# **REGULATION ON PLANT QUARANTINE**

# PART ONE Objective, Scope, Legal Basis, Definitions and Abbreviations

### Objective

**ARTICLE 1**- (1) The objective of this Regulation is to lay down the procedures and principles concerning the issues related with plants, plant products and other substances with respect to plant health in the entry into and exit from our Country.

### Scope

**ARTICLE 2-** (1) This Regulation includes the determination of harmful organisms hindering import and the issues that plants, plant products and other substances shall be subject to in terms of plant health in the entry and exit procedures into our Country and also the official controls.

(2) Products those are brought into free zones from abroad, those imported into Turkey from free zones and those dispatched to outside the customs line of Turkey from free zones are subject to the provisions of this Regulation.

### Legal Basis

**ARTICLE 3-** (1) This Regulation has been drawn up on the basis of the relevant articles of the Decree Having Force of Law on the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock No. 639 and dated 3/6/2011 and "Law on Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed" No. 5996 and dated 11/6/2010.

### **Definitions and Abbreviations**

**ARTICLE 4-** (1) For the purposes of this Regulation;

a) Wooden packaging material means wood and wood products except for paper products used to protect or carry a product including packaging support materials,

b) Ministry denotes to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock,

c) Plant means living plants and their fruits and vegetables except for the frozen ones, tubers, corms, bulbs and rhizomes, cut flowers, branches with foliage, pruning residues which retain any foliage, leaves, plant tissue cultures, live pollens and certain live parts such as bud wood, cuttings and scions and seeds in the botanical sense,

ç) Plant Health Certificate means a certificate demonstrating that plants, plant products and other substances are in compliance with the phytosanitary requirements set forth in this Regulation. A sample copy is drawn up in accordance with the form provided in Annex-7,

d) Plant product means products of plant origin, unprocessed or having undergone simple process in so far as these are not defined as plants,

e) Exit means the exit of plants, plant products and other substances from the Customs Area of Turkey and their exportation,

f) Disinfection means the procedure involving the use of physical or chemical methods and substances for the purpose of eliminating or neutralizing harmful organisms,

g) Other substances mean substances other than plants and plant products that may have a risk to carry harmful organisms in terms of plant health,

ğ) Plants intended for planting means any plant which is already planted and shall remain planted or plants which will be later dislocated as well as plants which are not already planted, but shall be planted, h) Fumigation means the release of a certain amount of fumigant that is effective in gaseous form in a closed environment which has a certain temperature and keeping it there for a certain period of time in order to eradicate harmful organisms,

1) General Directorate denotes to the General Directorate of Food and Control,

i) "Entry" means entry and import of plants, plant products and other substances into the Customs Area of Turkey and free zones and their subjection to transit regime,

j) ISPM stands for International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.

k) Inspector denotes to the controller who has been trained by the Ministry in order to draw up the necessary documents by carrying out any kinds of official controls for plants, plant products and other substances in terms of plant health during the entry, exit and transit pass in our country and free zones and who has been authorized with official controls;

l) Import means the subjection of plants, plant products and other substances to the procedures of entry into free movement regime, customs warehouse regime, domestic processing regime, processing under customs control regime and temporary importation regime,

m) Quarantine means control of plants, plant products and other substances in order to prevent entry into or spread in the country of harmful organisms,

n) Harmful organisms that are subject to quarantine denotes to the harmful organisms identified in the Annex-1 and Annex-2 of this Regulation,

o) Lot/Batch denotes to a certain number of units of a homogenous single product in terms of composition and origin in a shipment,

ö) Country of origin denotes to the country for plants where the plants are grown; the country where plants are grown for the plant products to obtain plant products, the country where other substances are subject to contamination at first by the pests for these substances,

p) Directorate denotes to Agricultural Quarantine Directorate and Provincial or District Directorates of the Ministry in places where this Directorate does not exist,

r) Sample denotes to the example to be subjected to official control taken from plants, plant products and other substances at a size determined by the General Directorate,

s) Wood means all wood with or without bark including industrial, fibre, chip, wood for paper and fuel wood whether sawn or not,

s) Approved fumigation denotes to the fumigation process carried out in accordance with the method approved by the Ministry,

t) Blending means mixing of product samples chosen in accordance with random sampling at a certain ratio that will represent the entire product to be examined,

u) Official control means any form of control including monitoring, surveillance, inspection, examination, quarantine, sampling and similar procedures that inspectors perform intra vires for the verification of compliance of the activities within the scope of this Regulation with the provisions of this Regulation,

ü) Transit means shipment of plants, plant products and other substances which are not subject to free movement, from a foreign country to another foreign country, from a foreign country to Turkey, from Turkey to a foreign country, from a domestic customs office to another domestic customs office, over the Customs Area of Turkey,

v) Re-Export denotes to the export regime performed for plants and plant products that enter into our Country and to be exported to another country from our Country,

y) Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate denotes to the certificate drawn up for re-exported plants, plant products and other substances in accordance with the form of which a copy is enclosed in Annex-8,

z) Harmful organism means type, strain (race) or biotypes of plant, animal or pathogenic agents that are harmful to plants or plant products,

aa) Pest free area denotes to an area where a specific type of pest is not present and this area is officially protected,

bb) Pest free place of production denotes to a place of production where a specific type of pest is not present and the place is officially protected,

cc) Pest free production site denotes to a production area where a specific type of pest is not present and this status is officially protected for a certain period of time and to a certain part of production area administered as a separate unit as in the case of place of production free from pests.

# PART TWO Official Controls

# **Official Control**

**ARTICLE 5**- (1) Entry into the Customs Area of Turkey and free zones, import and subjection to transit regime of plants, plant products and other substances and their exit from the Customs Area of Turkey and Export are subject to official controls.

(2) Official Controls are carried out by the inspector in accordance with the nature of the possible harmful organisms of plants, plant products and other substances as examination, making analysis or having analysis made for examination at the laboratory by taking samples, for detailed examination at the laboratory by taking samples.

(3) Laboratory analyses on plant health of plants, plant products and other substances are made in the following institutions in accordance with the harmful organisms that the product may possibly carry for which the analysis is to be made; Directorates of Agricultural Quarantine, Directorates of Plant Protection Research Institutes/Stations, Directorates of Forestry Research Institutes and other directorates of research institutes/stations under the Ministry that are authorized by the Ministry.

(4) Inspector shall enter any place, control transportation vehicles and take samples for the official control of plants, plant products and other substances within the scope of this Regulation. The inspector shall not make any payments for the samples. The relevant person with the product shall be obliged to provide any assistance during the course of the official controls and provide convenience and minimum control requirements as well as additional safety measures when necessary.

(5) Necessary protection measures shall be taken in cases when the existence or suspicion of harmful organisms subject to quarantine listed on Annex-1 and Annex-2 of this Regulation are determined in the course of official controls by the inspector. In such cases, the inspector is authorized to undertake necessary controls, sampling and other examinations in order to prevent the spread of harmful organisms subject to quarantine as well as the establishment of protection and surveillance areas; also to take any measures including the eradication of plants, plant products and other substances that may lead to the spread of harmful organisms subject to quarantine.

### Entry and exit gates

**ARTICLE 6**- (1) Entry and exit gates of plants and plant products into the Country are laid down in Annex-6. Entry and exit of plants and plant products shall not be carried out in other entry and exit gates that are not provided in these lists.

## PART THREE Entry Control

### **Import Control**

**ARTICLE 7**- (1) Natural or legal persons or their legal representatives wishing to import plants, plant products and other substances shall apply to the Directorate with the Import Application Form of which a sample has been laid down by the General Directorate. Originals of Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate drawn up by the official plant protection office of the exporting country, a copy of international transportation documents declared to the customs and a photocopy of the invoice of the product are enclosed to the Application Form.

(2) Import control shall be carried out at three stages as the documentary check of the shipment or batch, identity check and plant health check.

a) Documentary check is a control whether the documents required to be enclosed to the application letter for the shipment or batch are drawn up in a complete and orderly manner.

b) Identity check is a control whether the documents submitted as annexes to the application letter are in conformity with the product intended to be imported.

c) Plant health check is an official control made to determine following the completion of document and declaration controls to check whether plants, plant products and other substances, their packages and transportation vehicles, when necessary, are free from harmful organisms subject to quarantine given in Annex-1 and Annex-2 of this Regulation and whether they possess the specific requirements presented in Annex-4.

(3) Official controls of wooden packaging materials used for the transportation of goods other than plants and plant products within the scope of this Regulation shall be carried out in cooperation with Customs Directorates in accordance with controls reduced at proper frequencies based on risks.

(4) Inspector shall confirm whether the harmful organism detected during the course of official control of plants and plant products and other substances to be imported is among the harmful organisms subject to quarantine in the lists given in Annex-1 and Annex-2 by a laboratory test.

### **Transit control**

**ARTICLE 8**- (1) Transportation of plants and plant products that are not in free circulation passing through the Customs Area of Turkey from a foreign country to a foreign country, from a foreign country into Turkey, from Turkey into a foreign country, from a domestic customs office into a domestic customs office are subject to transit procedures.

(2) Applications shall be made to the Directorate by the importer or transporter of the plant and plant products or their legal representatives by the transit form of which a sample is specified by the General Directorate.

(3) Plants, plant products and other substances are permitted to transit pass in closed and sealed transportation vehicles preventing the contamination and spread of harmful organisms in our territories by subjecting to document and declaration and plant health controls when necessary by the inspector when they do not pose a risk in terms of plant health.

(4) Plants, plant products and other substances which are banned to be imported listed in Annex-3 shall be transiting by protected refrigerated vehicles and closed container transportation vehicles without changing their customs status. These shall not be subject to grounding, unloading and transfer procedures under no circumstances.

(5) Phytosanitary Certificates or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificates shall not be drawn up for plants and plant products that are transiting in our country that are not imported and are not subject to pest invasion or contamination. Partition, combining with another shipment and when there is a change in the transportation vehicle or packaging of plants and plant products within the scope of transit regime that are not imported yet, the Phytosanitary Certificate of the exporting country shall be taken and the necessary controls are carried out; if it is found suitable Re-export Phytosanitary Certificate shall be drawn up and a certified copy of the Phytosanitary Certificate of the exporting country shall be enclosed. If the shipment has been subject to pest invasion or contamination, Phytosanitary Certificate shall be drawn up by indicating the origin country upon the condition that the requirements of the importing country are fulfilled and the transit pass of the product shall be provided.

# **Temporary Unloading**

**ARTICLE 9-**(1) Temporary unloading of plants, plant products and other substances that are brought into the Customs Area of Turkey to be imported, re-exported or transiting to storages and warehouses that are under the responsibility of customs shall be permitted by the Directorate following necessary plant health controls.

(2) Natural and legal persons who intend to obtain Temporary Unloading Permit and their legal representatives shall apply to the Directorate by the Temporary Unloading Application Form of which a sample is specified by the General Directorate. The Directorate shall draw up and send the Temporary Unloading Permit letter of which a sample is specified by the General Directorate for the aforesaid products to be unloaded temporarily to the storages and warehouses following the necessary plant health controls to the relevant Customs Directorate.

#### Plants, plant products and other substances banned for entry

**ARTICLE 10-** (1) Plants, plant products and other substances listed in Annex-3 of this Regulation are banned to enter into the country.

(2) The first paragraph of this article shall not be valid for plants, plant products and other substances that are coming from a foreign country and transit pass to a foreign country through the Turkish customs area without prejudice to the provisions of the  $8^{th}$  article of this Regulation.

## Harmful organisms that are banned to enter into Turkey

**ARTICLE 11-** (1) Harmful organisms that are subject to quarantine that are listed in Annex-1 and Annex-2 of this Regulation and harmful organisms that are assessed to pose a risk for our Country following the risk analysis for pests that are not present in the said lists and plants, plant products and other substances contaminated by these organisms are banned to enter into Turkey.

## Special conditions that plants, plant products and other substances are subjected

**ARTICLE 12-**(1) Special conditions that plants, plant products and other substances are to be subjected that are intended to be imported into the country are set forth in Annex-4 of this Regulation. Plants, plant products and other substances that do not carry these conditions are not permitted for importation and entry into the free zones.

# Plants, plant products and other substances that are not found suitable for entry as a result of official controls

**ARTICLE 13-** (1) Plants and plant products and other substances that are intended to be introduced into the country shall not be permitted to enter into the country in the following cases; contaminated by harmful organisms that are subject to quarantine listed in Annex-1 and Annex-2, listed in Annex-3, they do not carry the special conditions set forth in Annex-4 or the documents are missing or improper and the missing document is not provided or the missing part in the document is not filled in. The owner of the product and the relevant Customs Directorate is informed by a letter. These products shall be returned to the exporting country within 10 (ten) days or destroyed as per the customs legislation. Destruction procedure shall be carried out in front of the product owner or his/her representative together with an inspector and an official from the customs office on the condition that the destruction costs are borne by the product owner.

(2) When plants and plant products and other substances that are intended to be introduced into the country except for the harmful organisms subject to quarantine present in Annex-1 and Annex-2 of this Regulation that are known to be contaminated by any harmful organism subject to control and present in our Country and if it is possible to clean these plants, plant products and other substances through the processes of fumigation or disinfection, these processes are carried out on the condition that the costs of these processes are borne by the relevant person; when these are found to be free from harmful organisms following the processes in the official controls their introduction into the Country is permitted.

(3) The front part of the Phytosanitary Certificate is marked with an expression of "Entry into Turkey is forbidden" in red ink for the plants, plant products and other substances and the certificate is cancelled and returned to the relevant person. However, when a part of the products are to be accepted and the other part is to be rejected for the Phytosanitary Certificates representing more than one lot of products, the original of the Phytosanitary Certificate is retained and a certified copy of the certificate is given to the relevant person bearing the expression of "Entry into Turkey is forbidden".

(4) The Notification Form given in Annex-9 shall be drawn up for plants, plant products and other substances that are not permitted for entry into the country for the reasons specified below or those that are permitted to enter into country upon any processes they are subjected by the inspector within 2 (two) work days and these forms shall be sent to the General Directorate and the General Directorate notifies the relevant country.

a) When they are contaminated by any harmful organisms

b) When they are contaminated by harmful organisms subject to quarantine that are on the lists in Annex-1 and Annex-2 of this Regulation

c) Missing parts and inconsistencies in the documents of the product. These are as follows:

1) Absence of Phytosanitary Certificate,

2) Uncertified alterations and deleted parts on Phytosanitary Certificate,

3) Counterfeit Phytosanitary Certificates.

ç) Products banned for importation,

d) The existence of plants, plant products and other substances partly banned in the shipment,

e) When fumigation and disinfection processes are determined to be carried out in an improper manner the relevant country is notified.

(5) When plants, plant products and other substances that are intended to be imported are contaminated by any harmful organisms that are not present in the lists in Annex-1 and Annex-2 and also by those that are not known to be present in our country, those products are not permitted to be imported and harmful risk analysis is carried out. Quarantine measures shall be taken until the harmful risk analysis is concluded and if they are found to be posing a risk they are not permitted to be imported.

## **Importation by post or cargo**

**ARTICLE 14-** (1) Plants and plant products received by post or cargo shall be permitted to be introduced into the country by controlling them as per the provisions of this Regulation without prejudice to the provisions of Article 10 of this Regulation.

(2) The words of "BİTKİ-PLANT" are written in bold capital letters in Turkish and English on packages involving plants and plant products.

### **Importation Intended for Research**

**ARTICLE 15**-(1) Importation of plants, plant products and other substances for the purposes of research, tests and variety improvement shall be carried out in accordance with the principles to be set forth by the Ministry.

### **Importation of Harmful Organisms**

**ARTICLE 16-** (1) Importation of harmful organisms intended for research is subject to the permit of the Ministry. Individuals and organizations other than the research institutions of the Ministry, institutions authorized by the Ministry for research and universities shall not import harmful organisms.

(2) Institutions intend to import harmful organisms must obtain preliminary permission by applying to the Ministry by the Harmful Organism Import Application Form a sample of which is set forth by the General Directorate including the information on the harmful organism, the purpose of

importation for this organism and its use area and from which customs gate the organism shall enter the country prior to the importation process.

(3) The Ministry shall grant import permit for the institutions that have sufficient technical and scientific infrastructure. A copy of the import permit shall be dispatched to the Directorate in the province where the importation shall take place.

(4) Harmful organism and its cultures shall be received at the import gates authorized for plant and plant product importation by the responsible personnel of the research institution following the control of the inspector, in a package that is prepared in a secure and special manner that shall not be parted and opened in the course of the transportation and bearing the scientific name of the organism.

(5) Harmful organism and its culture shall not be taken out to the field and shall only be used in closed environments. Once the research is completed the harmful organism is duly destroyed.

(6) The Ministry shall bring about additional requirements for harmful organism importation intended for research when necessary.

# PART FOUR Exportation

### **Exportation inspections**

**ARTICLE 17-** (1) Natural or legal persons or their legal representatives thereof who want to export plants, plant products or other substances shall apply to the Directorate with the Export Application Form, a sample of which is specified by the Directorate and request the official inspection of the plants and plant products to be exported.

(2) The official inspections are conducted taking into account factors such as the harmful organism that the product may carry and the locality of the product, except for the plants, plant products and other substances the exportation of which have been banned.

(3) The plants, plant products and other substances that are desired to be exported and the packagings thereof are subjected to official inspection with respect to phytosanitary requirements of the receiving state. If necessary, further laboratory analyses are made or have such made.

(4) The analyses are made in the laboratories specified in paragraph three of article 5 of this Regulation, in accordance with their nature.

(5) For plants, plant products or other substances that satisfy the phytosanitary requirements of the receiving state, a Phytosanitary Certificate is drawn up as one original and two copies, in accordance with the sample given in Annex-7 and as per ISPM–12 rules. The original and one copy is given to the exporter. One copy is kept in the Directorate. The number of approved copies as requested by the exporter is given to the exporter.

(6) Following the issue of the Phytosanitary Certificate and the Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate the plants, plant products and other substances must exit within 14 (fourteen) days. The plants, plant products and other substances, the exit procedures have not been carried out are inspected again.

(7) For products that are desired to be exported, but that do not satisfy the phytosanitary requirements of the receiving state in the official inspections made, the owner of the product or his representative is informed.

(8) In case the required particulars do not fit into the relevant section of the Phytosanitary Certificate during issuing the Phytosanitary Certificate, such particulars are attached to the Phytosanitary Certificate as a list. Such lists must bear the same number, date, signature and stamp as the Phytosanitary Certificate. In the relevant section of the Phytosanitary Certificate it is stated that the required particulars in that section are attached.

(9) If the plant and plant product to be exported have not been produced in Turkey and if they are plant and plant products for which information concerning the area of production or the stages of

growing are required, a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is drawn up and an approved copy of the Phytosanitary Certificate of the country of origin is attached thereto. For plant and plant products for which information concerning the area of production or the stages of growing are not required, in case the importer country does not require a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate, a Phytosanitary Certificate is drawn up, stating the country of origin.

(10) A Phytosanitary Certificate and a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate are drawn up, in the spaces that are left empty are filled out with the expression "None / Yok" in order to prevent subsequent additions or such a section is blocked and closed.

(11) The plants, plant products or other substances for which an official inspection has been conducted and a Phytosanitary Certificate has been issued may if deemed necessary be subjected again to an official inspection until their exit. In case non-compliance with respect to the first inspection is determined for the products that are re-inspected, the existing Phytosanitary Certificate is cancelled. If the customs procedures for the product have been started, the Customs Directorate is informed in order to prevent the exit of the product.

### Plants, plant products and other substances that are returned

**ARTICLE 18-** (1) For plants, plant products and other substances that have been exported but returned for various reasons, an application must be made to the Directorate with a Returned Product Application Form, a sample of which has been specified by the General Directorate. If all of the exported product has been returned, the original of the Turkish Phytosanitary Certificate of the product, and if part of the product has been returned, the customs clearance statement and a photocopy of the invoice of the product shall be attached to the Returned Product Application Form.

(2) Taking into account the reasons of returning the product, after it is determined whether the returned plants, plant products and other substances are the same as the exported plants, and plant products, it is determined whether they are free from the harmful organisms that are subject to quarantine that are given in Annex-1 and Annex-2 of the present Regulation.

(3) The plants, plant products and other substances that are determined to be in compliance with the provisions of this Regulation are allowed to enter into Turkey. The plants, plant products and other substances that are deemed unsuitable to enter into Turkey as the result of official inspection are exported to a third country if they satisfy phytosanitary requirements or are destroyed.

(4) In case the returned plants, plant products and other substances are contaminated with any organism that is known to exist in Turkey and that is subject to control other than the harmful organisms that are subject to quarantine and that are given in Annex-1 and Annex-2 of this Regulation, fumigation or disinfection is carried out if it is possible to decontaminate such harmful organisms by fumigation or disinfection, the expenses to be borne by the owner; if after such treatment they are found to be free from the harmful organisms in the official inspections, they are allowed to enter Turkey.

(5) In case the exported product is returned by the importer country, the Directorate that performs the procedures on the returned plants, plant products and other substances shall inform the General Directorate within 2 (two) days.

# PART FIVE Phytosanitary Certificates

### The Phytosanitary Certificate and the Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate

**ARTICLE 19-** (1) In entry of the plants, plant products and other substances into Turkey, the Phytosanitary Certificate or the Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate in English or in Turkish issued by the official plant protection service of the country of origin or the exporter country in compliance with the forms given in Annex-7 or Annex-8 or in another format that cover these particulars in accordance with the ISPM–12 rules must accompany the plants, plant products or other substances. A Turkish translation approved by a sworn translator is attached to the Certificates in other languages.

(2) The Phytosanitary Certificate or the Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate must be addressed to Turkey and must bear the stamp, date and name, surname and signature of the competent authority of the concerned service of the exporter country.

(3) The special requirements that are given in Annex-4 and that have to be specified on the Phytosanitary Certificate or the Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate in importation of plants, plant products and other substances must explicitly written as an additional statement or the related articles and paragraphs must be referred to. Additional statements covering information concerning the area of production cannot be written on the Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate.

(4) There may be no deletions nor erasure on the Phytosanitary Certificate and the Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate, all corrections and changes must be approved by the related official plant protection service.

(5) The Phytosanitary Certificate and the Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate must be issued at most 14 (fourteen) days prior to the shipment date. However, for Certificates on which the inspection date and the date of issue are separately stated, the period between the inspection date of the product and the shipment date of the product must be at most 14 (fourteen) days.

(6) The importation of plant and plant products that are brought without the original of the Phytosanitary Certificate or the Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is not allowed. The Phytosanitary Certificates and the Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificates issued in accordance with the ISPM-12 and the electronic Phytosanitary Certificates and the Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificates of the countries as deemed suitable by the Ministry are accepted as valid.

(7) If the plants and plant products to be imported were not produced in the exporting country and if they are plants and plant products for which information concerning their production areas and their growing cycles is required, the product should be accompanied by the original of the Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate and the original or an endorsed copy of the Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the country of origin. For plants and plant products for which information concerning their production areas and their growing cycles is not required, a phytosanitary certificate may be issued by the exporting country, stating the country of origin.

(8) For plants and plant products which have been produced in an EU Member State and which have been exported from another EU Member State and for which information concerning their production areas and their growing cycles is required, the exporter EU Member State may issue a Phytosanitary Certificate, stating the country of origin and the area of production information.

(9) The list of plants and plant products that must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate is given in ANNEX-5.

(10) The Phytosanitary Certificates to be issued for plants and plant products that are to be exported are issued in accordance with the provisions of article 18 of this Regulation.

### Situations where a Phytosanitary Certificate is not necessary

**ARTICLE 20-** (1) In the following cases a Phytosanitary Certificate is not necessary and a phytosanitary inspection is made at the port of entry, allowing the entry of those that are clean:

a) For fresh and dried fruits and vegetables brought by the passenger for consumption and the amount not exceeding three kilograms,

b) For flower bouquets coming for non-commercial purposes, not exceeding one and for wreaths,

c) The plants and plant products which are approved by the Ministry to be sent as a donation to official departments or bodies or to charity institutions by natural and legal persons in foreign countries for consumption purposes,

(2) The General Directorate may establish restrictions for plants, plant products and other substances accompanying a passenger in order to prevent contamination and spread of harmful organisms.

(3) A Phytosanitary Certificate is not necessary for wood packaging materials accompanying commodities intended for entry into Turkey and marked according to ISPM-15.

# PART SIX Sampling and Analysis

### Sampling and sending for analysis

**ARTICLE 21-** (1) In official inspections, the inspector conducts general macroscopic controls of plants, plant products and other substances.

(2) In official inspections, the inspector takes samples of the plants, plant products and other substances when necessary.

(3) The sample is taken so that it represents the lot and plant group and is taken separately for each lot and each plant group, and if necessary, for each variety.

(4) The sample is taken from in a sufficient amount from the harmful organisms, from parts of plants and plant products contaminated with the harmful organisms, from parts of plants and plant products that are likely contaminated with the harmful organisms or if the product has a homogenous distribution, from the blend prepared according to the random sampling method, recording the sampling in a Sampling Minutes, a sample of which is specified by the General Directorate.

(5) The owner of the plants, plant products and other substances or the person responsible from them has to give the inspector the sample in a sufficient amount. No charges are paid for the samples taken.

(6) The samples taken in accordance with the principles of the present Regulation are packaged, sealed, labeled and sent to the laboratory for analysis in the fastest way possible.

(7) The procedures and principles of sampling are specified by the Instructions of the General Directorate.

## **Objection and assessment of the objection**

**ARTICLE 22**- (1) The owner of the plants and plant products or his representative may object to the results of analysis of the samples taken in accordance with the principles of the present Regulation, applying to the Directorate that has taken the samples in writing within 7 (seven) days following notification of the results to him. If the analysis was not made by the Directorate to which the objection application was given, the Directorate that has taken the sample informs the Directorate that has conducted the analysis of the objection.

(2) The Directorate that has conducted the analysis establishes a commission to assess the objection. This Commission consists of three experts on the analysis conducted, working in the Plant Protection Central Research Institute, Research Station Directorates and the Quarantine Directorates

that have a laboratory. The expert who has conducted analysis objected may not be a member of this commission.

(3) The Commission takes all information, documents, preparations and photos from the expert who had performed the analysis to examine them. The Commission, when it deems as necessary, may refer to the knowledge of the inspector who had taken the sample.

(4) The Commission examines the methods and the results of the analysis. If as a result of the examination no errors or defects are determined in the analysis process, the result is decisive and cannot be objected to.

(5) If as a result of the examination of the Commission errors or defects are determined in the analysis process, the analysis is repeated by the experts of the Commission in a laboratory specified by the Commission on the existing samples, if they exist, or if they do not exist, on samples newly taken. The result of the repeated analysis is decisive and cannot be objected to.

(6) Charges such as the fee for the analysis, the daily allowance, accommodation and traveling expenses of the commission members concerning the analysis are paid by the person who had made the objection.

# PART SEVEN Miscellaneous and Final Provisions

### Administrative sanctions

**ARTICLE 23** – (1) The provisions of article 38 of the "Law on Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed" No. 5996 shall be applied against those who violate the provisions of the present Regulation.

## **Repealed legislations**

**ARTICLE 24** – (1) Regulation on Agricultural Quarantine, published in the Official Gazette dated 10/2/2009 and No. 27137 is repealed.

(2) Regulation on Agricultural Quarantine Sampling and Analysis, published in the Official Gazette dated 14/10/2004 and No. 25613 is repealed.

**TEMPORARY ARTICLE 1** – (1) The Regulation on Agricultural Quarantine and its Annexes that are repealed by this Regulation shall remain in force for the Phytosanitary Certificate and Re-export Phytosanitary Certificate issued before 15/03/2012.

### Enforcement

**ARTICLE 25-** (1) This Regulation enters into force on the date of 15/03/2012

### Execution

**ARTICLE 26** – (1) The provisions of this Regulation are executed by the Minister of Food, Agriculture and Livestock.

ANNEX –1

# HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT ARE SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE AND THAT HINDER IMPORTATION

# A-HARMFUL ORGANISMS NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR IN TURKEY, THAT ARE SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE AND THAT HINDER IMPORTATION

Insects

Acleris gloverana Acleris variana Aeolesthes sarta Aleurolobus marlatti Amauromyza maculosa Anastrepha fraterculus Anastrepha ludens Anastrepha obliqua Anastrepha suspensa Anoplophora chinensis Anoplophora glabripennis Anoplophora malasiaca Anthonomus bisignifer Anthonomus grandis Anthonomus quadrigibbus Anthonomus signatus Arrhenodes minutus Bactrocera ciliatus Bactrocera cucumis Bactrocera cucurbitae Bactrocera minax Bactrocera dorsalis Bactrocera tryoni Bactrocera tsuneonis Bactrocera zonatus Blitopertha orientalis Cacyreus marshalli <sup>1</sup>Carneocephala fulgida Ceratitis rosa Choristoneura spp. Conotrachelus nenuphar Cydia inopinata Cydia packardi Dendroctonus adjunctus Dendroctonus brevicomis Dendroctonus frontalis Dendroctonus ponderosae Dendroctonus pseudotsugae Dendroctonus rufipennis Dendrolimus sibiricus Diabrotica balteata Diabrotica barberi

Diabrotica speciosa Diabrotica trivittata Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi Diabrotica undecimpunctata undecimpunctata Diabrotica virgifera <sup>2</sup>Diaphorina citri Diaprepes abbreviatus <sup>1</sup>Draeculacephala minerva Dryocoetes confusus Epichoristodes acerbella Epitrix cucumeris *Epitrix tuberis* Epochra canadensis Erythroneura comes Euphranta japonica Gnathotrichus sulcatus Gonipterus gibberus Gonipterus scutellatus <sup>1</sup>Graphocephala atropunctata Helicoverpa zea Heteronychus arator Hylurgopinus rufipes *Ips calligraphus* Ips cembrae Ips confusus Ips dublicatus *Ips grandicollis* Ips lecontei Ips paraconfusus *Ips plastographus* Ips pini *Iridomyrmex humilis* Jacobiasca lybica Limonius californicus Liriomyza sativae Listronotus bonariensis Maconellicoccus hirsutus Malacosoma americanum Malacosoma disstria Margarodes prieskaensis Margarodes vitis Margarodes vredendalensis Matsucoccus feytaudi Melanotus communis <sup>3</sup>Monochamus spp. <sup>4</sup>Myndus crudus Naupactus leucoloma Nipaecoccus vastator

Numonia pyrivorella Opogona sacchari Orgyia pseudotsugata Parasaissetia nigra Pardalaspis cyanescens Pardalaspis quinaria Paysandisia archon Pissodes nemorensis Pissodes strobi Pissodes terminalis Popillia japonica Premnotrypes spp. Pristiphora abietina <sup>5</sup>Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus <sup>5</sup>Pseudopityophthorus pruinosus Rhagoletis cingulata Rhagoletis completa Rhagoletis fausta *Rhagoletis indifferens* Rhagoletis mendax Rhagoletis pomonella Rhagoletis suavis Rhagoletis ribicola Rhizoecus hibisci Rhynchophorus palmarum <sup>6</sup>Scaphoideus luteolus <sup>7</sup>Scaphoideus titanus <sup>8</sup>Scaphytopius acutus Scirtothrips aurantii Scirtothrips citri Scirtothrips dorsalis Scolytus mortawitzi Spodoptera eridania Spodoptera frugiperda Spodoptera litura Sternochetus mangiferae *Tetropium gracilicorne* Thrips palmi <sup>9</sup>Toxoptera citricida <sup>2</sup>*Trioza erythreae* Unaspis citri Unaspis yanonensis Xylotrechus altaicus

# Mites

<sup>10</sup>Brevipalpus californicus Oligonychus perditus

## Nematodes

Heterodera glycines Hirschmanniella spp. Longidorus diadecturus Nacobbus aberrans Xiphinema americanum Xiphinema bricolense Xiphinema californicum Xiphinema rivesi

## Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)

Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma Peach rosette phytoplasma Peach X-disease phytoplasma Peach yellows phytoplasma Strawberry witches' broom phytoplasma *Xylella fastidiosa* 

### Fungi

Apiosporina morbosa Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli Ceratocystis fagacearum Ceratocystis fimbriata f.sp. platani Cronartium spp. Endocronartium harknessii Glomerella gossypii *Guignardia citricarpa* Guignardia laricina Hypoxylon mammatum Melampsora farlowii Melampsora medusa Monilinia fructicola Mycosphaerella larici-leptolepis Mycosphaerella populorum Phellinus weirii Phoma andigena Phoma exiqua var. foveata Phyllosticta solitaria Phymatotrichopsis omnivora Phytophthora fragariae Phytophthora ramorum Septoria lycopersici var. malagutii Thecaphora solani Tilletia indica Venturia nashicola

# Viruses, Virus-like Organisms and Viroids

Andean potato latent tymovirus

Andean potato mottle comovirus Arracacha B nepovirus Barley stripe mosaic hordeivirus Bean golden mosaic begomovirus Blueberry scorch carlavirus *Cowpea mild mottle carlavirus* Euphorbia mosaic begomovirus Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus Lettuce infectious yellows crinivirus Pepper mild tigré begomovirus Potato black ringspot nepovirus Potato T trichovirus Potato V potyvirus (non-European isolates) Potato yellow dwarf nuchleorhabdovirus Potato yellow vein crinivirus Potato vellowing alfamovirus Squash leaf curl begomovirus *Tobacco ringspot nepovirus* Tomato mottle begomovirus Watermelon silver mottle tospovirus Viruses of Cydonia Mill. (quince), Malus Mill (apple), Fragaria L. (strawberry), Prunus L. (stone fruits), Pyrus L.(pear), Ribes L.(currant), Rubus L. (raspberry) and Vitis L. (grapevine), Specified below: a)American plum line pattern ilarvirus b)Blueberry leaf mottle nepovirus *c)Cherry necrotic rusty mottle disease ç*)*Cherry rasp leaf cheravirus* d)Peach latent mosaic pelamoviroid e)Peach mosaic trichovirus *f*)*Peach rosette mosaic nepovirus* g)Raspberry leaf curl nepovirus ğ)Strawberry latent C rhabdovirus *h*)*Strawberry vein banding caulimovirus* 1) Non-European Viruses and virus-like organisms of Cydonia Mill. (quince), Malus Mill (apple), Fragaria L. (strawberry), Prunus L. (stone fruits), Pyrus L.(pear), Ribes L. (currant), Rubus L. (raspberry) and Vitis L. (grapevine)

# Weeds

Arceuthobium spp.

Eichhornia crassipes

<sup>1</sup>Vector of Xylella *fastidiosa* 

<sup>2</sup> Vector of *Liberobacter africanum* and *L. asiaticum (Citrus greening bacterium)* 

<sup>3</sup> Vector of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* 

<sup>4</sup> Vector of Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasma

<sup>5</sup> Vector of *Ceratocystis fagacearum* 

<sup>6</sup> Vector of Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma

<sup>7</sup> Vector of *Grapevine flavescence doree* 

<sup>8</sup> phytoplasma vector

<sup>9</sup> Citrus tristeza virus vector
 <sup>10</sup> Vector of Citrus leprosis rhabdovirus

# **B-HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT HAVE LIMITED EXISTENCE IN TURKEY, THAT ARE SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE AND THAT HINDER IMPORTATION**

#### Insects

Bemisia tabaci Cacoecimorpha pronubana Ceratitis capitata Chrysomphalus aonidum Dendroctonus micans Frankliniella occidentalis Helicoverpa armigera Ips acuminatus Ips curvidens Ips sexdentatus Ips typographus Liriomyza bryoniae Liriomyza huidobrensis Liriomyza trifolii Lopholeucaspis japonica Lymantria monacha Pammene fasciana Pissodes castaneus Quadraspidiotus perniciosus Spodoptera littoralis Tuta absoluta

### Mites

Eutetranychus orientalis Phytonemus pallidus

## Nematodes

Aphelenchoides besseyi Aphelenchoides fragariae Globodera pallida Globodera rostochiensis Heterodera fici Meloidogyne spp.

## Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)

Apple proliferation phytoplasma Apricot chlorotic leafroll phytoplasma Pear decline phytoplasma *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus Ralstonia solanacearum*  Fungi Alternaria mali Discula spp. Elsinoe spp. Gymnosporangium spp. Phoma tracheiphila Synchytrium endobioticum

# Viruses, Virus-like Organisms and Viroids

Apple mosaic ilarvirus Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus Citrus ringspot virus Tomato ringspot nepovirus Pepino mosaic potexvirus Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid

# ANNEX - 2

# HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT ARE SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE AND THAT HINDER IMPORTATION IN CASE THEY ARE FOUND ON SOME PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS

# A-HARMFUL ORGANISMS NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR IN TURKEY AND THAT ARE SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE

Insects

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Aschistonyx eppoi	Plants of Juniperus L., other than fruit and seeds,
Agrilus planipennis	Plants intended for planting, other than plants in tissue culture and seeds, wood and bark of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch., <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> Jacq. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA
Aleurocanthus spp.	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
Carposina niponensis	Plants of Cydonia Mill., Malus Mill., Prunus L. and Pyrus L.
Dryocosmus kuriphilus	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. intended for planting, other than seeds and fruit
Enarmonia prunivora	Plants of <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Photinia</i> Ldl., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Rosa</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, and fruit of <i>Malus</i> Mill. and <i>Prunus</i> L.
Epitrix similaris	tubers of Solanum tuberosum L. (Potato) intended as seed and food

Hishomonus phycitis	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
Rhopalomyia chrysanthemi	Plants and cut flowers of <i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp. intended for planting, other than seeds
Tecia solanivora	Solanum tuberosum tubers

# Mites

Aculops fuchsiae	Plants of Fuchsia L. intended for planting, other than seeds
Eotetranychus lewisi	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds

# Nematodes

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus	Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Cedrus</i> Trew, <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L., <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr. ve <i>Tsuga</i> Carr., other than fruit and seeds, and wood of conifers (Coniferales)
Radopholus citrophilus	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds. Also, Plants of <i>Araceae</i> , <i>Maranthaceae</i> , <i>Musaceae</i> , <i>Persea</i> spp. and <i>Strelitziaceae</i> rooted or with growing medium attached or associated
Radopholus similis	Plants of Araceae, Maranthaceae, Musaceae, Persea spp., Strelitziaceae, rooted or with growing medium attached or associated

# Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Burkholderia caryophylli	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> (carnation), intended for planting, other than seeds
<i>Citrus variegated chlorosis</i> (strains of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> specific for citrus species)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. insidiosus	Seeds of Medicago sativa L.(alfalfa)
Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. flaccumfaciens	Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> spp. (bean) and <i>Dolichos</i>
<i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>dianthicola</i>	Plants of Dianthus (carnation), intended for planting, other than seeds
Grapevine flavescense dorée phytoplasma	Plants of Vitis L. (grapevine), other than fruit and seeds

Liberobacter africanum and L.	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruit and soads
	nyonus, ouler main nuit and seeds
Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasma	Plants of Palmae (palm), intended for planting, other than seeds
Pantoea stewartii subsp. stewartii	Seeds of Zea mays L.(maize)
Peach phony rickettsia (strains of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> specific for <i>Prunus</i> species)	All plants of <i>Prunus</i> L. intended for planting
Pseudomonas syringae pv. persicae	Plants of <i>Prunus persica</i> (peach) and <i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nectarina</i> (nectarine), intended for planting, other than seeds
Pseudomonas syringae pv. pisi	Seeds of <i>Pisum sativum</i> (garden pea) and <i>P. sativum</i> var. <i>arvense</i>
Witches' broom phytoplasma	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. pruni	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> spp., intended for planting, and their hybrids, other than seeds
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. allii	All plants of <i>Allium</i> spp., including fruit and seeds
Xanthomonas axonopodis (Citrus L'da patojen tüm strain'ler)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf, and their hybrids, other than seeds
Xanthomonas fragaria	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L.(strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae	Seeds of <i>Oryza</i> spp. (rice)
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzicola	Seeds of <i>Oryza</i> spp. (rice)
Xylophilus ampelinus	Plants of Vitis L. (grapevine), other than fruit and seeds

# Fungi

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Anisogramma anomala	Plants of Corylus L.(hazelnut), intended for planting, other than
	seeds, originating in Canada and the United States of America,
Atronallis spn	Plants of Pinus L., other than fruit and seeds, isolated bark and
Atropetits spp.	wood of Pinus L.
	Plants of Acer saccharum Marsh., other than fruit and seeds,
Ceratocystis virescens	wood of Acer saccharum Marsh., including wood which has not
	kept its natural round surface
Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae	Plants of Pinus L., other than fruit and seeds, and wood of Pinus L.,
Ciborinia camelliae	Plants of Camellia L. (camellia), intended for planting, other than seeds
Claviceps africana	Seeds of Sorghum
Diaporthe vaccinii	Plants of Vaccinium spp., intended for planting, other than seeds
Didymella ligulicola	Plants of Dendranthema spp., intended for planting, other than seeds
Diplodia macrospora and	Seeds of Zea mays (maize)
Diplodia zea (=maydis)	
Fusarium oxysporum f.sp.	Plants of Phoenix spp., other than fruit and seeds

albedinis	
Gibberella circinata	Plants of Pinus spp. and Pseudotsuga menziesii, intended for
	planting, including seeds and cones intended for propagation
Guignardia piricola	Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L., other than seeds
Phaeoramularia angolensis	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L, <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than seeds
Phialophora cinerescens	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L. (carnation), intended for planting, other than seeds
Phialophora gregata	Seeds of Glycine max (L.) Merr. (soy bean), sowing material
Puccinia pittieriana	Plants of Solanaceae, other than fruits and seeds
Scirrhia acicola	Plants of Pinus L., other than fruits and seeds
Scirrhia pini	Plants of Pinus L., intended for planting, other than seeds
Stegophora ulmea	Plants of Ulmus L. and Zelkova L., intended for planting, other than seeds

# Viruses, Virus-like Organisms and Viroids

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Banana bunchy top nanovirus	Reproduction material of plants of Musa spp. (banana), other than seeds
Beet curly top curtovirus	Plants of Beta vulgaris L. (beet), intended for planting, other than seeds
Black raspberry latent ilarvirus	Plants of Rubus L. (raspberry), intended for planting
Chrysanthemum stem necrosis	Plants of Dendranthema (DC.) Des Moul. Lycopersicon lycopersicum
tospovirus	(L.), intended for planting, other than fruits and seeds
Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid	Plants of Dendranthema spp., intended for planting, other than seeds
Citrus blight disease	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf, and their
	hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Citrus leprosis	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf, and their
rhabdovirus	hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Citrus mosaic badnavirus	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Citrus tatter leaf capillovirus	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Coconut cadang cadang	Plants of Palmae (palm), intended for planting, other than seeds,
cocadviroid	originating in non-European countries
Little cherry closterovirus	Plants of Prunus avium L. (cherry), Prunus cerasus L (sour cherry), Prunus incisa Thunb., Prunus sargentii Rehd., Prunus
	serrula Franch, Prunus serrulata Lindl., Prunus speciosa
	(Koldz.) Ingram, Prunus subnirtella Miq., Prunus yedoensis
	Planta of Solarum tuberogum L (pototo) intended for planting
Potato mop top pomovirus	ether then seeds
	Diants of Solanum tubenonum L (notato) and Visotiana ann
Tobacco rattle tobravirus	(tobacco) intended for planting other than seeds
	Diants of Nicotiana tabacum (tobacco) and souds of Phaseobus
Tobacco streak ilarvirus	<i>vulgaris</i> (been) intended for planting other than seeds
	vargaris (ocan), monded for planning, other man seeds

# B- HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT HAVE LIMITED EXISTENCE IN TURKEY, THAT ARE SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE

# Insects

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Aoinidiella citrina	Plants of Citrus L. (citrus), Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf.
	and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Balaninus glandium	Fruits of <i>Quercus</i> (oak)
Circulifor hasmatosons	Plants of Citrus L. (citrus), Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf.
Circuitjer naematoceps	and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
	Plants of Citrus L. (citrus), Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf.
Circuiter tenetius	and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Merodon equestris	Ornamental flowers with bulbs and flower bulbs
Pectinophora gossypiella	Seeds of Gossypium spp. (cotton)
Phthorimaea operculella	Solanum tuberosum (potato) tubers intended as seed and food
	Of the family Palmae (Arecaceae);
	Areca catechu (Areca palm),
	Arecastrum romanzoffianum
	Arenga pinnata,
	Borassus flabellifer,
	Brahea armata,
	Butia capitata,
	Calamus merillii,
	Caryota maxima (Giant Mountain Fishtail Palm),
	C. cumingii,
	Cocos nucifera (Coconut palm),
	Corypha gebang, (Syn.:C. elata, C. utan),
	Elaeis guineensis (African oil palm),
	Howea forsteriana,
Blance also and a service formation and	Jubea chilensis,
Knynchophorus ferrugineus	Livistonia australis
	Livistona decipiens (Syn.:Livistona decora) (Ribbon Fan Palm),
	Metroxylon sagu,
	Oreodoxa regia (Syn:Roystonea regia) (West Indian palm),
	Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island date palm),
	<i>P. dactylifera</i> (Date palm),
	P. sylvestris (Silver date palm),
	Sabal umbraculifera (Syn.:Sabal palmetto, Cabbage palmetto),
	Trachycarpus fortunei (Syn.:Chamaerops excelsa) (Chusan
	Palm),
	Washingtonia spp.,
	Chamaerops humilis,
	Plants of <i>Phoenix theophrasti</i>
	and of the family Agavaceae
	Plants of Agave americana intended for planting, having a

	diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm, other than fruits
	and seeds
Virachola isocrates	Fruits of <i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate)
Viteus vitifolii	Tohum hariç, dikim amaçlı Plants of Vitis (grapevine), intended
	for planting, other than seeds

# Nematodes

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Ditylenchus destructor	Flower bulbs and tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato)
Ditylenchus dipsaci	Seeds and bulbs of Allium ascalonicum L., Allium cepa L. and Allium schoenoprasum L., intended for planting and plants of Allium porrum L., intended for planting, bulbs and corms of Camassia Lindl., Chionodoxa Boiss., Crocus flavus Weston 'Golden Yellow', Galanthus L., Galtonia candicans (Baker) Decne, Hyacinthus L., Ismene Herbert, Muscari Miller, Narcissus L., Ornithogalum L., Puschkinia Adams, Scilla L., Tulipa L, intended for planting, and seeds of Medicago sativa L. (alfalfa)
Rotylenchulus reniformis	Pome fruit species and plants of <i>Prunus</i> (stone fruits), intended for planting, other than fruits and seeds

# Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Acidovorax avenae subsp.	Seeds, fruits and seedlings of Citrullus lanatus (watermelon),
citrulli	Cucumis melo (melon), C. sativus (cucumber) and Cucurbita spp.
Agrobacterium vitis	Plants of Vitis (grapevine), other than fruits and seeds
Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. michiganensis	Plants of Lycopersicon esculentum Mill. (tomato), intended for planting
Erwinia amylovora	Plants of Amelanchier Med., Chaenomeles Lindl., Cotoneaster Ehrh., Crataegus L., Cydonia Mill., Eriobotrya Lindl., Photinia davidiana (Dcne.) Cardot, Malus Mill., Mespilus L., Pyracantha Roem., Pyrus L. and Sorbus L., intended for planting, other than seeds
Phytoplasma solani	Plants of the family Solanaceae, intended for planting, other than seeds
Spiroplasma citri	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. corylina	Plants of <i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazelnut), <i>C. colurna</i> , <i>C. maxima</i> and <i>C. pontica</i> , including fruits and seeds
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. dieffenbachiae	Plants of Anthurium spp., Dieffenbachia maculata, Philodendron scandens and Syngonium podophyllum, intended for planting
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv phaseoli	Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> L. (bean)
Xanthomonas translucens pv. translucens	Seeds of sowing material <i>Triticum</i> spp.(wheat), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (barley), <i>Secale cereale</i> (rye) and <i>Triticum x Secale</i> (triticale)
Xanthomonas vesicatoria	Plants of Lycopersicon esculentum Mill. (tomato) and Capsicum

# spp. (pepper), intended for planting

Fungi

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Cryphonectria parasitica	Plants of <i>Quercus</i> L. (Oak) and <i>Castanea</i> Mill.(Chestnut), intended for planting other than social
Plasmopara halstedu	Seeds of <i>Helianthus annuus</i> (sunflower)
Puccinia horiana	Plants and cut flowers of <i>Dendranthema</i> spp., intended for planting, other than seeds
Sclerotium cepivorum	Plants and shallots of <i>Allium</i> spp. ( <i>Allium cepa</i> – including edible onions)
Verticillium albo-atrum	Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L. (common hop), intended for planting, other than seeds, Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. (alfalfa)
Verticillium dahliae	Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L. (common hop), intended for planting, other than seeds, Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. (alfalfa) tohumları

viruses, virus-like Organisms and virolos	Viruses,	Virus-like	<b>Organisms</b>	and Viroids
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HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Arabis mosaic nepovirus	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. (strawberry), <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry) and <i>Vitis</i> L. (grapevine), intended for planting, other than seeds
Beet leaf curl rhabdovirus	Plants of Beta vulgaris L. (beet), intended for planting, other than seeds
Cherry leaf roll nepovirus	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry), <i>Olea</i> spp. (olive), <i>Prunus</i> L. (stone fruits) and <i>Ulmus</i> L. (elm), intended for planting,
Citrus tristeza closterovirus	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Citrus vein enation virus	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Grapevine fanleaf nepovirus	Reproduction material of plants of Vitis L. (grapevine), other than seeds
Grapevine leafroll associated closterovirus	Reproduction material of plants of Vitis L. (grapevine), other than seeds
Plum pox potyvirus	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L. (stone fruits), intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato A potyvirus	Plants of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (potato), intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato leafroll luteovirus	Plants of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (potato), intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato M carlavirus	Plants of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (potato), intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato X potexvirus	Plants of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (potato), intended for planting, other than seeds
<i>Potato Y potyvirus</i> (including Yo, Yn, Yntn and Yc)	Plants of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (potato), intended for planting, other than seeds
Prune dwarf ilarvirus	Plants of Prunus L. (stone fruits), intended for planting
Prunus necrotic ringspot	Plants of Rubus L. (raspberry), Prunus L. (stone fruits) and Rosa

ilarvirus	spp. (rose), intended for planting
Raspberry ringspot nepovirus	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry) and <i>Fragaria</i> L. (strawberry), intended for planting
Satsuma dwarf nepovirus	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Strawberry crinkle cytorhabdovirus	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds
Strawberry mild yellow edge potex virus	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds
Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry) and <i>Fragaria</i> L. (strawberry), intended for planting
Tomato black ring nepovirus	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry), <i>Fragaria</i> (strawberry) and <i>Vitis</i> (grapevine), intended for planting
Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus	Reproduction material of plants of <i>Apium graveolens</i> L. (celery), <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. (pepper), <i>Cucumis melo</i> L. (melon), <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., <i>Impatiens, Lactuca sativa</i> L. (lettuce), <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill., (tomato), <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L. (tobacco), <i>Solanum melongena</i> L. (eggpant) and <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (potato), other than seeds
Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus	Reproduction material of plants of <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill. (tomato), other than seeds

# ANNEX – 3

# PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND GROWING MEDIUM, INTRODUCTION OF WHICH ARE BANNED

Excluding plants with soil and growing medium turf specified in the "Special Requirements" section in Annex-4;

Agriculture intended:

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS	COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
Soil	All countries
Grass	All countries
Natural fertilizer	All countries
Leaf	All countries
Stem and hay	All countries
Cotton unseed	All countries
Woods of <i>Coniferales</i> (as fuel)	All countries
Isolated barks of Castanea Mill., Quercus L., Acer saccharum,	All countries
Populus L.	
Of the family Palmae (Arecaceae);	Egypt, Spain, Italy, France,
Areca catechu (Areca palm),	Greece, Bahrain, Bangladesh,
Arecastrum romanzoffianum,	Cambodia, China, India,
Arenga pinnata,	Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel,
Borassus flabellifer,	Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos,
Brahea armata,	Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman,
Butia capitata,	Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar,
Calamus merillii,	Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri
Caryota maxima (Giant Mountain Fishtail Palm),	Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand,

C. cumingii,	United Arab Emirates, Vietnam,
Cocos nucifera (Coconut palm),	Australia, Papua New Guinea,
Corypha gebang, (Syn.:C. elata, C. utan),	Samoa, Solomon Islands
Elaeis guineensis (African oil palm),	
Howea forsteriana,	
Jubea chilensis,	
Livistonia australis,	
Livistona decipiens (Syn.:Livistona decora) (Ribbon Fan Palm),	
Metroxylon sagu,	
Oreodoxa regia (Syn:Roystonea regia) (West Indian palm),	
Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island date palm),	
<i>P. dactylifera</i> (Date palm),	
P. sylvestris (Silver date palm),	
Sabal umbraculifera (Syn.:Sabal palmetto, Cabbage palmetto),	
Trachycarpus fortunei (Syn.:Chamaerops excelsa) (Chusan	
Palm),	
Washingtonia spp.,	
Chamaerops humilis,	
Plants of Phoenix theophrasti	
and of the family Agavaceae	
Plants of Agave americana intended for planting, having a	
diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm, other than fruits and	
seeds	

# ANNEX -4

# SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

Plants, plant products and other substances		Special requirements
1) Gymnosperm Forestry Products (Conifer		ales – Conifers)
1.1.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), except that of <i>Thuja</i> L., other then in the form of:	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood
	<ul> <li>chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers.</li> </ul>	a) is bark free and and free from grub holes, caused by the <i>Monochamus</i> spp larvae., defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across,
	<ul> <li>wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet</li> </ul>	and b) has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the 'HT' mark put on the wood,
	collars, actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, – wood used to wedge or	or c) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active

	<ul> <li>support non-wood cargo,</li> <li>wood of <i>Libocedrus</i> <i>decurrens</i> Torr. where there is evidence that the wood has been processed or manufactured for pencils using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 82°C for a 7 to 8-day period,</li> <li>wood for fibre, chip and paper, with central diameter smaller than 12 cm</li> <li>but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal, where Bursaphelenchus xylophilus is known to occur.</li> </ul>	ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or d) has been subjected to chemical pressure impregnation with an approved product and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or e) has undergone kiln drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood.
1.2.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), except that of <i>Thuja</i> L., in the form of: a)chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers originating in <b>Canada</b> , <b>China</b> , <b>Japan</b> , <b>the Republic of Korea</b> , <b>Mexico</b> , <b>Taiwan</b> , <b>USA and</b> <b>Portugal</b> , where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes or b) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
1.3	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), except that of <i>Thuja</i> L., in the form of: a) wood for fibre, chip and paper, with central diameter smaller than 12 cm originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) is free from grub holes, caused by the <i>Monochamus</i> spp larvae., defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across, and b) has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the 'HT' mark put on the wood, or c) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active

		<ul> <li>ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate,</li> <li>or</li> <li>d) has been subjected to chemical pressure impregnation with an approved product and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) on the Phytosanitary Certificate,</li> <li>or</li> <li>e) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood.</li> </ul>
1.4.	Wood of <i>Thuja</i> L., other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, – wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, – wood used to wedge or support non-wood cargo, originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> is known to occur,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) is bark free, or b) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood. or c) has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the 'HT' mark put on the wood, or d) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or e) has been subjected to chemical pressure impregnation with an approved product and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
1.5.	Wood of <i>Thuja</i> L. in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) has been produced from debarked round wood, or

	scrap,	b) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture
	originating in Canada, China	content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter,
	Janan the Republic of Korea	achieved through an appropriate time/temperature
	Movico Toiwon USA and	schedule,
	Portugal where	or
	Rursanhelenehus vylonhilus is	c) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and
	Bursaphetenchus xytophitus is	there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active
	known to occur.	ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate
		(g/m3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary
		Certificate,
		or
		d) has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a
		minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30
		minutes.
1.6	Wood of conifers (Coniferales),	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
1.0.	other than in the form of:	the wood
	– chips, particles, sawdust,	a) is bark free and and free from grub holes, caused by
	shavings, wood waste and scrap	the Monochamus spp larvae., defined for this purpose
	obtained in whole or part from	as those which are larger than 3 mm across,
	these conifers,	and
	- wood packaging material, in	originates in areas known to be free from:
	the form of packing cases, boxes,	b) Monochamus spp., Pissodes nemorensis, P. strobi,
	crates, drums and similar	P. terminalis, P. castaneus and Scolytus morawitzi and
	packings, pallets, box pallets and	the area must be mentioned on the Phytosanitary
	other load boards, pallet collars,	Certificate,
	actually in use in the transport of	or
	objects of all kinds,	c) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture
	- wood used to wedge or	content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter,
	support non-wood cargo,	achieved through an appropriate time/temperature
	– wood for fibre, chip and	schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark
	paper, with central diameter	'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally
	smaller than 12 cm	recognised mark, put on the wood,
	but including that which has not	or
	kept its natural round surface,	d) has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a
	originating in <b>Russia</b> ,	minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30
	Kazakhstan and Ukraine.	minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the 'HT'
		mark put on the wood,
		or
		e) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and
		there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active
		ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate
		(g/m3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary
		Certificate,
		or
		t) has been subjected to chemical pressure
		impregnation with an approved product and there shall
		be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient,
		the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) on

		the Phytosanitary Certificate.
17	Wood of conifers (Coniferales),	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
1./.	other than in the form of:	the wood
	– chips, particles, sawdust,	a) is bark free and and free from grub holes, caused by
	shavings, wood waste and scrap	the Monochamus spp larvae., defined for this purpose
	obtained in whole or part from	as those which are larger than 3 mm across.
	these conifers.	or
	<ul> <li>wood packaging material in</li> </ul>	b) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture
	the form of packing cases	content expressed as a percentage of dry matter
	boxes crates drums and similar	achieved through an appropriate time/temperature
	packings pallets box pallets	schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark
	and other load boards pallet	'kiln dried' or 'KD' or another internationally
	collars actually in use in the	recognized mark put on the wood
	transport of objects of all kinds	or
	wood used to wedge or	a) has been subjected to chamical pressure
	- wood used to wedge of	improgration with an approved product and there shall
	support non-wood cargo	ha avidance thereof by indicating the active ingredient
	but including that which has not	be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the associate $(a_1, a_2, b_3)$ and the concentration $(0)$ as
	kept its natural round surface,	the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) on
	originating in countries other	the Phytosanitary Certificate,
	Russia, Kazaknstan and Ukraine,	d) has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a
	and Canada, China, Japan, the	minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30
	Republic of Korea, Mexico,	minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the 'H1'
	Taiwan, USA and Portugal,	mark put on the wood.
	where Bursaphelenchus	
	<i>xylophilus</i> is known to occur.	
1.8.	Wood in the form of chips,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
	particles, sawdust, shavings,	the wood
	wood waste and scrap obtained	originates in areas known to be free from:
	in whole or in part from conifers	a) Monochamus spp., Pissodes nemorensis, P. strobi,
	(Coniferales) and wood for	P. terminalis, P. castaneus and Scolytus morawitzi and
	fibre, chip and paper, with	the name of the production area must be mentioned on
	central diameter smaller than	the Phytosanitary Certificate,
	12 cm,	and
	originating in	b) is bark free for wood for fibre, chip and paper,
	Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine,	with central diameter smaller than 12 cm, and the other
	and	have been produced from debarked round wood,
	in countries other than Canada,	or
	China, Japan, the Republic of	c) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture
	Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA	content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter,
	and Portugal, where	achieved through an appropriate time/temperature
	Bursaphelenchus xylophilus is	schedule,
	known to occur.	or
		d) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and
		there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active
		ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate
		(g/m3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary
		Certificate,

		or
		e) has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30
		minutes.
1.9	Isolated barks of conifers (Coniferales)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood
	(Connerates)	a) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and
		there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active
		ingredient, the minimum bark temperature, the rate
		(g/m3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary
		Certificate,
		or
		b) has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes.
2) Ang	iosperm Forestry Products (Decidu	ous and evergeens with broad leaves)
2.1.	Wood of Acer saccharum Marsh,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
	including wood which has not	the wood
	kept its natural round surface,	a) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture
	other than in the form of:	content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter,
	- wood intended for the	achieved through an appropriate time/temperature
	production of veneer sneets,	schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark
	- chips, particles, sawdust,	recognized mark put on the wood
	originating in the USA and	or
	Canada	b) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and
	Canada.	there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active
		ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate
		(g/m3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary
		Certificate.
2.2	Wood of Acer saccharum	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
2.2.	Marsh., intended for the	the wood originates in areas known to be free from
	production of veneer sheets,	Ceratocystis virescens and is intended for the
	originating in the USA and	production of veneer sheets.
-	Canada.	
2.3.	Wood of Fraxinus L., Juglans	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
	manasnurica Maxim., Ulmus	the wood
	parvifolia Jaca and Pterocarya	Fairmaire in accordance with the relevant ISPM
	<i>rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., other	Standards
	than in the form of	or
	- chips, obtained in whole or	b) is squared so as to remove entirely the round
	part from the above mentioned	surface.
	trees,	
	- wood packaging material, in	
	hoxes crates drums and similar	
	packings, pallets, box pallets	
	and other load boards, pallet	

	collars, actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds,	
	- wood used to wedge or support non-wood cargo	
	but including wood which has	
	not kept its natural round	
	surface, originating in Canada,	
	China, Japan, Mongolia,	
	Republic of Korea, Russia,	
	Wood in the form of chips	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
2.4.	obtained in whole or part from	the wood
	Fraxinus L., Juglans	a) originates in an area free from Agrilus planipennis
	mandshurica Maxim., Ulmus	Fairmaire in accordance with the relevant ISPM
	davidiana Planch., Ulmus	Standards
	parvifolia Jacq. and Pterocarya	or
	rhoifolia Siebold & Zucc.,	b) has been processed into pieces of not more than 2,5
	originating in Canada, China,	cm thickness and width.
	Japan, Mongolia, Republic of	
	Korea, Russia, Taiwan and	
	USA	
2.5.	Isolated bark of <i>Fraxinus</i> L.,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
	Juglans mandshurica Maxim.,	the wood
	Ulmus davidiana Planch., Ulmus	a) originates in an area free from Agrilus planipennis
	parvifolia Jacq. Ve Pterocarya	Fairmaire in accordance with the relevant ISPM
	rnoljolla Slebola & Zucc.,	Standards
	Japan Mongolia Republic of	01 b) has been processed into pieces of not more than 2.5
	Korea Russia Taiwan and	cm thickness and width
	USA	
26	Wood of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
2.0.	in the form of:	the wood
	– chips, particles, sawdust,	a) is squared so as to remove entirely the round surface,
	shavings, wood waste and	or
	scrap,	b) is bark-free and the water content is less than 20 %
	– casks, barrels, vats, tubs and	expressed as a percentage of the dry matter,
	other coopers' products and	or
	parts thereof, of wood,	c) is bark-free and has been disinfected by an
	including staves where there is	appropriate not-air or not water treatment,
	wood has been produced or	01 d) if sown with or without residual bark attached has
	manufactured using beat	undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content
	treatment to achieve a minimum	expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved
	temperature of 176 °C for 20	through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and
	minutes	there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried'
	but including wood which has	or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark.
	not kept its natural round	put on the wood,
	surface, originating in the	
	USA.	

2.7.	Wood of <i>Platanus</i> L., except that in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, <b>originating in the</b> <b>USA or Armenia</b> .	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood,
2.8.	Wood of <i>Populus</i> L., except that in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, <b>originating in the</b> <b>American continent</b> .	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) is bark-free, or b) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood.
2.9	Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap and obtained in whole or in part from: - <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., originating in the <b>USA and</b> <b>Canada</b> , - <i>Platanus</i> L., <b>originating in the</b> <b>USA or Armenia</b> , - <i>Populus</i> L., <b>originating in the</b> <b>American continent</b> .	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) has been produced from debarked round wood,, or b) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or c) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or d) has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes.
2.10	Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap and obtained in whole or in part from <i>Quercus</i> L, <b>originating in the</b> <b>USA</b>	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or b) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate,

		or c) has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes
2.11	Wood of Acer macrophyllum Pursh, Aesculus californica (Spach) Nutt., Lithocarpus densiflorus (Hook.&Arn.) Rehd., Quercus spp. L and Taxus brevifolia Nutt.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood originates in areas known to be free from: a) <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> and the name of the area must be mentioned on the Phytosanitary Certificate under the section "place of origin", or b) has been stripped of its bark as verified officially, only after which the Phytosanitary Certificate may be issued, and
		<ul> <li>is squared so as to remove entirely the round surface,</li> <li>or</li> <li>has a moisture content below 20 %, expressed as a percentage of dry matter,</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>or</li> <li>has been disinfected by an approved hot-air or hot water treatment.</li> <li>or</li> </ul>
		c) if sawn, with or without residual bark attached, has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognized mark, put on the wood.
3.	Wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except raw wood of 6 mm thickness or less and processed wood produced by glue, heat and pressure, or a combination	Wood packaging material shall: — be free from bark with the exception of any number of individual pieces of bark if they are either less than 3 cm in width (regardless of the length) or, if greater than 3 cm in width, of not more than 50 cm <sup>2</sup> in area, and — be subjected to one of the approved treatments as specified in Annex-1 of the ISPM-15 standard, and — display a mark as specified in Annex-2 of the ISPM-15 standard.
4.	Wood used to wedge or support non- wood cargo, including that which has not kept its natural round surface, except raw wood	<ul> <li>Wood shall:</li> <li>be free from bark with the exception of any number of individual pieces of bark if they are either less than 3 cm in width (regardless of the length) or, if greater than</li> </ul>

processed wood produced by glue, heat and pressure, or a combination thereof.and — be subjected to one of the approved treatments as specified in Annex-1 of the ISPM-15 standard, and — display a mark as specified in Annex-2 of the ISPM-15 standard.5.Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seedsIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from Pissodes nemorensis, P. strobi, P. terminalis and P. castaneus.6.Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds over 3 m in heightIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production or its remonsciput smorawiti.7.Plants of Pinus L., intended for planting, other than seedsIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of Scirrhia acicola or Scirrhia pini have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complet cycle of vegetation.8.Plants of Pinus Spp. and preudotsuga merizesii, including seeds and cones intended for propagationIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: — have been produced in places of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with relevant ISPM. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubir "place of origin" or c or () no symptoms of Gibberella circinata, by or () no symptoms of Gibberella circinata have been observed in the official inspections made at the place of production within the two-y		of 6 mm thickness or less and	3 cm in width, of not more than 50 $\text{cm}^2$ in area,
glue, heat and pressure, or a combination thereof.— be subjected to one of the approved treatments as specified in Annex-1 of the ISPM-15 standard, and — display a mark as specified in Annex-2 of the ISPM-15 standard.5.Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seedsIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>P. strobi</i> , <i>P. terminalis</i> and <i>P. castaneus</i> .6.Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds over 3 m in heightIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>P. strobi</i> , <i>P. terminalis</i> and <i>P. castaneus</i> .7.Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seedsIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of <i>Scirrhia acicla on Scirrhia pini</i> have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.8.Plants of <i>Pinus</i> spp. and <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> , intended for planting, including seeds and cones intended for propagationIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: — have been produced in places of production which is an er from a country of origin that is free of <i>Gibberella</i> circinata, or b) have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from <i>Gibberella circinata</i> , or c) no symptoms of <i>Gibberella circinata</i> have been observed in the official inspections made at the place of production within the two-year period before exportation		processed wood produced by	and
combination thereof.specified in Annex-1 of the ISPM-15 standard, and — display a mark as specified in Annex-2 of the ISPM-15 standard.5.Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seedsIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>P. strobi</i> , <i>P. terminalis</i> and <i>P. castaneus</i> .6.Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds over 3 m in heightIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i> .7.Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seedsIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that to symptoms of <i>Scirrhia acicola</i> or <i>Scirrhia pini</i> have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.8.Plants of <i>Pinus</i> spp. and <i>Pseudotsuga</i> merziesii, intended for planting, including seeds and cones intended for propagationIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: n have been produced in places of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin a) are from a country of origin that is free of <i>Gibberella</i> circinata, or b) have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from <i>Gibberella</i> circinata, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with relevent ISPM. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubric "place of origin" o		glue, heat and pressure, or a	— be subjected to one of the approved treatments as
and — display a mark as specified in Annex-2 of the ISPM-15 standard.5.Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seedsIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from Pissodes nemorensis, P. strobi, P. terminalis and P. castaneus.6.Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds over 3 m in heightIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from Scolytus moravitzi.7.Plants of Pinus L., intended for planting, other than seedsIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants moravitzi.8.Plants of Pinus spp. and cones intended for propagationIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: — have been produced in place of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin in accordance with releistered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in the place of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with releistered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with relevant ISPM. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubric "place of origin" or c or c) no symptoms of Gibberella circinata, or b) have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from Gibberella circinata, or c) no symptoms of Gibbberella circinata have been o		combination thereof.	specified in Annex-1 of the ISPM-15 standard,
<ul> <li>display a mark as specified in Annex-2 of the ISPM-15 standard.</li> <li>Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds</li> <li>Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds over 3 m in height</li> <li>Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds over 3 m in height</li> <li>Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</li> <li>Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</li> <li>Plants of <i>Pinus</i> Spp. and <i>Pseudotsuga merzies</i>, intended for propagation</li> <li>Plants of <i>Pinus</i> spp. and <i>Pseudotsuga merzies</i>, intended for propagation</li> <li>Plants of <i>Pinus</i> spp. and <i>Pseudotsuga merzies</i>, intended for propagation</li> <li>Plants of <i>Pinus</i> Spp. and <i>Pseudotsuga merzies</i>, intended for propagation</li> <li>Plants of <i>Pinus</i> Spp. and <i>Pseudotsuga merzies</i>, intended for propagation</li> <li>Plants of <i>Pinus</i> Spp. and <i>Pseudotsuga merzies</i>, intended for propagation</li> <li>Plants of <i>Pinus</i> Spp. and <i>Pseudotsuga merzies</i>, intended for propagation</li> <li>Plants of <i>Pinus</i> Spp. and <i>Pseudotsuga merzies</i>, intended for propagation</li> <li>Plants of <i>Pinus</i> Spp. and <i>Pseudotsuga merzies</i>, intended for propagation</li> <li>Plants of <i>Pinus</i> Spp. and <i>Pseudotsuga merzies</i>, intended for propagation</li> <li>Plants of <i>Pinus</i> Spp. and <i>Pseudotsuga</i> area/spi.</li> <li>Thrus be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants:         <ul> <li>or b) have been produced in places of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with relevant ISPM. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubric "place of origin" or c) no symptoms of <i>Gibberella circinata</i>, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with relevant ISPM. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubric "pla</li></ul></li></ul>			and
S.Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seedsIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>P. strobi</i> , <i>P. terminalis</i> and <i>P. castaneus</i> .6.Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds over 3 m in heightIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i> .7.Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seedsIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of <i>Scirrhia acicola</i> or <i>Scirrhia pini</i> have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.8.Plants of <i>Pinus</i> spp. and <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> , intended for planting, including seeds and cones intended for propagationIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: — have been produced in places of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin and a) are from a country of origin that is free of <i>Gibberella</i> cricinata, or b) have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from <i>Gibberella circinata</i> have been observed in the official inspections made at the place of production within the two-year period before exportation.9.Plants of Abies Mill., Larix Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., Pinus L. <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr., and Tsuga Carr., intended for planting, corr, intended for planting, corr, intended for planting, corr, intende			- display a mark as specified in Annex-2 of the
5.       Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds       It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>P. strobi</i> , <i>P. terminalis</i> and <i>P. castaneus</i> .         6.       Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds over 3 m in height       It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i> .         7.       Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds       It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of <i>Scirrhia acicola</i> or <i>Scirrhia pini</i> have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.         8.       Plants of <i>Pinus</i> spp. and consisting menizesii, intended for propagation       It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: — have been produced in places of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin and a) are from a country of origin that is free of <i>Gibberella circinata</i> , or b) have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from <i>Gibberella circinata</i> , established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin '' or c') no symptoms of <i>Gibberella circinata</i> have been observed in the official inspections made at the place of production within the two-year period before exportation.         9.       Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill, <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L., <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Car., and <i>Tsuga</i> Car., intended for p			ISPM–15 standard.
9.       other than fruit and seeds       the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from <i>Piscodes nemorensis</i> , <i>P. strobi</i> , <i>P. terminalis</i> and <i>P. castaneus</i> .         6.       Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds over 3 m in height       It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i> .         7.       Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds       It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.         8.       Plants of <i>Pinus</i> spp. and <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> , intended for planting, including seeds and cones intended for propagation       It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: — have been produced in places of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin and a) are from a country of origin that is free of <i>Gibberella circinata</i> , or b) have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from <i>Gibberella circinata</i> , established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with mentioned under the rubric "place of origin" or c) no symptoms of <i>Gibberella circinata</i> have been observed in the official control and have been subjected to tests immediately before exportation.         9.       Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Diet.r., <i>Pinus</i> L. <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr. and <i>Tsuga</i> Carr., intended for planting.	5	Plants of conifers (Coniferales),	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
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<ul> <li>other than fruit and seeds over 3 m in height</li> <li>Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</li> <li>Plants of <i>Pinus</i> spp. and <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>, intended for planting, including seeds and cones intended for propagation</li> <li>It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: ————————————————————————————————————</li></ul>	6	Plants of conifers (Coniferales),	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
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7.Plants of Pinus L., intended for planting, other than seedsIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of Scirrhia acicola or Scirrhia pini have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.8.Plants of Pinus spp. and Pseudotsuga menziesii, intended for planting, including seeds and cones intended for propagationIt must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: — have been produced in places of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin and a) are from a country of origin that is free of Gibberella circinata, or b) have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from Gibberella circinata, or c) have been grown during the complete vegetation organisation in the country of origin in accordance with relevant ISPM. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubric "place of origin" or c) no symptoms of Gibberella circinata have been observed in the official inspections made at the place of production within the two-year period before exportation and have been subjected to tests immediately before exportation.9.Plants of Abies Mill., Larix Mill., Picea A. Dietr., Pinus L. Pseudotsuga Carr. and Tsuga Carr., intended for planting,It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that no symptoms of melampsora medusae have been observed at the place of production		m in height	official control and that the place of production is free
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9.Plants of Abies Mill., Larix Mill., Picea A. Dietr., Pinus L.It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that no symptoms of Melampsora medusae have been observed at the place of production			immediately before exportation
9.Plants of Abies Mill., Larix Mill., Picea A. Dietr., Pinus L.It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that no symptoms of Melampsora medusae have been observed at the place of production			חחחכטומוכוץ טבוסוב פגנסוומווסוו.
Picea A. Dietr., Pinus L.the plants have been produced in nurseries underPseudotsuga Carr. and Tsugaofficial control and that no symptoms of MelampsoraCarr., intended for planting,medusae have been observed at the place of production	9.	Plants of Abies Mill., Larix Mill.,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
Pseudotsuga Carr. and Tsugaofficial control and that no symptoms of MelampsoraCarr., intended for planting,medusae have been observed at the place of production		Picea A. Dietr., Pinus L.	the plants have been produced in nurseries under
Carr., intended for planting, <i>medusae</i> have been observed at the place of production		Pseudotsuga Carr. and Tsuga	official control and that no symptoms of Melampsora
		Carr., intended for planting,	medusae have been observed at the place of production
other than seeds or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last		other than seeds	or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last

		complete cycle of vegetation.
10.	Plants of Acer macrophyllum Pursh, Acer pseudoplatanus L., Adiantum aleuticum (Rupr.) Paris, Adiantum jordanii C. Muell., Aesculus californica (Spach)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> and the name of the place of production must be written on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or b) it has been officially verified that in the official
	Adiantum jordanii C. Muell., Aesculus californica (Spach) Nutt., Aesculus hippocastanum L., Arbutus menziesii Pursch., Arbutus unedo L., Arctostaphylos spp. Adans, Calluna vulgaris (L.) Hull, Camellia spp. L., Castanea sativa Mill., Fagus sylvatica L., Frangula californica (Eschsch.) Gray, Frangula purshiana (DC.) Cooper, Fraxinus excelsior L., Griselinia littoralis (Raoul), Hamamelis virginiana L., Heteromeles arbutifolia (Lindley) M. Roemer, Kalmia latifolia L., Leucothoe spp. D. Don, Lithocarpus densiflorus (Hook.&Arn.) Rehd., Lonicera hispidula (Lindl.) Dougl. ex Torr.&Gray, Magnolia spp. L., Michelia doltsopa BuchHam. ex DC, Nothofagus oblique (Mirbel) Blume, Osmanthus heterophyllus (G. Don) P. S. Green, Parrotia persica (DC) C.A. Meyer, Photinia x fraseri Dress, Pieris spp. D. Don, Desudotwa menziacii (Mirbal)	or b) it has been officially verified that in the official inspections made since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and if exists in the laboratory tests made upon suspicious indications, no symptoms of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> have been observed, and that representative sample taken from the plants before shipment has been examined and that the plant is found to be free from <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> .
	Franco, <i>Quercus</i> spp. L., <i>R. simsii</i> Planch. hariç	
	Rhododendron spp. L.,	
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	Rosa gymnocarpa Nutt.,	
	Salix caprea L.,	
	Sequoia sempervirens (Lamb. ex	
	D. Don) Endl.	
	Svringa vulgaris L	
	Taxus spn L	
	Trientalis latifolia (Hook)	
	Umbellularia californica (Hook	
	& Arn ) Nutt	
	Vaccinium ovatum Pursh	
	Viburnum spp. I	
	other then fruits and soads	
	originating in countries where	
	Dhytophth ong ngmomum is known	
	Phylophinora ramorum is known	
	to exist	
11.		a) The plant must have been produced during the last
	Acer spp., Aesculus	complete cycle of vegetation in a place of production
	hippocastanum, Alnus spp.,	which is registered and supervised by the National
	Betula spp., Carpinus spp.,	Plant Protection Organisation of the country of origin
	Citrus spp., Corylus spp.,	and which is located in an area free from the harmful
	Cotoneaster spp., Fagus spp.,	organism, specified by the organisation in accordance
	Lagerstroemia spp., Malus spp.,	with the related ISPM (ISPM No:4). The name of this
	Platanus spp., Populus spp.,	area must be stated in the section titled "place of
	Prunus spp., Pyrus spp., Salix	origin" of the Phytosanitary Certificate,
	spp. and <i>Ulmus</i> spp, intended for	or
	planting, other than seeds,	b) The plant must have been grown in a place of
	originating in countries where	production free from Anoplophora chinensis during a
	Anoplophora chinensis is known	period of two years before exportation in accordance
	to occur	with international standards (ISPM No:10). This place
		of production:
		(aa) must be registered and supervised by the National
		Plant Protection Organisation of the country of origin,
		and
		(bb) has been subjected annually to at least two official
		inspections for any signs of Anoplophora chinensis
		carried out at appropriate times and no signs of the
		organism have been found,
		and
		(cc) where the plants have been grown in a site with
		complete physical protection against the introduction
		of Apoplophore chipansis or with the application of
		or Anopropriora cimensis or with the application of
		appropriate preventive treatments and surrounded by a buffer zone with a radius of at least two live relieves
		official surgering for the surgering of the
		Anonlankara akinomaia any presence or signs of
		Anopropriora chinensis are carried out annually at
		appropriate times. In case signs of Anoplophora
		chinensis are tound, eradication measures are

		immediately taken to restore the pest freedom of the buffer zone.
		and
		(dd) the plants must be subjected to a very careful inspection immediately before exportation, of especially the branches and roots for presence of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> . This inspection must involve a destructive sampling (it may prove to be difficult to determine this harmful organism without cutting the plants). The amount of sample for inspection must be sufficient to determining a contamination of 1% with 99% safety.
12.	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill., intended for planting, other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that <b>a</b> ) the plants originate in countries known to be free from <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> , or
		b) the plants have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> , established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with relevant ISPM. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubric "place of origin"
13.1	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i> .
13.2	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate no symptoms of <i>Cronartium</i> spp. have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
13.3	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. ve	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
	<i>Quercus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	<b>a</b> ) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> ,
		or
		<b>b)</b> no symptoms of <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
14.	Plants of <i>Corylus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in Canada and the USA	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> ,

		or
		b) originate in a place of production which has been determined as being free from <i>Anisogramma</i> <i>anomala</i> on official inspections carried out at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
15.	Plants of Fraxinus L., Juglans	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
	<i>mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus</i> <i>davidiana</i> Planch., <i>Ulmus</i> <i>parvifolia</i> Jacq. and <i>Pterocarya</i>	a) the plants are grown in an area known to be free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> , or
rh int sec ori Jaj Ko	<i>rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., intended for planting, other than seeds and plants in tissue culture originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and the	b) the plants have, for a period of at least 2 years prior to export, been grown in a place of production where no signs of <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> have been observed during 2 official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, including immediately prior to export.
16.	Plants of Platanus L., intended	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
	for planting, other than seeds	a) the plants originate in countries known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> f. sp. <i>platani</i> , or
		b) no symptoms of <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> f. sp. <i>platani</i> have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
17.1.	Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of <i>Melampsora medusae</i> have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
17.2.	Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of <i>Mycosphaerella populorum</i> have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
18.	Plants of <i>Ulmus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of <i>Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma</i> have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
19.	Plants of Chaenomeles Lindl., Crataegus L.(hawthorne), Cydonia Mill. (quince), Malus Mill. (apple),	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in countries known to be free from <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , or b) no symptoms of <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> have been

20.	<ul> <li>Pyrus L. (pear),</li> <li>Eriobotrya Lindl. (loquat)</li> <li>Prunus L. (stone fruits), intended for planting, other than seeds</li> <li>Fresh, unpeeled fruits of Prunus</li> <li>L. (stone fruits)</li> </ul>	observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle. It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the fruits originate in a country known to be free from Manilinia fructiona
		<ul> <li>or</li> <li>b) the fruits have been subjected to appropriate inspection and treatment procedures prior to harvest and/or export to ensure freedom from <i>Monilinia</i> spp</li> </ul>
21.1.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. plants and their hybrids	The fruits shall be free from peduncles and leaves and the packaging shall bear an appropriate origin mark.
21.2.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. plants and their hybrids	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the fruits originate in an area or country known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> (all strains pathogenic to <i>Citrus</i> L), as determined by official controls, or b) in accordance with an official control and examination regime, no symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> (all strains pathogenic to <i>Citrus</i> L) have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle, or c) none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> (all strains pathogenic to <i>Citrus</i> L),
		and — the fruits have been subjected to treatment such as sodium orthophenylphenate, and — the fruits have been packed at premises or dispatching centres registered for this purpose.
21.3.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. plants and their hybrids	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the fruits originate in areas or countries known to be free from <i>Phaeoramularia angolensis</i> as determined by official controls, or b) no symptoms of <i>Phaeoramularia angolensis</i> have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle,

		and - none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of <i>Phaeoramularia</i> <i>angolensis</i> .
21.4.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle., <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. plants and their hybrids, other than fruits of <i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.(bitter orange)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits originate in a country or area recognised as being free from <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> , as determined by official controls, or a) no symptoms of <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle, and none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of this organism.
21.5.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. plants and their hybrids, originating in countries where <i>Tephritidae</i> are known to occur on these fruits	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the fruits originate in areas known to be free from the relevant organism, or b) no signs of the relevant organism have been observed at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the 3 months prior to harvesting, and none of the fruits harvested at the place of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, signs of the relevant organism, or c) the fruits have shown, in appropriate official examination on representative samples, to be free from the relevant organism in all stages of their development, or d) the fruits have been subjected to an appropriate treatment, any acceptable vapour heat treatment, cold treatment, or quick freeze treatment, which has been shown to be efficient against the relevant organism without damaging the fruit.
22.	Plants of Amelanchier Med., Chaenomeles Lindl., Cotoneaster Ehrh., Crataegus L., Cydonia Mill., Eriobotrya Lindl., Malus Mill., Mespilus L., Photinia davidiana (Dene.)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the fruits originate in an area or country known to be free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> , as determined by official controls, or
	Cardot, <i>Pyracantha</i> Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Sorbus</i> L., intended	b) In countries where <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> is known to occur, no symptoms of <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> have been

	for planting, other than seeds	observed in the field of production and in its
23.	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds and plants of <i>Araceae</i> , <i>Maranthaceae</i> , <i>Musaceae</i> , <i>Persea</i> spp. <i>Strelitziaceae</i> rooted or with growing medium attached or associated.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in countries known to be free from <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> and <i>R. similis</i> , or b) representative samples of soil and roots from the place of production have been subjected, during the last complete vegetation cycle, to official nematological testing and have been found, in these tests, free from <i>Radopholus citroplilus</i> and <i>R.</i> <i>Similis</i> .
24.	Plants of <i>Crataegus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that that no symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
25.	Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill. (quince), <i>Fragaria</i> L. (strawberry), <i>Malus</i> Mill. (apple), <i>Prunus</i> L.(stone fruits), <i>Pyrus</i> L. (pear), <i>Ribes</i> L. (currant), <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on the genera concerned The relevant harmful orgtanisms are —on <i>Fragaria</i> L.: <i>Arabis mosaic nepovirus</i> <i>Phytophtora fragariae</i> var. <i>fragariae</i> <i>Raspberry ringspot nepovirus</i> <i>Strawberry crinkle</i> <i>cytorhabdovirus</i> <i>Strawberry mild yellow edge</i> <i>potex virus</i> <i>Strawberry latent ringspot</i> <i>nepovirus</i> <i>Tomato black ring nepovirus</i>	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.

	<ul> <li>—on Malus Mill.: Phyllosticta solitaria</li> <li>—on Prunus L.: Apricot chlorotic leafroll phytoplasma Xanthomonas arboricola pv. pruni</li> <li>—on Prunus persica (L.) Batsch: Pseudomonas syringae pv. persicae</li> <li>—on Pyrus L.: Phyllosticta solitaria</li> <li>—on Rubus L. için: Arabis mosaic nepovirus Raspberry ringspot nepovirus Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus Tomato black ring nepovirus</li> <li>— on all species of plants mentioned above:</li> <li>Relevant viruses and virus-like organisme</li> </ul>	
26.	Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill. (quince) and <i>Pyrus</i> L. (pear) intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Pear decline mycoplasm is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Pear decline phytoplasma, or b) the plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity, which have shown similar symptoms caused by Pear decline phytoplasma, have been rogued out at that place during the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
27.	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L. (grapevine), other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no symptoms of Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma and <i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i> have been observed on the mother-stock plants at the place of production during the last two complete cycles of vegetation, and

		b) the grapevine plants originating in countries where Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma is known to occur have been grown within the framework of a certification program and has been found to be free from Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma as determined by official tests.
28.1	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur The relevant harmful organisms are: Strawberry witches brom	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants, other than those raised from seed, have been: — either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms,
	phytoplasma Strawberry latent C rhabdovirus Strawberry vein banding caulimovirus	<ul> <li>or</li> <li>derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, during the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those farmful organisms,</li> <li>b) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, during the last complete vegetation cycle.</li> </ul>
28.2.	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> , <i>A.</i> <i>fragariae</i> , <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> are known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no symptoms of the relevant organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle, or b) in the case of plants in tissue culture the plants have been derived from plants which complied with paragraph (a) of this item or have been officially tested by appropriate nematological methods and have been found free from the relevant organisms.
28.3.	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> spp. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants are originated from an area known to be free from <i>Anthonomus signatus</i> and <i>A. bissignifer</i> .
29.1	Plants of <i>Malus</i> Mill., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that (a) the plants have been:

	the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on <i>Malus</i> Mill. The relevant organisms are: - Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus	— either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms,
	– Tomato ringspot nepovirus	or — derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected, during the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms;
		b) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, during the last complete vegetation cycle.
29.2.	Plants of <i>Malus</i> Mill., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where apple proliferation phytoplasma is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from apple proliferation phytoplasma; or b)(aa) the plants, other than those raised from seeds, have been: — either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line
		scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least Apple proliferation phytoplasma using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from that harmful organism,
		or — derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected, during the last six complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at

		least Apple proliferation phytoplasma using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from the harmful organism,
		proliferation phytoplasma have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediative vicinity during the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
30.1	Plants of following species of Prunus L. (stone fruits), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Plum pox potyvirus is known to occur:: P. amygdalus Batsch, P. armeniaca L., P. blireiana Andre, P. brigantina Vill, P. cerasifera Ehrh., P. cistena Hansen, P. cistena Hansen, P. curdica Fenzl and Fritsch, P. domestica ssp. domestica L., P. domestica ssp. institia (L.) P. domestica ssp. italica (Borkh.) Hegi., P. glandulosa Thunb., P. hortulana Bailey, P. japonica Thunb., P. mandshurica(Maxiur.) Koehne, P. maritima Marsh., P. mume Sieb and Zucc., P. nigra Ait., P. sibirica L., P. sibirica L., P. sibirica L., P. tomentosa Thunb, P. tribola Lindl, Prunus L.'nin	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants, other than those raised from seed, have been: — either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for, at least, <i>Plum pox potyvirus</i> using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from that harmful organism, or — derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, during the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least <i>Plum pox potyvirus</i> using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from that harmful organism; b) no symptoms of disease caused by the relevant harmful organism have been observed on plants at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity during the last three complete cycles of vegetation; c) plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms of disease caused by other viruses or virus- like pathogens, have been rogued out.
	<ul> <li>other species of <i>Prunus</i></li> <li><i>L.</i> susceptible to Plux pox potyvirus.</li> </ul>	

20.2	All plants of <i>Prunus</i> L. (stone	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate
50.2.	fruits) intended for planting:	that
	a) originating in countries	a) the plants have been:
	where the relevant harmful	— either officially certified under a certification
	organisms are known to occur	scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line
	on Prunus L.	from material which has been maintained under
	b) other than seeds, originating	appropriate conditions and subjected to official
	in countries where the relevant	testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms
	harmful organisms are known	using appropriate indicators or equivalent
	to occur	methods and has been found free in these tests
	The relevant harmful organisms	from those harmful organisms.
	are:	Or
	for the case under (a):	— derived in direct line from material which is
	Tomato ringspot nepovirus	maintained under appropriate conditions and has
	for the case under (b):	been subjected during the last three complete cycles
	Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus	of vegetation at least once to official testing for at
	Peach mosaic nepovirus	least the relevant harmful organisms using
	American plum line pattern	appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has
	ilarvirus	been found free, in these tests, from those harmful
	Peach rosette phytoplasma	organisms.
	Peach phony rickettsia (strains	b) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant
	of Xylella fastidiosa specific to	harmful organisms have been observed on plants at
	Prunus species)	the place of production or on susceptible plants in its
	Peach vellows phytoplasma	
		immediate vicinity during the last three complete
	Peach X-disease phytoplasma	cycles of vegetation.
	Peach X-disease phytoplasma Little cherry closterovirus	cycles of vegetation.
21	Peach X-disease phytoplasma Little cherry closterovirus Plants of Rubus L. (raspberry)	a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including
31.	Peach X-disease phytoplasma Little cherry closterovirus Plants of Rubus L. (raspberry) intended for planting:	a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs
31.	Peach X-disease phytoplasma Little cherry closterovirus Plants of Rubus L. (raspberry) intended for planting:	<ul><li>a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs</li></ul>
31.	Peach X-disease phytoplasma <i>Little cherry closterovirus</i> Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry) intended for planting: a) originating in countries	<ul> <li>a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs</li> <li>b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary</li> </ul>
31.	Peach X-disease phytoplasma <i>Little cherry closterovirus</i> Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry) intended for planting: a) originating in countries where harmful organisms are	<ul> <li>a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs</li> <li>b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that</li> </ul>
31.	Peach X-disease phytoplasma <i>Little cherry closterovirus</i> Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry) intended for planting: a) originating in countries where harmful organisms are known to occur on <i>Rubus</i> L.	<ul> <li>a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs</li> <li>b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that <ul> <li>(aa) the plants have been:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
31.	<ul> <li>Peach X-disease phytoplasma</li> <li><i>Little cherry closterovirus</i></li> <li>Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry)</li> <li>intended for planting:</li> <li>a) originating in countries</li> <li>where harmful organisms are</li> <li>known to occur on <i>Rubus</i> L.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs</li> <li>b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that <ul> <li>(aa) the plants have been:</li> <li>either officially certified under a certification</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
31.	<ul> <li>Peach X-disease phytoplasma</li> <li><i>Little cherry closterovirus</i></li> <li>Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry)</li> <li>intended for planting: <ul> <li>a) originating in countries</li> <li>where harmful organisms are</li> <li>known to occur on <i>Rubus</i> L.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) other than seeds,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs</li> <li>b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that <ul> <li>(aa) the plants have been:</li> <li>either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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31.	<ul> <li>Peach X-disease phytoplasma</li> <li><i>Little cherry closterovirus</i></li> <li>Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry)</li> <li>intended for planting: <ul> <li>a) originating in countries</li> <li>where harmful organisms are</li> <li>known to occur on <i>Rubus</i> L.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) other than seeds,</li> <li>originating in countries</li> <li>where the relevant harmful</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs</li> <li>b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that <ul> <li>(aa) the plants have been:</li> <li>either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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31.	<ul> <li>Peach X-disease phytoplasma Little cherry closterovirus</li> <li>Plants of Rubus L. (raspberry) intended for planting: <ul> <li>a) originating in countries</li> <li>where harmful organisms are</li> <li>known to occur on Rubus L.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) other than seeds, originating in countries</li> <li>where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs</li> <li>b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that <ul> <li>(aa) the plants have been:</li> <li>either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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31.	<ul> <li>Peach X-disease phytoplasma</li> <li>Peach X-disease phytoplasma</li> <li>Little cherry closterovirus</li> <li>Plants of Rubus L. (raspberry)</li> <li>intended for planting: <ul> <li>a) originating in countries</li> <li>where harmful organisms are</li> <li>known to occur on Rubus L.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) other than seeds, <ul> <li>originating in countries</li> <li>where the relevant harmful</li> <li>organisms are known to</li> <li>occur</li> </ul> </li> <li>The relevant harmful organisms are: <ul> <li>in the case of (a):</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs</li> <li>b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that <ul> <li>(aa) the plants have been:</li> <li>either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organism, or</li> <li>derived in direct line from material which is</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
31.	<ul> <li>Peach X-disease phytoplasma</li> <li><i>Little cherry closterovirus</i></li> <li>Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry)</li> <li>intended for planting: <ul> <li>a) originating in countries</li> <li>where harmful organisms are</li> <li>known to occur on <i>Rubus</i> L.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) other than seeds, <ul> <li>originating in countries</li> <li>where the relevant harmful</li> <li>organisms are known to</li> <li>occur</li> </ul> </li> <li>The relevant harmful organisms are: <ul> <li>in the case of (a):</li> <li><i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs</li> <li>b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that <ul> <li>(aa) the plants have been:</li> <li>either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organism,</li> <li>or</li> <li>derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
31.	<ul> <li>Peach X-disease phytoplasma</li> <li><i>Little cherry closterovirus</i></li> <li>Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry)</li> <li>intended for planting: <ul> <li>a) originating in countries</li> <li>where harmful organisms are</li> <li>known to occur on <i>Rubus</i> L.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) other than seeds, <ul> <li>originating in countries</li> <li>where the relevant harmful</li> <li>organisms are known to</li> <li>occur</li> </ul> </li> <li>The relevant harmful organisms are: <ul> <li>in the case of (a):</li> <li><i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i></li> <li><i>Black raspberry latent ilarvirus</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs</li> <li>b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that <ul> <li>(aa) the plants have been:</li> <li>either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organism,</li> <li>or</li> <li>derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, during the last three complete</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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31.	<ul> <li>Peach X-disease phytoplasma <i>Little cherry closterovirus</i></li> <li>Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry) intended for planting: <ul> <li>a) originating in countries</li> <li>where harmful organisms are</li> <li>known to occur on <i>Rubus</i> L.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur</li> <li>The relevant harmful organisms are: in the case of (a): <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> <i>Black raspberry latent ilarvirus</i> <i>Cherry leaf roll nepovirus</i> <i>Prunus necrotic ringspot</i></li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs</li> <li>b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that <ul> <li>(aa) the plants have been:</li> <li>either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organism,</li> <li>or</li> <li>derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organism,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	1	
	in the case of (b):	from those harmful organism
	Raspberry leaf curl luteovirus	(bb) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant
	Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus	harmful organisms have been observed on plants at
		the place of production, or on susceptible plants in
		its immediate vicinity within the last complete cycle
		of vogatation
		or vegetation.
32.1	Tubers of Solanum tuberosum	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
52.1.	I originating in countries where	the tubers originate in areas known to be free from all
	Synchytrium and objectioum is	the recess of Synchytrium and phioticium and po
	Synchythiam endobioliciam is	sumptoms of Sunshutrium and histian have been
	known to occur	symptoms of <i>Synchytrium endobiolicum</i> have been
		observed enner at the place of production of in its
		immediate vicinity since the beginning of an adequate
		period.
32.2.	Tubers of Solanum tuberosum L.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate
	(potato)	that
		a) the tubers originate in countries known to be free
		from Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. sepedonicus,
		or
		b)in the country of origin the legislations concerning
		Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. sepedonicus or an
		equivalent system have been complied with.
323	Tubers of Solanum tuberosum I	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate
52.5.	(notate) originating in countries	that no symptoms arising from <i>Potato spindle tuber</i>
	(potato) originating in countries	pospiviroid have been observed at the place of
	is tracting to accur	production during the last complete cycle of
	is known to occur	vegetation.
32.4	Tubers of Solanum tuberosum L.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
52.4.	(potato) intended for planting	the tubers;
		a) have been derived in direct line from material
		which has been subjected to prior selection and has
		been maintained under acceptable conditions.
		and
		b)are free from Synchytrium endobioticum and
		Phoma erigua var foveata as evidenced by official
		quarantine tests according to accentable methods
		and
		c) have originated in a place of production known to
		be free from Clobederg restectionsis Clobederg
		nallida Ditulonohua dinagoi and D destructor
		Melaida ann ann
		meioidogyne spp.,
		a) have originated in a country where <i>Ralstonia</i>
		solanacearum 1s known not to occur,
		or
		— in areas where <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> is known
		to occur, the tubers originate from a place of
		production found free from Ralstonia solanacearum,

		<ul> <li>or</li> <li>in this area, as a consequence of the implementation of an appropriate procedure aiming at eradicating <i>R. solanacearum</i>, this harmful organism does not exist, and</li> <li>e) have originated in a country where <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i> is known not to occur, or</li> <li>in the country of origin the legislations concerning protection of the plants from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i> or an equivalent system have been complied with.</li> </ul>
32.4.1.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. other than those intended for planting	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers have originated in an area where <i>Ralstonia</i> <i>solanacearum</i> is known not to occur.
32.4.2.	Tubers of Solanum tuberosum L.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers a) have originated in an area where <i>Tecia solanivora</i> is known not to occur; or b) have originated in an area which is free from <i>Tecia</i> <i>solanivora</i> as determined by the national plant protection organization in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
32.5.	Plants of <i>Solanaceae</i> , intended for planting, originating in countries where <i>Phytoplasma</i> <i>solani</i> is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of diseases caused by <i>Phytoplasma</i> <i>solani</i> have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
32.6.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (potato) originating in countries where <i>Potato spindle tuber</i> <i>pospiviroid</i> is known to occur and plants of <i>Solanaceae</i> , intended for planting, other than the seeds of <i>Lycopersicon</i> <i>lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw.(tomato)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of <i>Potato spindle tuber</i> <i>pospiviroid</i> have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
32.7.	Plants of <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.(pepper) <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill. (tomato), <i>Musa</i> L. (banana), <i>Nicotiana</i> L.(tobaco),	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants have originated in areas known to be free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> , or b) no signs of <i>R. solanacearum</i> have been observed

	Pelargonium spp. (geranium) and Solanum melongena L. (eggplant), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> is known to occur	at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
33.	Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> (common hop) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> and <i>V. dahliae</i> have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
34.1.	Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> spp., <i>Dianthus</i> spp. (carnation) and <i>Pelargonium</i> spp. (geranium), intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no signs of <i>Cacoecimorpha pronubana</i> , <i>Epichoristodes acerbella</i> , and <i>Helicoverpa</i> <i>armigera</i> , <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i> have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation or b) the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from the said organisms
34.2.	Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> , <i>Dianthus</i> and <i>Pelargonium</i> , other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no signs of <i>Spodoptera eridiana</i> Cramer, <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> Smith, or <i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fabricius) have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, or b) the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from the said organisms.
35.1	Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> spp. intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants are no more than third generation stock derived from material which has been found to be free from <i>Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid</i> during virological tests, or are directly derived from material of which a representative sample of at least 10% has been found to be free from <i>Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid</i> during an official inspection carried out at the time of flowering; b) the plants or cuttings: —have been officially inspected at least monthly, during the three months prior to export and on which

		to have observed during that period, and in the
		immediate vicinity of which no symptoms of
		Puccinia horiana have been known to have occurred
		during the three months prior to export,
		or
		— have undergone appropriate treatment against
		Puccinia horiana,
		c) in the case of unrooted cuttings, no symptoms of
		Didymella ligulicola were observed either on the
		cuttings or on the plants from which the cuttings were
		derived, or that, in case of rooted cuttings, no
		symptoms of were observed either on the cuttings or on
		the rooting bed.
35.2.	Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> and	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
	Lycopersicon lycopersicum	
	intended for planting, other than	a) the plants have been grown throughout their life in a
	seeds	country free from Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus;
		or
		b) the plants have been grown throughout their life in
		an area established by the national plant protection
		Organisation in the country of export as being free from
		the relevant ISDM:
		the relevant ISPM;
		or c) the plants have been grown throughout their life in a
		place of production, established as being free from
		Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus and changed
		through official inspections and, where appropriate,
		testing.
36.	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L. (carnation)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate
	intended for planting, other than	that
	seeds	a) the plants have been derived in direct line from
		mother plants which have been found free from
		Erwinia chrysanthemi pv. dianthicola, Burkholderia
		caryophylli, Phialophora cinerescens on officially
		approved tests, carried out at least once within the
		two previous years,
		b) no symptoms of the above harmful organisms
		have been observed on the plants.
27		It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate
51.	Plants of <i>Kosa</i> spp. (rose)	that
	intended for planting, other than	a) no signs of <i>Cacoecimorpha pronubana</i> ,
	seeds	Epichoristodes acerballa have been observed at the
		place of production during the last complete cycle of
		vegetation,
		or
		b) an effective protection was implemented against

		these harmful organisms.
38.	Bulbs of <i>Tulipa</i> (tulip) and <i>Narcissus</i> (daffodil) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> have been observed during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
39.	<ul> <li>Plants of <i>Pelargonium</i> L.</li> <li>(geranium) intended for</li> <li>planting, other than seeds,</li> <li>originating in countries where</li> <li><i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> is</li> <li>known to occur:</li> <li>a) where <i>Xiphinema americanum</i></li> <li>Cobb sensulato (non-European</li> <li>populations) or other vectors of</li> <li>Tomato ringspot nepovirus are</li> <li>not known to occur</li> </ul>	It must be officially stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants a) are directly derived from places of production known to be free from <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> , and are of no more than 4 <sup>th</sup> generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from <i>Tomato</i> <i>ringspot nepovirus</i> under an officially approved system of virological testing,
	b) where Xiphinema americanum Cobb sensu lato (non-European populations) or other vectors of Tomato ringspot nepovirus are known to occur	It must be officially stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that b) are directly derived from places of production known to be free from <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> in the soil or plants; and are of no more than 2 <sup>nd</sup> generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from <i>Tomato</i> <i>ringspot nepovirus</i> under an officially approved system of virological testing
40.	Plants of Allium spp.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of diseases arising from <i>Ditylenchus</i> <i>dipsaci</i> and <i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i> at the place of production have been observed since the beginning of the last complete vegetation cycle.
41.	<ul><li>Gossypium spp. (cotton)</li><li>a) Seeds,</li><li>b) Fiber and cottonseed oil</li><li>c) Husk</li></ul>	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the seed has been acid delinted and no symptoms of <i>Glomerella gossypii</i> at the place of production have been observed during the last complete vegetation cycle (since the beginning of the cycle) and a representative sample of the amount has been tested and as a result of such tests they were found to be free from <i>G. gossypii</i> , b) the fiber and cottonseed oil do not contain plant debris, c) the husk has been fumigated.
42.1	Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than:	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been grown in nurseries and: a) originate in an area, established in the country of

	<ul> <li>bulbs,</li> <li>tubers,</li> <li>plants of the family Gramineae,</li> <li>rhizomes,</li> <li>seeds,</li> <li>corms,</li> <li>originating in countries where <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> are known to occur</li> </ul>	export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> in accordance with relevant ISPM or b) originate in a place of production, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> in accordance with relevant ISPM, and declared free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> on official inspections carried out during the three months prior to export, or c) immediately prior to export, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> and have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i>
42.2.	Cut flowers of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC) Des. Moul., <i>Dianthus</i> L., <i>Gypsophila</i> L. and <i>Solidago</i> L. and leafy vegetables of <i>Apium</i> <i>graveolens</i> L. and <i>Ocimum</i> L.	Amauromyza maculosa. It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cut flowers and the leafy vegetables: – originate in a country free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> , or
		- immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza</i> sativae and Amauromyza maculosa.
42.3	Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than: – bulbs, – tubers, – plants of the family	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i> , <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> , or b) either no signs of <i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i> . <i>Liriomyza</i>
	<ul> <li>plants of the family Gramineae,</li> <li>rhizomes,</li> <li>seeds,</li> <li>corms,</li> </ul>	b) either no signs of <i>Liriomyza bryontae</i> , <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> have been observed at the place of production, on official inspections carried out during the 3 months prior to harvesting, or
		c) immediately prior to export, the plants have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza</i> <i>bryoniae</i> , <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> and <i>Liriomyza</i> <i>trifolii</i> and have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against <i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i> , <i>Liriomyza</i> <i>huidobrensis</i> and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> .
43.	Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the place of production is known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i> , <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> , <i>G. pallida</i> and <i>Synchytrium</i>

		endobioticum.
44.	Soil and growing medium, attached to or associated with plants, consisting in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as parts of plants, humus including peat or bark or consisting in part of any solid inorganic substance, intended to sustain the vitality of the plants	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the growing medium, at the time of planting, was: — either free from soil, and organic matter, or — found free from insects and harmful nematodes and subjected to appropriate examination or heat treatment or fumigation to ensure that it was free from other harmful organisms, or — subjected to appropriate heat treament or fumigation to ensure freedom from harmful organisms, b) since planting: — either appropriate measures have been taken to ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from harmful organisms, or — within two weeks prior to dispatch, the plants were shaken free from the medium leaving the minimum amount necessary to sustain vitality during transport, and, if replanted, the growing medium used for that purpose meets the requirements laid down in paragraph (a).
45.	Packaged turf to be used as a growing medium and similar products	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the turfs obtained solely from Sphagnum moss; — has been obtained from non-agricultural areas and have not been used before, and — are free from harmful organisms as determined by laboratory analyses. It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that b) other turfs and growing medium to be used in sowing or planting; — do not contain soil, and — the media have been subjected to fumigation or heat treatment to ensure freedom from harmful organisms.
46.1.	Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of <i>Beet curly top curtovirus</i> have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.

46.0	Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. (sugar	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
46.2.	beet), intended for planting,	a) Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus has not been
	other than seeds, originating in	known to occur in the area of production;
	countries where <i>Beet leaf curl</i>	and
	nucleorhabdovirus is known to	b) no symptoms of <i>Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus</i>
	occur	have been observed at the place or production or in its
		immediate vicinity during the last complete cycle of
		vegetation.
47.1	Plants, intended for planting,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
	other than:	the plants have been grown in nurseries and:
	1 11	a) originate in an area, established in the country of
	– bulbs,	export by the national plant protection service in that
	– tubers,	country, as being free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> in accordance with relevant ISPM,
	– rhizomes,	or
	– seeds.	b) originate in a place of production, established in the
	,	country of export by the national plant protection
	– corms.	service in that country, as being free from Thrips palmi
		in accordance with relevant ISPM, and declared free
		from Thrips palmi on official inspections carried out
		during the three months prior to export,
		or
		c) immediately prior to export, have been subjected to
		an appropriate treatment against Thrips palmi and have
		been officially inspected and found free from Thrips
		palmi.
47.2.	Cut flowers of Orchidaceae and	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
	fruits of <i>Momoralca</i> L. and	the cut nowers and the fruits:
	Solanum melongena L.	a) originate in a country free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> ,
		Or
		b) immediately prior to their export, have been
		officially inspected and found free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> .
48 1	Plants of <i>Palmae</i> (nalm)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that
10.1	intended for planting other than	a) either the plants originate in an area known to be
	seeds originating in non-	free from Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasm and
	Furopean countries	Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid and no
	European countries	symptoms have been observed at the place of
		production or in its immediate vicinity during the
		last complete cycle of vegetation;
		or
		b) no symptoms of Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasm
		and Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid have been
		observed on the plants during the last complete cycle of
		vegetation, and plants at the place of production which
		have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of
		contamination by the organisms have been rogued out
		at that place and the plants have undergone appropriate

		treatment to rid them of <i>Myndus crudus</i> .
		c) in the case of plants in tissue culture, the plants were
		derived from plants which have met the requirements
		laid down in (a) and (b)
	Of the family Palmae	It should be indicated on the Divisionitary Cortificate
48.2.	Of the failing failing	thet
	(Alecaceae);	ullat.
	Areca catecnu (Areca paim),	a) the production area is registered and inspected by
	Arecastrum romanzoffianum	the national phytosanitary organization,
	Arenga pinnata,	and
	Borassus flabellifer,	<b>b</b> ) the production area has been inspected once every
	Brahea armata,	three months within the past one year as well as just
	Butia capitata,	before the export, and found free from signs or
	Calamus merillii,	symptoms of Rhynchophorus ferrugineus.
	Caryota maxima (Giant	
	Mountain Fishtail Palm),	
	C. cumingii,	
	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (Coconut palm).	
	Corvpha gebang. (Syn.: C. elata.	
	C $utan)$	
	Flagis guingensis (African oil	
	nalm)	
	Howeg forsteriang	
	Indived for steriand,	
	Judea Chilensis, Liviatonia australia	
	Livistonia australis	
	Livistona decipiens	
	(Syn.:Livistona decora) (Ribbon	
	Fan Palm),	
	Metroxylon sagu,	
	Oreodoxa regia (Syn:Roystonea	
	<i>regia</i> ) (West Indian palm),	
	Phoenix canariensis (Canary	
	Island date palm),	
	P. dactylifera (Date palm),	
	P. sylvestris (Silver date palm),	
	Sabal umbraculifera (Syn.:Sabal	
	palmetto, Cabbage palmetto),	
	Trachycarpus fortunei	
	(Svn.: <i>Chamaerops</i> excelsa)	
	(Chusan Palm).	
	Washingtonia spp.	
	Chamaerons humilis	
	Plants of <i>Phoenix theophrasti</i>	
	and of the family A gayacaga	
	and of the family Agavaceae	
	Plants of Agave americana	
	intended for planting, having a	
	diameter of the stem at the base	
	of over 5 cm, other than fruits	

	and seeds	
48.3.	Plants of Palmae (Arecaceae), intended for planting, other than fruits and seeds: Butia yatay B.capitata Brahea armata B.edulis Chamaerops humilis Livistona chinensis Livistona sp. Phoenix canariensis P.dactylifera P.reclinata P.roebelenii P.sylvestris Sabal sp. Sabal mexicana S.minor S.palmetto Syagrus romanzoffiana Trachycarpus fortunei T.wagnerianus Trithrinax campestris Washingtonia filifera W.robusta	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a) have been grown throughout their life in a country where <i>Paysandisia archon</i> is not known to occur; or b) have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Paysandisia archon</i> established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant ISPM; or c) have, during a period of at least two years prior to export, been grown in a place of production: — which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin and — where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> and — where, during 3 official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, including immediately prior to export, no signs of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> have been observed.
49.	Plants of <i>Camellia</i> L. (camellia) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Ciborinia camelliae</i> , or b) no symptoms of <i>C. camelliae</i> have been observed on plants in flower on the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
50.	Plants of <i>Fuchsia</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in the USA or Brazil	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of <i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> have been observed at the place of production and that immediately prior to export the plants have been inspected and found free from <i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> .
51.	Trees and shrubs, intended for planting, other than seeds and tissue culture, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a) are clean (i.e. free from plant debris) and free from flowers and fruits, b) have been grown in nurseries, c) have been inspected at appropriate times prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful

		bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.
52.	Deciduous trees and shrubs, intended for planting, other than seeds and plants in tissue culture, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants are dormant and free from leaves.
53.	Annual and biennial plants, other than <i>Gramineae</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	<ul> <li>It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants:</li> <li>a) have been grown in nurseries,</li> <li>b) are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits,</li> <li>c) have been inspected at appropriate times prior to export, and</li> <li>d) found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.</li> </ul>
54.	Plants of the family Gramineae of the subfamilies Bambusoideae, Panicoideae and of the genera <i>Buchloe, Bouteloua</i> Lag., <i>Calamagrostis, Cortaderia</i> Stapf., <i>Glyceria</i> R.Br., <i>Hakonechloa</i> Mak. ex Honda, <i>Hystrix, Molinia, Phalaris</i> L, <i>Shibataea, Spartina</i> Schreb., <i>Stipa</i> L. and <i>Uniola</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a) have been grown in nurseries, b) are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, c) have been inspected prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus- like organisms, and either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.
55.	Naturally or artificially dwarfed plants intended for planting other than seeds, originating in non- European countries	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the plants, including those collected directly from natural habitats, shall have been grown, held and trained for at least two consecutive years prior to dispatch in officially registered nurseries, which are

	subject to an officially supervised control regime,
	b) the plants on the nurseries referred to in (a) shall::
	aa) at least during the period referred to in (a):
	— be potted, in pots which are placed on shelves at least 50 cm above ground,
	— have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure freedom from non-European rusts: the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments shall be mentioned on the Phytosanitary Certificate under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection Treatment'.
	— have been officially inspected at least 6 times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of harmful organisms of concern, which are those in this Regulation and Annexes of it. These inspections, which shall also be carried out on plants in the immediate vicinity of the nurseries shall be carried out at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of plants of that genus is not more than 3000 plants, or 10% of the plants if there are more than 3000 plants from that genus,
	– have been found free, in these inspections, from the relevant harmful organisms of concern as specified in the previous indent. Infested plants shall be removed. The remaining plants, where appropriate, shall be effectively treated, and in addition shall be held for an appropriate period and inspected to ensure freedom from such harmful organisms of concern,
	<ul> <li>have been planted in either an unused artificial growing medium or in a natural growing medium, which has been treated by fumigation or by appropriate heat treatment and has been found free from any harmful organisms,</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>have been kept under conditions which ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from harmful organisms and within two weeks prior to dispatch, have been:</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted,</li> </ul>

		or
		– shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down at the beginning of (aa) $5^{\text{th}}$ indent,
		or
		<ul> <li>subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure that the growing medium is free from harmful organisms, the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments shall be mentioned on the Phytosanitary Certificate under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection Treatment',</li> </ul>
		bb) be packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and bear the registration number of the registered nursery; this number shall also be indicated under the rubric "Additional Declaration" on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
56.	Herbaceous perennial plants, intended for planting, other than seeds, of the families <i>Caryophyllaceae</i> (except <i>Dianthus</i> L.), <i>Compositae</i> (except <i>Dendranthema</i> ), <i>Crucifera, Leguminosae</i> and <i>Rosaceae</i> (except <i>Fragaria</i> L.), originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a) have been grown in nurseries, b) are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, c) have been inspected prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus- like organisms, and either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.
57.1.	Plants of herbaceous species and plants of <i>Ficus</i> L. and <i>Hibiscus</i> L ., intended for planting, other than bulbs, corms, tubers, rhizomes, and seeds,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a) originate in an area, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> in accordance with relevant ISPM, or b) originate in a place of production, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> in accordance with relevant ISPM and declared free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> on official inspections carried out at least once each three weeks during the nine weeks prior to export, or c) in cases where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> has been found at the place of production, are held or produced in this place of production and have undergone an appropriate

		treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> and subsequenly this place of production shall have been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aiming at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> , in both official inspections carried out weekly during the nine weeks prior to export and in monitoring procedures throughout the said period and the details of the treatment shall be mentioned on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
57.2.	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp. (Euphorbia), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating from countries where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the plants have been grown in an area known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> , b) no symptoms of <i>B. tabaci</i> have been observed in the monthly inspections made during the three-month period prior to export.
57.3	Cut flowers of Aster spp., Eryngium L., Gypsophila L., Hypericum L., Lisianthus L., Rosa L., Solidago L., Trachelium L. and leafy vegetables of Ocimum L.	<ul> <li>It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cut flowers and leafy vegetables:</li> <li>a) originate in a country free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>, or</li> <li>b) immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>.</li> </ul>
57.4	Plants of <i>Lycopersicon</i> <i>esculentum</i> Mill. (tomato); intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where <i>Tomato yellow leaf curl</i> <i>begomovirus</i> is known to occur a) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> is not known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of <i>Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus</i> have been observed on the plants.
	b) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no symptoms of <i>Tomato yellow leaf curl</i> <i>begomovirus</i> have been observed on the plants, and, - the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>B</i> . <i>tabaci</i> , or - the place of production has been found free from <i>B</i> . <i>tabaci</i> on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export, or b) no symptoms of <i>Tomato yellow leaf curl</i> <i>begomovirus</i> have been observed on the place of

		production and the place of production has been subjected to an appropriate treatment and monitoring regime to ensure freedom from <i>B. tabaci</i> .
57.5	Plants intended for planting, other than seeds, tubers, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur. The relevant harmful organisms are: <i>Bean golden mosaic</i> begomovirus <i>Cowpea mild mottle</i> carlavirus <i>Lettuce infectious yellow</i> begomovirus <i>Pepper mild tigre</i> begomovirus <i>Squash leaf curl</i> begomovirus <i>Other viruses transmitted by</i> <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> a) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> or other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are not known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) no symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants during their complete cycle of vegetation,
	b) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> or other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur	<ul> <li>b) no symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been orbserved on the plants during an adequate period, and</li> <li>the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>B. tabaci</i> and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms; or</li> <li>the place of production has been found free from <i>B. tabaci</i> and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms on official inspections carried out at appropriate times;, or</li> <li>the plants have been subjected to an appropriate treatment aimed at eradicating <i>B. tabaci</i>.</li> </ul>
58.	Seeds of <i>Helianthus annuus</i> (sunflower)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> , or b) the seeds, other than those seeds that have been

		producted on varieties resistant to all races of
		Plasmopara halstedii present in the area of production,
		have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against
		Plasmopara halstedii.
50	Seeds of Lycopersicon	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate
59.	esculentum Mill. (tomato)	that the seeds have been obtained by means of an
		appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent
		internationally approved method,
		and
		a) either the seeds originate in areas where
		Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. michiganensis,
		Xanthomonas vesicatoria and Potato spindle tuber
		<i>pospiviroid</i> are not known to occur.
		or
		b) no symptoms of diseases caused by those
		harmful organisms have been observed on the plants
		at the place of production during their complete
		cycle of vegetation:
		or
		c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for
		those harmful organisms, on a representative sample
		and using appropriate methods, and have been found.
		in these tests, free from those harmful organisms.
<i>c</i> 0 1	Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate
60.1.	(alfalfa)	that:
		a) no symptoms of Ditylenchus dipsaci have been
		observed at the place of production during the last
		complete cycle of vegetation and no D. dipsaci has
		been revealed by laboratory tests on a representative
		sample;
		or
		a) fumigation has taken place prior to export.
(0.2	Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate
60.2.	originating in countries where	that:
	Clavibacter michiganensis ssp.	a) Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. insidiosus has
	insidiosus is known to occur	not been known to occur on the place of
		production or in the immediate vicinity since the
		the last 10 years;
		or
		b) either
		— the crop belongs to a variety recognised as
		being highly resistant to Clavibacter
		michiganensis subsp. insidiosus,
		or
		— it had not yet started its 4 <sup>th</sup> complete cycle of
		vegetation from sowing when the seed was
		harvested and there was not more than one
		preceding seed harvest from the crop,

		<ul> <li>or <ul> <li>the content of inert matter in the alfalfa seed does not exceed 0.1 % by weight;</li> <li>no symptoms of <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>insidiosus</i> have been observed at the place of production, or on any <i>Medicago sativa</i> L crop adjacent to it, during the last complete cycle of vegetation or, where appropriate, the last two cycles of vegetation;</li> <li>the crop has been grown on land on which no previous <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. crop has been present during the last three years prior to sowing.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
61.	Seeds of <i>Oryza sativa</i> L. (paddy rice) and edible husked paddy rice grains	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the seeds have been officially tested by appropriate nematological tests and have been found free from <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> ; or b) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate hot water treatment or other appropriate treatment against <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> .
62.	Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> L. (bean)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> , or b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> in this test.
63.	Seeds of Zea mays L. (maize)	<ul> <li>It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</li> <li>a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Pantoea stewartii</i>, or</li> <li>b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from <i>P. stewartii</i> in this test.</li> </ul>
64.1	Seeds of the genera <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Secale</i> and <i>Triticum x Secale</i> from Afghanistan, Brazil, India, Iraq, Iran, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA where <i>Tilletia indica</i> is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds originate in an area where <i>Tilletia</i> <i>indica</i> is known not to occur. The name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate.
64.2.	Grains of the genera <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Secale</i> and <i>Triticum x Secale</i> from Afghanistan, Brazil, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the grains originate in an area where <i>Tilletia</i> <i>indica</i> is known not to occur; the name of the area must be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate,

USA where Tilletia indi	ca is or
known to occur.	b) no symptoms of Tilletia indica'nın have been
	observed on the plants at the place of production
	during their last complete cycle of vegetation and
	representative samples of the grain have been taken
	both at the time of harvest and before shipment and
	have been tested and found free from Tilletia
	indica' dan in these tests; and the statement "tested
	and found free from T. indica" must be mentioned
	on the phytosanitary certificate.

## Annex-5 PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS THAT MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

CN Code	DESCRIPTION
06.01	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, (dormant, in growth or in flower); chicory plants and roots, (other than roots of heading 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 ones)
06.04	Foliage, branches and 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 ones)
07.01	Potatoes (fresh or chilled):
07.02.00.00.00.00	Tomatoes (fresh or chilled)
07.03	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables (fresh or chilled)
07.04	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas (fresh or chilled)

07.05	Lettuce (Lactuca sativa) and chicory (Cichorium spp.) (fresh or chilled)
07.06	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots (fresh or chilled)
0707.00	Cucumbers and sherkins (fresh or chilled)
07.08	Leguminous vegetables (shelled or unshelled) (fresh or chilled)
07.09	Other vegetables (fresh or chilled)
0712 90 11 00 00	For sowing (hybrid)
07.13	Dried leguminous vegetables (unshelled) (whether or not skinned or split)
07.15	Manioc arrowroot salen Jerusalem artichokes sweet potatoes and similar
07.14	roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content (fresh chilled)
0801 19 00 00 00	Other
0801 21 00 00 00	Brazil nuts in shell
0801 31 00 00 00	Cashew nuts in shell
0802.11	Almonds in shell
0802.11	Hazelnuts or filherts (Corvlus spn.)
0802.21.00.00.00	Walnuts in shell
0802.31.00.00.00	Chestnuts (Castanea Spn.)
0802.40.00.00.00	Pistachios
0802.50.00.00.00	Macadamia nuts
0802.00.00.00.00	Other
0802.90	Benenes (including plantains) (fresh ones)
0803.00	Datas (including plantains) (itesi ones)
0804.10.00.00.00	Eresh Figs
0804.20.10.00.00	Piesenples
0804.30.00.00.00	Avecades
0804.40.00.00.00	Avocados
0804.30	Guavas, mangoes and mangosteens
08.05	Chrus Ifull (Ifesh ones) (other than dried clurus in CN code 0805.90.00.00.12)
08.00.10	Grapes (iresh ones)
08.07	Melons (including watermelons) and Papaws (papayas) (fresh):
08.08	Apples, pears and quinces (fresh)
08.09	Apricols, cheffies, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes (fresh):
08.10	Other fruits (fresh)
0813.50.39.00.00	
0814.00.00.00.00	Peel of citrus fruits or meions (including watermeions) (fresh ones)
0901.11.00.00.00	Coffee, not decaffeinated (not roasted)
10.01	wheat and meshn:
1002.00.00.00.00	Rye
1003.00	Date
1004.00	
10.05	Maize (com):
1006.10	Kice in the nusk (paddy):
1006.10.10.00.00	For sowing
1007.00	Grain sorghum:

10.08	Buckwheat, millet and canary seed; other cereals
1201.00.10.00.00	For sowing
1201.00.90.00.00	Other
1202.10.10.00.00	For sowing
1202.10.90.00.00	Other
1202.20.00.00.00	Unshelled (whether or not broken)
1203.00.00.00.00	Copra
1204.00	Linseed (excluding broken ones)
1205.10.10.00.00	For sowing
1205.10.90.00.00	Other
1205.90.00.00.00	Other
1206.00	Sunflower seeds (whether or not broken)
12.07	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (whether or not broken)
12.09	Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing
1210.10.00.00.00	Hop cones (neither ground nor powdered nor in the form of pellets)
	Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits) (of a kind used
12.11	primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar
	purposes) (fresh ones)
1212.20.00.10.00	Mainly those used in medicine, perfumery and similar works
1212.20.00.90.00	Other (Fresh ones)
1212.91.80.00.00	Other (Fresh ones)
1212.99.20.00.00	Sugar cane (Fresh ones)
1212.99.30.00.00	Locust beans and Locust bean seeds
1212.99.41.00.00	Not decorticated, crushed or ground (Locust bean seeds)
1212.99.49.00.00	Other Locust bean seeds
1212.99.70.00.13	Sweet sorghum (saccharatum)
1212.99.70.00.14	Apricot, peach (including nectarine) and plum stones
1212.99.70.00.19	Other
1214.90	Other
1404.20.00.00.00	Cotton linters
	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily in the manufacture of brooms
1404.90.00.30.00	and brushes (for example, broomcorn, piassava, couch-grass and istle),
1404.00.00.02.14	(whether or not in hanks or bundles) [only broomcorn (Sorghum spp.)]
1404.90.00.92.14	Acorn
1404.90.00.92.16	Coke nut
1404.90.00.99.19	Other
1801.00.00.00.11	Cocoa beans (raw)
24.01	Unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco refuse (excluding 2401.20 partly or
24.01	Post (including post litter) (whether or not agglemorated)
2703.00	Fuel wood (in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggets or in similar forme); wood
44 01	in this slices or chips: sawdust and wood waste and scrap (whether or not
77.01	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) (excluding 4403.10- Treated with paint, creosote or other preservatives)
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; wood as lags and strips (those the length of which exceed 6mm)
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 end-jointed) of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
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; pallet collars of wood
4416.00	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood (including staves): Other than those Painted and Lacquered
4501.10.00.00.00	Natural cork (raw or simply prepared)
5201.00.90.00.00	Other
5202.10.00.00.19	Other
5202.91.00.00.12	Thread waste
5202.91.00.00.19	Other
5202.99.00.00.12	Thread waste
5202.99.00.00.18	Other
9603.10.00.00.00	Brooms and brushes, consisting of twigs or other vegetable materials bound together (with or without handles)

# ANNEX-6: ENTRY AND EXIT GATES

### ENTRY GATES FOR PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

THE RELEVANT PROVINCE	NAME OF GATE
1- <sup>1</sup> ADANA	: Adana, Yumurtalık Free Zone
2- AĞRI	: Doğu Beyazıt, Gürbulak
3- <sup>1</sup> ANKARA	: Ankara Truck, Ankara Post, Esenboğa
4- <sup>1,2</sup> ANTALYA	: Antalya, Antalya Airport, Antalya Free Zone
5- <sup>2</sup> ARTVİN	: Hopa, Sarp
6- BALIKESİR	: Bandırma
7- <sup>2</sup> BARTIN	: Bartın
8- <sup>1,2</sup> BURSA	: Bursa, Gemlik, Mudanya
9- ÇANAKKALE	: Çanakkale
10- <sup>1,2</sup> EDİRNE	: Kapıkule Truck, Kapıkule Train Station, Kapıkule Passenger Hall,
11- ERZURUM	: Erzurum
12- ESKİŞEHİR	: Eskişehir
13- GAZİANTEP	: Gaziantep, Islahiye
14- GİRESUN	: Giresun
15- <sup>1,2</sup> İSTANBUL	İstanbul Post, Karaköy Passenger Hall, Ambarlı, Haydarpaşa, Halkalı, Erenköy,
16- <sup>1,2</sup> İZMİR	: İzmir, Adnan Menderes, İzmir Truck, Ege Free Zone, Aliağa, Dikili
17- <sup>1</sup> HATAY	: Antakya, <sup>2</sup> İskenderun, Isdemir, Yayladağı Kapı, Cilvegözü
18- KAHRAMANMARAŞ	: Kahramanmaraş
19- <sup>2</sup> KASTAMONU	: İnebolu
20- KAYSERİ	: Kayseri

21- KİLİS	: Öncüpınar
22- <sup>2</sup> KOCAELİ	: İzmit, Derince, Gebze, Dilovası
23- KONYA	: Konya
24- MALATYA	: Malatya
25- MARDİN	: Mardin, Nusaybin
26- <sup>1,2</sup> MERSİN	: Mersin, Passenger Hall, Taşucu, Mersin Free Zone
27- MUĞLA	: Dalaman Airport
28- <sup>2</sup> ORDU	: Ordu, Ünye
29- <sup>2</sup> RİZE	: Rize
30- <sup>1,2</sup> SAKARYA	: Sakarya
31- <sup>1,2</sup> SAMSUN	: Samsun, Samsun Free Zone
32- <sup>2</sup> SİNOP	: Sinop
33- SİVAS	: Sivas
34- ŞIRNAK	: Habur, İpekyolu
35- <sup>2</sup> TEKİRDAĞ	: Tekirdağ, Çorlu Airport, Çerkezköy, Europe Free Zone
36- <sup>1,2</sup> TRABZON	: Trabzon, Trabzon Free Zone
37- UŞAK	: Uşak
38- <sup>1</sup> YALOVA	: Yalova
39- <sup>2</sup> ZONGULDAK	: Zonguldak, Karadeniz Ereğli

<sup>1</sup> Provinces authorised to import reproduction and propagation material
 <sup>2</sup> Provinces authorised to import forestry products other then wooden packaging material

#### EXIT GATES FOR PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

	PROVINCE	NAME OF THE EXIT GATE
1-	ADANA	Adana, Yumurtalık Free Zone
2-	AFYONKARAHİSAR	Afyon
3-	AĞRI	: Doğu Beyazıt
4-	AKSARAY	: Aksaray
5-	ANKARA	: Ankara Truck, Ankara Post, Esenboğa,
6-	ANTALYA	: Antalya, Antalya Airport, Antalya Free Zone, Alanya, Kaş, Finike
7-	ARDAHAN	: Türkgözü
8-	ARTVİN	: Hopa, Sarp
9-	AYDIN	: Aydın, Kuşadası
10-	BALIKESİR	: Bandırma, Ayvalık
11-	BARTIN	: Bartın
12-	BATMAN	: Batman
13-	BURSA	: Bursa, Mudanya, Gemlik
14-	ÇANAKKALE	: Çanakkale
15-	ÇORUM	: Çorum
16-	DENİZLİ	: Denizli
17-	DİYARBAKIR	: Diyarbakır
18-	EDİRNE	: Kapıkule Truck, Kapıkule Train Station, Kapıkule Passenger Hall, İpsala,

		Uzunköprü, Pazarkule	
19-	ESKİŞEHİR	Eskişehir	
20-	ERZURUM	: Erzurum	
21-	GAZİANTEP	: Gaziantep, İslâhiye, Karkamış	
22-	GİRESUN	: Giresun	
23-	HAKKÂRİ	: Esendere	
24-	HATAY	: Antakya, İskenderun, Cilvegözü, İsdemir, Yayladağı Kapı	
25-	IĞDIR	Dilucu	
26-	ISPARTA	: Isparta	
27-	İSTANBUL	:Atatürk Airport Cargo, Atatürk Airport Passenger Hall, Atatürk Airport Free Zone, Sabiha Gökçen Airport, İstanbul Post, Karaköy Passenger Hall, Ambarlı, Haydarpaşa, Halkalı, Erenköy, Trakya Free Zone, İstanbul Leather Free Zone	
28-	İZMİR	: İzmir, İzmir Truck, İzmir Passenger Hall, Adnan Menderes, Aliağa, Çeşme, Dikili, Ege Free Zone, Menemen Leather Free Zone	
29-	KAHRAMANMARAŞ	: Kahramanmaraş	
30-	KARABÜK	: Karabük	
31-	KARAMAN	: Karaman	
32-	KASTAMONU	: İnebolu	
33-	KAYSERİ	: Kayseri	
34-	KIRKLARELİ	: Dereköy	
35-	KİLİS	: Öncüpınar	
36-	KOCAELİ	: İzmit, Derince, Gebze, Dilovası	
37-	KONYA	: Konya	
38-	MALATYA	: Malatya	
39-	MARDİN	: Mardin, Nusaybin	
40-	MANİSA	: Manisa, Alaşehir	
41-	MERSİN	: Mersin, Passenger Hall, Mersin Free Zone, Taşucu	
42-	MUĞLA	: Dalaman Airport, Fethiye, Marmaris, Bodrum	
43-	NEVŞEHİR	: Ürgüp	
44-	ORDU	: Ordu, Ünye	
45-	RİZE	: Rize	
46-	SAMSUN	: Samsun, Samsun Free Zone	
47-	SAKARYA	: Sakarya	
48-	SİNOP	: Sinop	
49-	SİVAS	: Sivas	
50-	ŞANLIURFA	: Şanlıurfa, Akçakale	
51-	ŞIRNAK	: İpekyolu	
52-	TEKİRDAĞ	: Tekirdağ, Çerkezköy, Çorlu Airport, Europe Free Zone	
53-	TOKAT	: Tokat	
54-	TRABZON	: Trabzon, Trabzon Free Zone	
55-	UŞAK	: Uşak	
56-	VAN	: Van, Kapıköy	
57-	YALOVA	: Yalova	
58-	ZONGULDAK	: Zonguldak, Karadeniz Ereğlisi	

#### ANNEX–7: BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI / PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE GIDA, TARIM VE HAYVANCILIK BAKANLIĞI MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

1. İhracatcının adı ve adresi	2.BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERT	2.BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI				
1.Name and address of exporter	2.PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE					
	No : EC/TR					
3.Alıcının beyan edilen adı ve adresi	Teşkilatı					
3.Declared name and address of consignee	Bitki Koruma Teşkilatına					
	4.Plant Protection Organization of Turkey to Plant Protection					
	Organization (s) of					
6.Beyan edilen taşıma aracı	5.Menşei (Yer)					
6.Declared means of conveyance	5.Place of origin					
7.Beyan edilen giriş yeri		Kayıt No.				
7.Declared point of entry		Reg.No.				
		Ürün Kodu				
		Prod.code				
8. Ayırt edici işaretler, Ambalaj adedi ve şekli	9.Beyan edile	en miktar				
8. Distinguishing marks: Number and description of pac	9.Quantity de	eclared				
Ürünün adı: Name of the product						
Bitkinin botanik adı: Botanical name of plants						
10. Bu sertifika yukarıda tanımlanan bitki, bitkisel ürünleri or düzenlemeye tabi diğer maddelerin;						

uygun resmi prosedürler uyarınca incelenmiş ve/or test edilmiş, ve

ithal eden ülke tarafından belirlenen karantina zararlılarından ari olduğunu, ve

- ithal eden ülkenin, karantinaya tabi olmayan ancak düzenlenmeye tabi zararlıları da içeren, geçerli bitki sağlığı gerekliliklerine uygun, ve
- gerçekte diğer zararlılardan da ari olarak kabul edildiğini onaylamaktadır.
- 10. This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described above:
  - 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 country, and
  - to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests, and
  - are deemed to be practically free from other pests.
- 11.Açıklama

11.Additional declaration

DEZENFESTASYON ve/vey	a DEZENFEKSİYON	18.Sertifikanın verildiği yer		
UYGULAMASI		18.Place of issue		
DISINFESTATION AND/OR	DISINFECTION			
TREATMENT		Tarih		
12.Mücadele şekli		Date		
12.Treatment				
13.Kullanılan ilaç	14.Süre ve 1s1	Yetkili memurun	Teşkilatın Mühürü	
13.Chemical14.Duration and(active ingredient)temperature		Adı, Soyadı imzası		
15.Concentration	16.Date	Name and signature	Stamp of the Organization	
		of the Authorized		
17.İlave Bilgi		officer		
17.Additional information				

1. Name und Adresse de Absenders:

Nom et adresse de 1'expediteur:

2. PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS

CERTIFICATE PHYTOSANITAIRE

3. Name und adresse des vorgesehenen Empflangers:

Nom et adresse declares du destinaire

4. PFLANZENSCHUTZDIENST IN DER TURKEI

an Pflanzenschutzorganisation von:

SERVICE DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX DE TURQUIE

a l'Organisation de la Protection de vegetaux de:

5. Ursprung:

Lieu d'origine:

6. Vorgesehenes Transportmittel:

Moyen de transport declare

7. Vorgeschener Grenzübertrittsort:

Point dentree declare

8. Unterscheidungsmerkmale, Zahl und Beschreibung der Stücke, Name des Erzeugnisses, Botanischer Name der Pflanzen. Marques et numeros des colis, nombre et nature des colis, nature des produits, nom botanique des plantes:

9. Angegebene Menge:

Ouantite declarcee:

10. Hiermit wird bestätigt, dass die oben beschriebenen Pflanzen, Pflanzenerzeugnisse oder sonstige einer Regelung unterliegenden Gegenstände:

- nach den jeweiligen amtlichen Verfahren untersucht und/oder getestet worden sind, und
- frei von den vom Einfuhrland benannten Quarantäneschadorganismen sind, und
- dass sie den geltenden Pflanzenschutzvorschriften des Einfuhrlandes, einschließlich den Anforderungen hinsichtlich geregelter Nicht-Quarantäne-Schadorganismen entsprechen, und
- als praktisch frei von anderen Schadorganismen betrachtet werden.
- Il est certifié que les végétaux, produits végétaux ou autres articles réglementés décrits ci-dessus:
  - ont été inspectés et/ou testés suivant des procédures officielles appropriées,et
  - sont estimés exempts d'organismes nuisibles de quarantaine comme spécifié par le pays importateur et,
  - qu'ils sont jugés conformes aux exigences phytosanitaires en vigueur du pays importateur, y compris a celles concernant les organismes nuisibles réglementés non de quarantaines, et
  - qu'ils sont jugés pratiquement exempts d'autres organismes nuisibles.

11. Zusatzliche Erklarung:

Declaration supplementaire: ENTSEUCHUNG UND/ODER DESINFIZIERUNG TRAITEMENT DE DESIFEST ATOIN ET/OU DESINFECTION 12. Behandlung: Traitement: 13. Chemikalie (aktiver Wirkstoff): Produit chimique (matiere active): 14. Dauer und Temperatur: Duree et temperature: 15. Konzetration: Concentration: 16. Datum: Date: 17. Sonstige Angaben: Renseignements complementaires: 18. Ausstellungsort: Datum: Name und Unterschrift des amtlichen Beuaftragten. Dienstsiegel: Lieu du delivrance: Date: Nom et signature du fonctionnaire autrerise: Cachet de l'organisation:

## ANNEX–8: YENİDEN İHRACAT (RE-EXPORT) BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI / RE-EXPORT PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE GIDA, TARIM VE HAYVANCILIK BAKANLIĞI MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

1. İhracatcının adı ve adresi	2.YENİDEN İHRACAT İÇİN BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI		
1.Name and address of exporter	2.PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE		
	FOR RE-EXPORT EC/T	R	
3.Alıcının beyan edilen adı ve adresi	4.Türkiye Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı		
3.Declared name and address of consignee	Bitki Koruma Teşkilatına		
	4.Plant Protection Organiz	zation of Turkey	
	to Plant Protection Organi	ization (s) of	
6.Beyan edilen taşıma aracı	5.Menşei (Yer)		
6.Declared means of conveyance	5.Place of origin		
7.Beyan edilen giriş yeri		Kayıt No	
7.Declared point of entry		Reg.No	
		Ürün Kodu	
		Prod.code	
8. Ayırt edici işaretler, ambalaj adedi ve şekli		9.Beyan edilen mil	ctar
8.Distinguishing marks:Number and description of packages:		9.Quantity declare	d
Ürünün adı : Name of the product			
Bitkinin botanik adı :Botanical name of plants			
10.Bu belge, Sertifikası kapsamındaki	sayılı Öorijinali	**************************************	yası bu belgeye eklenmiş, Bitki Sağlığ

<ul> <li>* ambalajlı</li> <li>* orijinal Bitki Sa</li> </ul>	* yeniden ambalajlaı ağlığı Sertifikasına	nmış * orijinal konte * ilave denetir	ynırda ne istinaden,	*yeni konteynırda,		
kalmadığını onaylamaktadır.	kalmadığını onaylamaktadır.					
(*) Uygun kutucuklari işaretle	*) Uygun kutucukları işaretleyiniz.					
the plants plant produc	10. This is to certify that					
- the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described above were imported into the Republic of Turkey (country of re- export) from(country of origin) covered by Phytosanitary Certificate No.						
original <b>O</b> *certified true	e copy <b>O</b> * of which is a	attached to this certificat	te;			
• that they are packed	<ul> <li>that they are packed O* repacked O* in original O* new O* containers,</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>based on the origin</li> </ul>	al Phytosanitary Certif	ficate <b>O</b> * and additiona	l inspection C	*, they are considered to conform with the		
current phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, and						
- during storage in the Re	epublic of Turkey (cour	ntry of re-export), the co	insignment has	s not been subjected to the risk of infestation or		
(*) Insert tick in appropriate	boroc					
	boxes					
11.Açıklama 11.Additional declaration						
DEZENFESTASYON VE/VI	EYA	18.Sertifikanın verildi	ži ver			
DEZENFEKSİYON UYGUL	LAMASI	18.Place of issue				
DESINFESTATION AND/O	R DISINFECTION					
TREATMENT						
		Tarih				
12.Mucadele şekli		Date				
12.1reatment	 []	Date				
13.Kullanılan llaç	14.Süre ve 1s1	Vatkili mamurun	Kurum Müh	ürü		
13.Chemical	14.Duration and	A de Sounde İmmon	Kurunn Mun	uu		
(Active Ingredient)	temperature	Adı, Soyadı imzası				
15. Doz	16.Tarih	Name and signature	Stamp of the	e Organization		
15. Concentration	16.Date	of the authorized	I I I	6		
17.Ilave Bilgi		officer				
17.Additional Information						
1. Name und Adresse des Absend	ders:					
Nom et adresse de l'expeditur:						
2. PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZ	ZEUGNIS FUR DIE WIE	DERAUSFUHR				
CERTIFICATE PHYTOSANITA	AIRE POUR LA REEXPO	DRIATION				
3. Name und Adresse des vorgese	enenen Emptangers:					
A DELANZENSCHUTZDIENST	IIAILE. FIN DED TUDVEI					
4. FFLANZENSCHUTZDIENST						
SERVICE DE LA PROTECTION	M. N DES VEGETAUX DE '	TUROUIE				
a l'Organisation de la Protection	de Vegetaux de:	TORQUE				
5. Ursprung:	de vegetaan der					
Lieu d'origine:						
6. Vorgesehenes Transportmittel:						
Moyen de transport declare:						
7. Vorgesehener Grenzübertrittsort:						
Point dentree declare:						
8. Unterscheidungsmerkmale, Zahl und Beschreibung der Stücke, Name des Erzeugnisses,						
Botanischer Name:						
Marques et numeros des colis, nombre et nature des colis, nature des produits, nom botanique:						
9. Angegebene Menge:						
Quantité declaree:						
10. Hiermit wird bestatigt, dass den oben beschriebenen Pflanzen, Pflanzenerzeugnissen oder sonstigen einer Regelung unterliegenden Gegenständen, die (Urongenogeland) in die Demoklik Turkei (Wiedersteichten d) einerführt werden die Leine Pflanzenergen theiterenzeit. Mie in für ihr						
aus(Ursprungsland) in die Republik Turkei (Wiederausfuhrland) eingeführt worden sind, das Pflanzengesundheitszeugnis Nreigefügt war, dessen Original $\mathbf{o}$ *oder beglaubigte Kopie $\mathbf{o}$ * als Anlage diesem Zeugnis beiliegt; und						
<ul> <li>sie verpackt O* umgepackt O* worden sind, in ihren ursprünglichen O* in neuen O* Behältern befördert werden,</li> </ul>						
• sie im Hinblick auf das	ursprüngliche Pflanzenge	esundheitszeugnis $\mathbf{o}^*$ und	einer zusätzlich	hen Untersuchung $\mathbf{o}^*$ mit den im Einfuhrland		
geltenden planzengesundhe	itlichen Vorschriften ents	prechend übereinstimmen,	und			

die Sendung während ihrer Lagerung in der Republik Türkei (Wiederausfuhrland) keiner Gefahr eines Befalls oder einer Infizierung ausgesetzt war. (\*) Zutreffendes ankreuzen

II est certifié que les végétaux, produits végétaux ou autres articles réglementés décrits ci-dessus ont été importés en la République de Turquie (pays de réexportation) en provenance de.....(pays d'origine) et ont fait l'objet du Certificat Phytosanitaire No......

dont l'original  $\mathbf{O}^*$  la copie authentifiée  $\mathbf{O}^*$  est annexé(e) au présent certificat;

- qu'ils sont emballés  $\mathbf{o}^*$  remballés $\mathbf{o}^*$  dans les emballages initiaux  $\mathbf{o}^*$  dans de nouveaux emballages $\mathbf{o}^*$
- que d'après le Certificat Phytosanitaire original  $\mathbf{o}^*$  et une inspection supplémentaire  $\mathbf{o}^*$ ils sont jugés conformes aux exigences phytosanitaires en vigeur du pays importateur et qu'au cours de l'emmagasinage en la République de Turquie (pays de réexportation) l'envoi n'a pas été éxposé au risque d'infestation ou d'infection.

(\*) Mettre une croix dans la case appropriée

11. Zusatzliche Erklarung:

Declaration supplementaire:

ENTSEUCHUNG UND/ODER DESINFIZIERUNG TRAITEMENT DE DESIFESTATOIN ET/OU DESINFECTION

12. Behandlung:

Traitement:

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13. Chemikalie (aktiver Wirkstoff):

Produit chimique (matiere active):

14. Dauer und Temperatur:

Duree et temperature: 15.Konzentration:

Concentration:

16. Datum:

Date:

17. Sonstige Angaben:

Renseignements complementaires:

18. Ausstellungsort:

Datum:

Name und Unterschrift des amtlichen Beauftragten:

Dienstsiegel:

Licu du delivrance:

Date:

Nom et signature du fonctionnaire autorise:

## Cachet de l'organisation

## ANNEX-9: BİLDİRİM FORMU / NOTIFICATION FORM

NOTIFICATION OF INTERCEPTION OF A CONSIGNMENT OR HARMFUL ORGANISM (ZARARLI ORGANIZMA or BİTKİ, BİTKİSEL ÜRÜN RET FORMU)

1.CONSIGNOR (Gönderici)	2.INTERCEPTION FILE (İade Dosyası)
a.Name (İsim):	a.Reference number (Referans no)
b.Address (Adres) :	Requests for message to be sent to(dağıtım yapılacak kuruluşlar)
c.Country (Ülke) :	b.Member States (Üye ülkeler) c. EPPO
3.CONSIGNEE (Alıcı)	4.a.Plant Protection Organization of
a.Name (İsim) :	(Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı):
b.Address (Adres) :	b.to (gideceği Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı)
c.Country (Ülke) :	5.a.Country (ülke) + b. place of export (İhraç eden yer):
d.Country +e.place of destination	6.a.Country (Ülke) + b. place of origin (Malın menşeii) :
(Ülke ve malın dağıtım yeri) :	
7.TRANSPORT	9. IDENTIFICATION OF THE CONSIGNMENT (Malin tanımı)
a.Mode of transport (Taşıma şekli) :	a.Type of document (Belgenin tipi) :
b.Mean(s) of transport (Taşıma araçları) :	b.Document number (Belge no) :
c.Identification(s)	c.Country (Ülke) + place of issue (Hazırlandığı yer) :
8. Point of entry (Giriş yeri) :	d.Date of issue (Hazırlanma tarihi) :
10.DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERCEPTED PART	11.a.Net mass/volume/number of units in the consignment :
OF THE CONSIGNMENT	(Sevkiyat içindeki malın net ağırlık / hacim/sayısı)
(Malın iade edilecek bölümünün tanımı)	b.Unit of measure :
a.Type of package(s)/container(s) :	(Ölçü birimi)

(Ambalajın/taşıyıcının çeşidi)	12. a. Net mass/volume/number of units of the intercepted part:
b.Distinguishing mark(s) of package(s)/container(s) :	(İade edilen malın ağırlık/hacim/sayısı)
(Ambalaj/taşıyıcının ayırıcı işaretleri)	b. Unit of measure :
c. Number(s) of package(s)/container(s) :	(Ölçü birimi)
(Ambalaj/taşıyıcının sayısı)	13.a.Net mass/volume/number of units of the contaminated part:
d. Plant, plant product or other substances:	(Bulaşık partinin ağırlık/hacim/sayısı)
(Bitki, bitkisel ürün or diğer maddeler)	b.Unit of measure :
e. Class of commodity :	(Ölçü birimi)
(Malın çeşidi)	
14. REASON(S) FOR INTERCEPTION (İadenin neo	deni)
a. Reason(s) (Sebep) :	
b.Scientific name of the harmful organism :	
(Zararlı organizmanın bilimsel adı)	
c.Extent of the contamination :	
(Bulaşmanın derecesi)	
15. MEASURES TAKEN (Alınan önlemler)	16. FREE TEXT (İlave bilgi)
a. Measures (Önlemler) :	
b. Extent of the measures (Önlemin boyutu) :	
QUARANTINE IMPOSED (Karantina süresi)	
c. Begin date : d.Anticipated end date :	
(Başlangıç tarihi ) (Tahmini bitiş tarihi)	
f.Country (Ülke) + g. place of quarantine (Karantina	
yeri) :	
17. INFORMATION ON THE INTERCEPTION	18. SENDER OF THE MESSAGE (Mesaji gönderen)
(İade hakkında bilgi)	a. Official service + b. Official stamp :
a. Place/check point (Kontrol noktası) :	(Resmi servis + resmi mühür)
b. Official service (Resmi servis) :	c. Person responsible for the file :
c. Date (Tarih) :	(Yazıdan sorumlu kişi)
	d. Date (Tarih) :