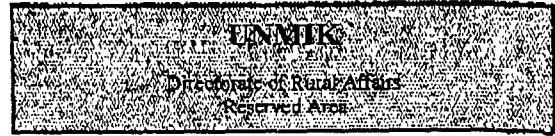


fax 623-17-80

12.01.2009

A. G. G. G.



Jan Dymek
T. W. C. S.
C. G. R. I. N.
D Y R E K T O R
Julian T. Krzyżanowski
12.01.09

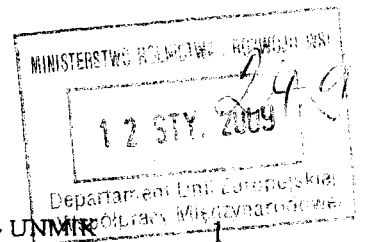
Vademecum

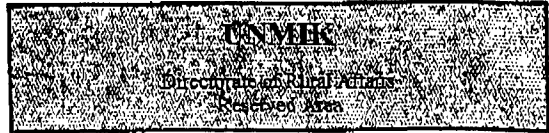
for

Phytosanitary Border Officers

Kosovo Plant Border Services (KPBS), Directorate of Rural Affairs (DRA)

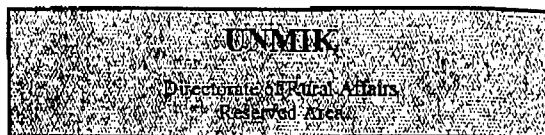
UNMIK Reserved Area





Prepared by:
Dr. Paolo Nastasi, Chief, Kosovo Plant Border Services (KPBS)
Directorate of Rural Affairs (DRA) – UNMIK Reserved Area

With the contribution of:
Mr. Milazim Xani, Mr. Bajram Avdiu, Mr. Izet Ymeri, Mr. Mufail Salihaj, Mrs. Nedime Kalanderi,
Mr. Aladjn Kraznqi, Mr. Mevludin Ferhavitoviq, Mr. Ali Haxhihajdini, Mr. Slavisa Vukosavljevic, Mr.
Isak Begishollio; Officers Phytosanitary



CONTENTS

Introduction	4
Phytosanitary Certificate	5
Documents that must accompany the Phytosanitary Certificate	6
Inspection of goods	6
Place of inspection	6
Place of inspection requirements	8
Inspection	8
Sampling	8
Dispatching of samples	9
Laboratory samples outcome and consequent action/s	9
Phytosanitary Certificate	10
Re-forwarding Phytosanitary Certificate	11
Application for Post Entry Inspection of Imported Plants and/or plants parts (Sample Form)	12
Plant consignments which must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (List)	13
Actions and Decisions on Post Entry Inspection of Imported Plants and/or plants parts (Sample Form)	18
Application for Plant Health Diagnostic Services (Sample Form)	19
BIP Phytosanitary Officer TOR	20



Vademecum for Phytosanitary Border Officers

1 Introduction

- In international trade, plants and plant produce have to be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate.
- A Phytosanitary Certificate is a protective measure against the introduction of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the territory.
- An International Phytosanitary Certificate is issued by the exporting country and is a statement that the consignment complies with the statutory requirements for entry into the importing country.
- At the moment of import the Phytosanitary Border Officer inspects a consignment for which a Phytosanitary Certificate has been issued.

Exemptions from submission of a Phytosanitary Certificate

A Phytosanitary Certificate is not required for the importation of small quantities of: fresh fruits (max 5 kg), cut flowers (max 5 bushes), bulbs or corms without leaves (max 5 kg), carried by travelers, where they are intended for:

- personal use by the owner, and
- not for any industrial or any commercial purpose, direct or indirect.



2 Phytosanitary Certificate

Requirements to Phytosanitary Certificates

Phytosanitary Certificates shall:

- be drawn up in one of the official languages of the European Community;
- be filled in completely, and either entirely in capital letters or entirely in typescript;
- be stamped and signed by an authorized officer of the Plant Protection Service;
- be issued not more than 14 days before leaving the country;
- indicate the origin of the plants and/or plants products;
- indicate the botanical names of the plants (genus and species) in addition to their common name. The botanical names of plants shall be indicated in Latin characters.

(Phytosanitary Certificate Standard Form – See Annex I).

Copies and duplicates of phytosanitary certificates

Authenticated copies or duplicates of the Phytosanitary Certificate shall only be issued with the indication of "COPY" or "DUPLICATE".

Replacements of Phytosanitary Certificates

Phytosanitary Certificates that are found not in conformity with the above-mentioned requirements are not accepted. The importer may ask for a Replacement Certificate from the country of export. The new certificate shall have a different number and a new date of issue and shall officially bear the words: "REPLACEMENT FOR PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE No.....".

Alteration and erasures

Uncertified alterations and erasures shall invalidate the Phytosanitary Certificate.

Missing original Phytosanitary Certificate

A missing original Phytosanitary Certificate leads to:

- rejection of consignment, or
- placing of consignment in quarantine until reception of the original Phytosanitary Certificate or a replacement of it.



Re-forwarding Phytosanitary Certificate

Where plants, plant products or other objects from one country have been split up or stored or their packaging changed in a second country and are then introduced into a third country, the second country does have to ascertain that these products have not been subject in its territory to any risk which would call in question compliance with the conditions laid down in the phytosanitary certificate issued by the first country.

In this case a "Re-forwarding Phytosanitary Certificate" (See – Annex II) shall be issued by the second country. This certificate must be attached to the phytosanitary certificate issued by the first country or to a certified copy of that certificate. This certificate may be entitled "phytosanitary certificate for re-export".

The Re-forwarding Phytosanitary Certificate may not be made out more than 14 days before the date on which the plants, plant products or other objects leave the re-forwarding country.

3 Documents that must accompany the Phytosanitary Certificate

The phytosanitary inspector, once verified that the Certificate has been properly and completely filled out, has to ensure that the information provided in the Certificate is compatible with the one reported in the other accompanying documentation:

- Post-Entry Inspection Application Form (see Annex III)
- Certificate of Origin of Goods;
- Bill of Lading

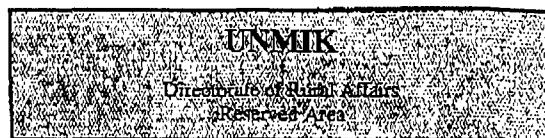
4 Inspection of goods

Once the phytosanitary officer has examined and approved of the cartaceous documentation (i.e. Phytosanitary Certificate, Post-Entry Inspection Application Form, Certificate of Origin and Bill of Lading), imported plants/plant materials need to be inspected.

4.1 Place of inspection

Goods can be inspected at:

- Place of Entry - Border/Boundary Inspection Points (BIPs)
- Designated Bonded Areas



Place of Entry - Border/Boundary Inspection Points (BIPs)

Imported goods may be inspected at Place of Entry – Border/Boundary Inspection Points (BIPs) provided the inspection can be carried out thoroughly and without un-necessary delays.

Bonded Areas/Bond System

The purpose of the bonded system is to a) ensure correct procedures for customs clearance of import/export goods, b) contribute to the convenient and smooth transactions of imported goods, and c) promote the development of trade.

There are two kinds of bonded areas: designated and licensed.

Designated Bonded Areas.

Designated bonded areas are divided into Designated Storage and Designated Customs Inspection Place.

Designated Storage Place.

Designated Storage Place is designed by the Kosovo Plant Border Services (KPBS) for temporary storage of goods that are subject customs clearance procedures. The time limit of storage of goods is 3 month from the date of introduction of the goods. The KPBS may designate a manager who shall be responsible for custody of goods in lieu of the owner in order to maintain the safety of the stored goods.

Designated Customs Inspection Place

The Customs Inspection Place is designated by the KPBS for inspecting goods that are subject to customs clearance procedures. The KPBS may introduce, in whole or in part, goods into a customs inspection place for inspection.

Licensed Bonded Areas

Licensed Bonded Areas are sites designated, under license, by the KPBS for inspecting goods that are subject to customs clearance procedures. Licenses are issued after verification that the site fully meets requirements for correct and speedy clearance procedures.

Note. At all times, consignments should not be manipulated with until the arrival of a Phytosanitary Officer.



4.2 Place of Inspection Requirements

Any Place of Inspection shall meet, among others, the following requirements:

- have adequate lighting;
- have an inspection table;
- have sufficient area to keep the consignment separate;
- have adequate means to unload and re-load consignments;
- have sufficient space to gain a clear insight into the size and composition of consignments;
- obtain full cooperation of the party concerned.

4.3 Inspection

The purpose of inspection is to obtain assurance that consignments, including the packaging, meet the import requirements and "that plant products have been inspected according to appropriate procedures, and are considered free from quarantine pests and practically free from other injurious pests, and are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country".

Usually the visual examination will concern the containers, packaging, plants and/or plants products and, if necessary, the means of transport, to detect the presence of harmful organisms and to check compliance with specific requirements.

Normally the inspection requires the use of basic instruments: hand lens, flashlight, pen knife, and, units to be examined are placed on an inclined inspection table equipped with a magnifying glass and a powerful light.

Plant consignments for which a health inspection is compulsory, and which must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate are reported on Annex IV.

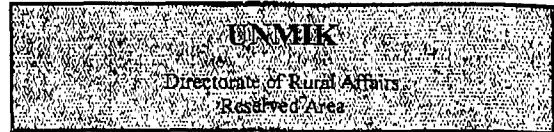
Also, see in Annex V, Form: "Actions & Decisions on Post Entry Inspection of Imported Plants and/or Plants-Parts".

4.4 Sampling

Sample for expert identification

In the event of a suspect symptom or pathogen, a sample for laboratory examination is taken. Ideally the sample should consist of as much of the affected part of the plant and/or plant products is available, the casual organism and/or a sample of the growing medium.

Usually samples are put in a sealed plastic bag containing air, which is stored in a refrigerator and is sent as soon as possible to the official laboratory for testing. To each bag or container is immediately attached an irremovable label on which is indicated the reference of the sample in question.



Sample taking varies vary according to the "type" of plants and/or plants products that need to be inspected. Specific inspection procedures for: a) "Fruits"; b) "Plants Intended for Planting"; c) "Plants of Solanaceae"; d) "Forest Products" shall be reported in a separate document.

Note. A consignment/lot from which a routine sample has been taken need not to be held pending a laboratory result.

4.5 Dispatching of samples

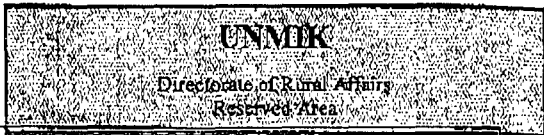
Samples are dispatched to an official laboratory for testing. See in Annex VI, Form: "Application for Plant Health Diagnostic Services".

5 Laboratory samples outcome and consequent action/s

If the Laboratory analysis confirms the absence of quarantine organism/s, then the lot/consignment is released.

If the Laboratory analysis confirms the presence of quarantine organism/s, then the lot/consignment is subjected to one of the following procedures:

- a) treatment. After treatment the lot/consignment is re-inspected and, if no quarantine organisms is found, released;
- b) re-shipment;
- c) destruction.



ANNEX I

1. Name and address of exporter		2. PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE No.	
3. Declared name and address of consignee		4. Plant protection organization of	
		to plant protection organization of	
		5. Place of origin	
6. Declared means of conveyance			
7. Declared port of entry			
8. Distinguishing marks, number and description of packages; name of produce; botanical names of plants		9. Quantity declared	
10. This is to certify that the plants products described above; - have been inspected according to appropriate procedures, and - are considered to be free from quarantine pests, and practically free from other injurious pests, and - are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country			
11. Additional declaration			
DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT		Place of issue	
12. Treatment		Date	
13. Chemical ingredient	14. Duration and temperature	Name and signature of authorized officer	Stamp of organisation
15. Concentration	16. Date		
17. Additional information			

**ANNEX II**

1. Name and address of exporter NTP "PASSABLE" shpk Pristina		2. REFORWARDING PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE No. 001/06	
3. Declared name and address of consignee PRO PROM PP Novi Pazar- Serbia		4. Plant protection organization of MAFRD -AVUK KOSOVO to plant protection organization of	
6. Declared means of conveyance NP 584 -38		5. Place of origin BRAZIL	
7. Declared port of entry G-31			
8. Distinguishing marks, number and description of packages; name of produce, botanical names of plants Nescafe Classic 24x100 gr Nescafe Classic 24 x50 gr		9. Quantity declared 2470,67 Kg	
10. This is to certify - that the plants or plant products described above were imported into.....(country of re-export) from(country of origin) covered by phytosanitary certificate No..... (*) <input type="checkbox"/> original <input type="checkbox"/> certified true copy of which is attached to this certificate - that they are (*) <input type="checkbox"/> packed <input type="checkbox"/> re-packed in <input type="checkbox"/> original <input type="checkbox"/> new containers - that are based on the (*) <input type="checkbox"/> original phytosanitary certificate and <input type="checkbox"/> additional inspection, they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulation of the importing country, and - that during storage in(country of re-export) the consignment has not been subject to the risk of infestation or infection. (*) insert tick in appropriate boxes			
11. Additional declaration			
DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT		Place of issue	
12. Treatment		Date 29.09.2006	
13. Chemical ingredient	14. Duration and temperature	Name and signature of authorized officer	Stamp of organisation
15. Concentration	16. Date		
17. Additional information			

ANNEX III



APPLICATION FOR POST ENTRY INSPECTION OF IMPORTED PLANTS AND GRAPENANTS PARTS

Part A. To be filled by Phytosanitary Officer

1 PLACE OF INSPECTION

Tel No _____ Fax No _____

Name of Phytosanitary Officer (Phy. O.):

Phy. O. Code No. _____
& Stamp

(FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

REG. NO.: _____

Import permit No.: _____

Application Fee: _____

DATE _____

Part B. To be filled by applicant.

3 PARTICULARS OF CONSIGNMENT

a) Name and address of Importer
Applicant in Kosovo

Tel No _____ Fax No _____

b) Type of goods

c) Origin of consignment

d) Means of conveyance

e) No. of packages _____

Unit _____

Gross Qty _____

4 The following documents should be attached to this application:

Phytosanitary Certificate (original)	No. _____
Certificate of origin of consignment	No. _____
Invoice	No. _____

DECLARATION

I/We hereby apply for post entry inspection of my plants and/or plant products. I/We understand that no financial liability with respect to this application shall attach to the Directorate and/or its representatives and that it is unlawful to move, and to open the said articles except as directed by an officer of the Directorate.

I/We also agree to pay all fees in connection with this application immediately on completion of inspection.

Date: _____

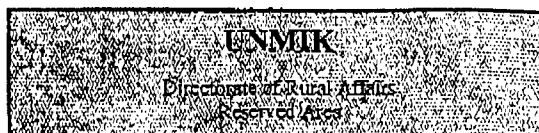
(Signature of Applicant & Stamp of Company)

ANNEX IV

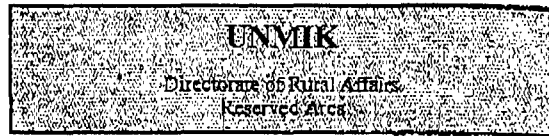


Plant consignments for which quarantine checking, and which must be accompanied by a phytosanitary Certificate.

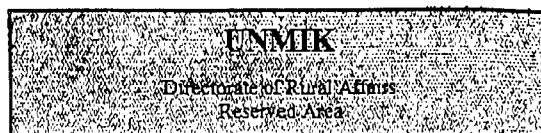
code	commodity
06.01	bulbs, tubers, tubercous roots, corms, dormant in growth or in flower, chicory plants and roots other than roots of heading No. 12.12*
06.02	other live plants (including their roots), cuttings and slips, mushroom spawn*
06.03	cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared*
06.04	foliage, branches or other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses and lichens, being goods of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared*
07.01	potatoes, fresh or chilled*
07.02	tomatoes, fresh or chilled*
07.03	onions, garlic, shallots, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled*
07.04	cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled
07.05	lettuce and chicory fresh or chilled
07.06	carrots, turnips, safad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled*
07.07	cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled*
07.08	leguminous vegetables, including unshelled, fresh or chilled*
07.09	other vegetables, fresh or chilled*
07.10	vegetables (uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water), frozen
07.11	vegetables provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption
07.12	dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared
07.13	dried leguminous vegetables, unshelled, whether or not skinned or split*
07.14	manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets, sago pith*
08.01	coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled*
08.02	other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled*
08.03	bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried*
08.04	dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried*



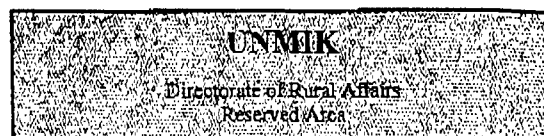
08.05	citrus fruit, fresh or dried*
08.06	grapes, fresh or dried*
08.07	melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh*
08.08	apples, pears and quinces, fresh*
08.09	apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh*
08.10	other fruit (berries), fresh*
08.11	fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
08.12	Fruit and nuts, provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption
08.13	fruit, dried, other than that of headings Nos. 08.01-08.06; mixtures of nuts or dried fruits of this Chapter
08.14	Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including watermelons) fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions
09.01	coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion
09.02	tea, whether or not flavoured
09.03	mate'
09.04	pepper of the genus <i>Piper</i> , dried or crushed or ground fruit of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> or of the genus <i>Pimenta</i>
09.05	vanilla
09.06	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers
09.07	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems)
09.08	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms
09.09	seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway or juniper*
09.10	ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma), thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices
10.01	wheat and meslin*
10.02	rye*
10.03	barley*
10.04	oats*
10.05	maize (corn)*
10.06	rice*
10.07	grain sorghum*



10.08	buckwheat, millet and canary seed; other cereals*
11.01	wheat or meslin flour
11.02	cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin
11.03	cereal groats, meal and pellets
11.04	cereal grains otherwise worked (for example, hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled), except rice of heading No. 10.06; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground
11.05	flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes
11.06	flour and meal of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading No. 07.13, of sago or of roots of tubers of heading No. 07.14; flour, meal and powder of the products of Chapter 8
11.07	malt, whether or not roasted
11.08	starches, inulin
11.09	wheat gluten, whether dried or not
12.01	soya beans, whether or not broken*
12.02	ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken*
12.03	copra
12.04	linseed, whether or not broken*
12.05	rape seeds, whether or not broken*
12.06	sunflower seeds, whether or not broken*
12.07	other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken*
12.08	flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, other than those of mustard
12.09	seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing*
12.10	hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin
12.11	plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits), of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purpose, fresh or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered
12.12	locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products (including unroasted chicory roots of the variety) of a kind used primarily for human consumption, not elsewhere specified or included*
12.13	cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets
12.14	swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, fodder swedes, hay, lucerne (alfalfa), clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets*
14.01	vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting (for example, bamboos, rattans, reeds, rushes, osier, raffia, cleaned, bleached or dyed cereal straw, and lime bark)

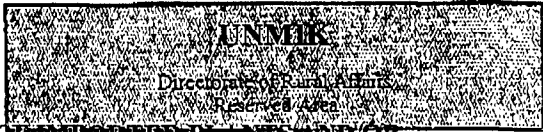


14.02	vegetable materials of a kind used primarily as stuffing or as padding (for example, kapok, vegetable hair and cograss), whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material
14.03	vegetable materials of a kind used primarily in brooms or in brushes (for example, broomcorn, piassava, couchgrass and istle), whether or not in hanks or bundles
14.04	Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included
15.07	soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
15.08	ground-nut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
15.09	olive oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
15.10	other oils and their fractions, obtained solely from olives, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, including blends of these oils or fractions with oils or fractions of heading 1509
15.11	palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
15.12	sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
15.13	coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
15.14	rape, colza, or mustard oil and fractions, thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
15.15	other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
18.01	cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted
18.02	cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste
20.03	mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
23.02	bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the sifting, milling or other working of cereals or of leguminous plants
24.01	unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse*
24.02	cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes
27.03	peat (including peat litter), whether or not agglomerated
44.01	fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms; wood in chips or particles; sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
44.03	wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared*
44.04	hoopwood; split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise; wooden sticks, roughly trimmed but not turned, bent or otherwise worked, suitable for the manufacture of walking-sticks, umbrellas, tool handles or the like; chipwood and the like
44.06	railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood



44.07	wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
44.09	wood (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed
44.13	densified wood, in blocks, plates, strips or profile shapes
44.15	packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood
45.01	natural cork, raw or simply prepared; waste cork; crushed, granulated or ground cork
46.01	plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips; plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, bound together in parallel strands or woven, in sheet form, whether or not being finished articles (for example, mats, matting, screens)
53.01	flax, raw or processed but not spun; flax tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)
53.02	true hemp, raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of true hemp (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)
97.05	collections and collectors pieces of zoological, botanical, mineralogical, anatomical, historical, archaeological, paleontological, ethnographic or numismatic interest

All of the above goods are classified according to codes and described according to nomenclature contained in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* L279 of 23 October 2001



ANNEX V

ACTIONS & DECISIONS ON POST ENTRY INSPECTION OF IMPORTED PLANTS AND/OR PLANTS-PARTS

PLACE OF INSPECTION:

a) BIP b) Bonded Warehouse c) Licensed Bonded Site

Complete Address: _____

Name of Phytosanitary Officer: _____ Date _____

Signature _____

Phy. O. Code No. & Stamp _____

(FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)	
REG. NO.	_____
Import permit No.	_____
Inspection Fee:	_____
Lab. & Process. Fee	_____
Total Fee	_____

DECISIONS ON CONSIGNMENT

I INSPECTION RELEASE OF CONSIGNMENT (*)
(Consignment on inspection is found to be free from quarantine organisms, injurious diseases and pests)

II INSPECTION and DETENTION of CONSIGNMENT:
Consignment detention site _____

IIa Laboratory test required

IIb Actions & Decisions on laboratory tests results

IIbi Release of consignment

IIbii Treatment of consignment

Chemical ingredient _____ Duration and temperature _____

Concentration _____ Date _____

Re-inspection, and:

Release of consignment (*) Destruction of consignment (*)

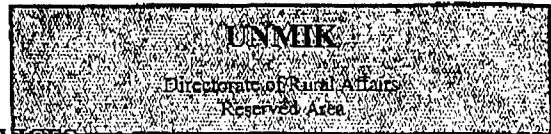
III DESTRUCTION OF CONSIGNMENT (*) RE-SHIPMENT OF CONSIGNMENT (*)

Name of Phytosanitary Officer: _____ Date _____

Phy. O. Code No. _____

Signature _____

(*) Verification Stamp



ANNEX VI APPLICATION FOR PLANT HEALTH DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

From: Directorate of Rural Affairs
Plant Border Control Office
New Economics Faculty Building, Room # 06
Pristina, Kosovo
Phone: ++ 381 38 504 604 6815/6919
Fax: ++ 381 38 504 604 6913

(FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)
REG. NO.:
Phytosanitary Officer
Code No.:
Laboratory Fee:

To:

Part A

Plants/plants-produce name: Sample label No.:

Nature of damage (pls. tick as applicable)

Table with 3 columns: Plants/plants produce attacked, Symptoms, Symptoms Distribution. Includes checkboxes for various plant parts and symptoms like Wilted/Rots/Stunted, Abnormal growth, etc.

Treatment (if applicable)

Chemical ingredient Duration and temperature
Concentration Date Additional information

Part B

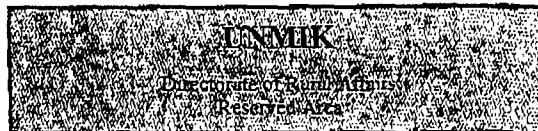
Laboratory analysis required:

Part C

Diagnosis and Recommendations:
[see attached laboratory report(s), if applicable]

Name of Phytosanitary Officer: Date

Signature Stamp



Border-Inspection-Post Phytosanitary Officer
Terms of Reference

The Border Inspection Post (BIP) Phytosanitary Officer shall:

- plan and organize the work at the BIP;
- inspect plants, plant parts, and products of plant origin at the BIP according to the Kosovo legislation;
- take samples of plants, plant parts and products of plant origin;
- record consignments and results of inspections according to specifications from Headquarters;
- file all of documents relevant to BIP inspection procedures;
- cooperate with all Border Authorities;
- prepare proposals for amendments of legislation and BIP procedures;
- inform Headquarters in case consignments are not in conformity with the Kosovo legislation;
- collect fees for phytosanitary control;
- prepare records and statistics for Headquarters;
- participate in meetings and training seminars.

The Border Inspection Post Phytosanitary Officer reports to the BIP Coordinator at Headquarters. The BIP Phytosanitary Officer has the right to sign border cross certificates and the right to accept or to refuse consignments according to the requirements of the import permission and the provisions provided by the legislation or working instructions from Headquarters.