
9. The plants were derived from mother plants that were tested (method may be specified) and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).
10. This consignment* was produced and prepared for export in accordance with _____ (name of programme/reference to specific phytosanitary import requirement or a bilateral arrangement).
11. This consignment was produced from plant varieties resistant to _____ (name of pest).
12. Plants for planting are in compliance with _____ (specify the tolerance level(s))

established by phytosanitary import requirements for _____ (specify the regulated non-quarantine pest(s)).

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

** If applicable add: “including a surrounding buffer zone”.

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

Appendix 6

Example of treatment details

Treatment	Treatment details
COLD	AT OR BELOW 2 DEGREES CELSIUS FOR 14 DAYS
DIPPED	IN FENAMIPHOS AT 1.6G A.I. PER LITRE OF WATER FOR 30 MINUTES
DIPPED	IN 400 PPM DIMETHOATE OF TOLERANCE +/-6% (+/-24 PPM) FOR ONE MINUTE OR MORE
DUSTED	WITH THIRAM AT 4GRM AI/1000GRM SEED
FUMIGATION	WITH PHOSPHINE AT 1.1GRM/M3 FOR 96 HOURS AT 21 DEGREES CELCIUS
FUMIGATION	WITH METHYL BROMIDE AT 32GRM/M3 FOR 2 HOURS AT 21 DEGREES CELSIUS
FUMIGATION	WITH METHYL BROMIDE AT 64 GRM/M3 AT 21 DEGREES CELSIUS FOR 2 HOURS
FUNGICIDE	WITH CARBOXIN AT 0.8G A.I. PER KG SEED AND THIRAM AT 1G A.I. PER KG SEED
FUNGICIDE	DUSTED WITH THIRAM AT 4GRM A.I./1000GRM SEEDS
INSECTICIDE	WITH CHLORYRIFOS 200ML A.I PER 200L AT 24 DEGREES CELCIUS FOR 15 MINUTES
KILN DRIED	AT 84 DEGREES CELSIUS FOR 48 HOURS. MOISTURE CONTENT OF 10-14%
SLURRY	WITH THIRAM AT 1G PER 1000G SEED, CARBOXIN AT 1G PER 1000G SEED, METALAXY-M AT 0.35G PER 1000G SEED, CHLORPYRIFOS -METHYL AT 0.001G PER 1000G SEED, S-METHOPRENE AT 0.0006G PER 1000G SEED, IMIDACLOPRID AT 2.58G PER 1000G SEED AND FLUDIOXONIL AT 0.1G PER 1000G SEED