

Clearance

Some export markets require all shipments of fresh produce to be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. This certificate attests to the freedom of your product from pests, soil and other materials. To find out the importing requirements of your export market please visit the MCoR website. (micor.agriculture.gov.au)

Name and address of exporter (1)		 No. _____ Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry		
Declared name and address of Consignee/Notify Party: (2)		PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE		
		Plant Protection Organisation of the Australian Government (5)		
		Place of Origin (7)		Code
		Country of Final Destination (8)		Code
To: The Plant Protection Organisation of (9)				
Declared means of conveyance (10)	Declared point of entry (11)	Import Permit Number (6)		
Distinguishing marks and container numbers (12)	Number and description of packages (13)	Name of produce/ quality declared (14)	Botanical name of plants (15)	Commodity code (16)
		Number of Packages (Total) (17)	Mass (Total) (18)	
This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and or tested according to official appropriate 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. (19)				
DISINFESTATION AN/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT (20)				
Date (21)	Treatment (22)	Chemical (active ingredient) (23)	Concentration (24)	
Duration and temperature (25)	Additional information (26)			
Place of issue (32)		Code		E16 (Mar13)
Name of inspector (28)	Inspection Date (29)	Code		
Name of Authorised Officer (30)	Signature of Authorised Officer an Officer of the Dept (34)			

Your produce will need to be inspected by an authorised officer prior to being exported from Australia. If you are using an agent or a freight forwarder, they will arrange an inspection, the completion of the phytosanitary certificate and any other relevant documents.

Transport

Once your produce is packed it will need to be transported to your agent or freight forwarder – many of whom operate from wholesale markets. During transportation, it is important your agent or freight forwarder actively maintains the cold chain. A more efficient cold chain will ensure that customers receive a fresh, high quality product.

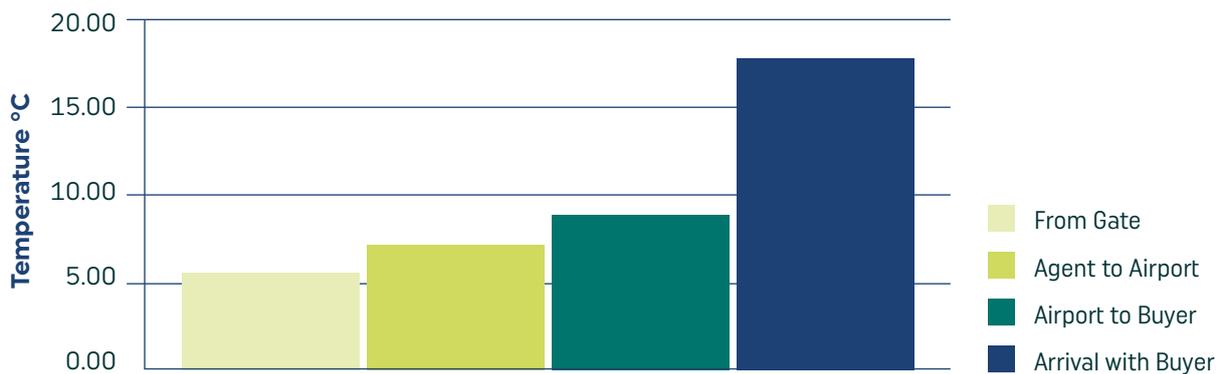
Once your produce arrives at the freight forwarder it should be cooled until closer to the flight departure time. The produce will need to be packed into airline containers and stored with cold packs for the journey.



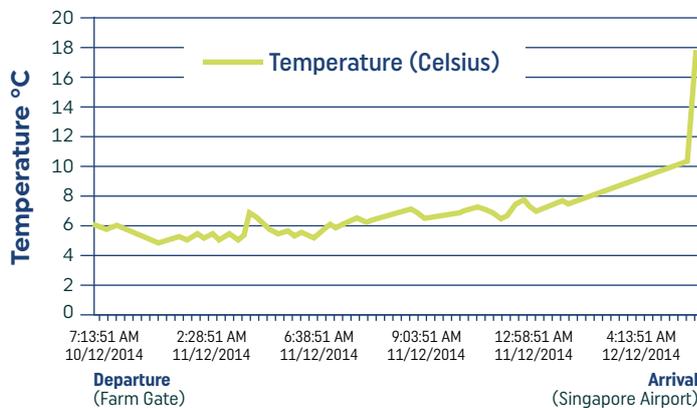
From farm to international buyer

The data below measured temperature throughout the export process.

Average temperature (°C) from farm gate to port of arrival



Temperature (°C) from farm gate to port of arrival



Note: This data relates to a shipment of celery from Victoria to Singapore.

Temperature spikes show when the produce has arrived at port and provide a good indicator of how long your produce has been awaiting clearance upon arrival. Tracking the temperature of your shipments is a great way to enhance your supply chain.

Arrival

Congratulations! Your produce has arrived at its destination and has been delivered to your buyer.