

## Export Procedure

Exportation is the process of sending goods from one country to another. Process of sending products (plants, plant products and planting materials) to other countries requires compliance with their respective import requirements see [www.ippc.int](http://www.ippc.int), [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org) for the list of country requirements.

Application for Exportation for commercial and non-commercial volume must be filed at least 48 hours before the departure date for the completion of the Export Procedure.

The export certification procedures and phytosanitary certification system is based on the IPPC standard for export certification system. To ensure acceptability of commodities to the countries of destination, import requirements imposed by trading partners and agreed export procedures should be complied in case of bilateral agreement.

### 1. Export Certification Procedure

The NPQSD shall require the exporter to submit the following: Import Permit (IP) from the country of destination if required. The IP shall state the terms and conditions to be complied with to facilitate clearance of commodities.

- Clearance to export restricted and/or prohibited exports or movement of plants and planting materials and plant products issued by designated agencies of the Philippines, such as the Bureau of Forest Development, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) for certification with regards to the Convention on International Trade for Endangered Species (CITES) of wild Fauna and Flora.
- Accomplished application for Phytosanitary Certification
- The commodities to be inspected/examined/verified must be submitted at least 48 hours prior to actual loading, either at the office of the National Plant Quarantine Services or at the premises of the exporter, whichever is convenient for the both parties.
- Treatment, unless compulsory or mandated by the importing country maybe waived. It may be performed at the facilities operated by the NPQSD or private firms licensed to operate fumigation facilities. If the latter, a plant quarantine officer must supervise the entire operations.

2. Phytosanitary Certification: Upon compliance with the preceding requirements, the commodities will be issued a phytosanitary certificate or plant health certificate in accordance with IPPC/FAO.

- The BPI-NPQSD is the only government agency in the Philippines authorized to issue the Phytosanitary Certificate (PC)
- Only an authorized plant quarantine officer may validate a PC
- Certification shall only be issued for commodities that completely meet the import requirements of the country of destination
- PC shall be denied for exports to countries in which the commodity is prohibited by

the plant quarantine regulations.

### 3. Re-export Phytosanitary Certification

PC for re-export shall be issued for in-transit shipments if the country of destination requires such certification. Any treatment and/or quarantine actions instituted on the in-transit cargo during its stay in the Philippines shall be stated in the re-export PC.

List of most important export products

- Fresh Bananas
- Coconut (desiccated)
- Fresh Pineapple
- Coconut Copra
- Coconut Copra Meal/Pellets
- Fresh Mango
- Fresh Onion (shallots)
- Coconut Copra solvent
- Tobacco leaves (dried)

Verification / Inspection and Treatment

After verification and evaluation of the required documents, inspection shall be conducted by random sampling. Samples are then subjected to laboratory examination. Depending on the results of the examination, the following maybe conducted:

1. Release to the consignee if no pest is found in the consignment
2. Treat the commodity if the pest found can be eliminated by internationally approved treatment
3. Hold under post-entry quarantine for a period of time
4. If found infested with dangerous quarantine pest, and treatment is not possible:
  - Return to the port of origin
  - Ship to other countries that will accept the consignment, and
  - Destroy the consignment
5. In all cases, the corresponding fees and charges shall be borne by the importer.

Permits shall be revoked and further permit issuance shall be refused if the materials have the following findings:

1. Inspection and certification are confirmed to be merely superficial
2. Failure of the Permittee to give the required notice
3. False notice
4. Misdeclared shipment
5. Falsification of plant quarantine terms and conditions imposed in the permit
6. Other violations of plant quarantine rules and regulations