ПОСОЛЬСТВО РОССИИ В ТУРЦИИ

г.Анкара

Экз.№ 1

Исх.№ 4432

«26» октября 2015 года

РУКОВОДИТЕЛЮ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЙ СЛУЖБЫ ПО ВЕТЕРИНАРНОМУ И
ФИТОСАНИТАРНОМУ НАДЗОРУ

С.А. ДАНКВЕРТУ

Уважаемый Сергей Алексеевич,

Направляем копию и перевод ноты МИД Турции с информацией об установленных турецким законодательством фитосанитарных требованиях к импорту растений и растениеводческой продукции.

Приложение: 1. Копия и перевод ноты МИД Турции;
2. Положение о карантине растений с приложениями.

с уведомлением

ПОСОЛ А. КАРЛОВ

Отп. 2 экз., ББ/бб
1-адрес
2-дело

Перевод с турецкого

Вх. № 4091-н
07.10.2015 г.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ИНОСТРАННЫХ ДЕЛ
ТУРЕЦКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

2015/26835889-EİGY/8358067

Министерство иностранных дел Турецкой Республики свидетельствует своё уважение Посольству Российской Федерации и, ссылаясь на ноту Посольства № 3389-15 от 18 августа 2015 года, имеет честь направить в приложении полученную от Министерства продовольствия, сельского хозяйства и животноводства Турции информацию.

Министерство иностранных дел Турецкой Республики пользуется случаем, чтобы возобновить Посольству Российской Федерации уверения в своём высоком уважении.

Анкара, 6 октября 2015 года

Приложение: 1.

ПОСОЛЬСТВУ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
г.Анкара

Перевёл: Б.Биктимиров

1-адрес
2-дело
3-4ЕД

ИНФОРМАЦИЯ О ФИТОСАНИТАРНЫХ ТРЕБОВАНИЯХ, УСТАНОВЛЕННЫХ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВОМ ТУРЕЦКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

Импорт растений и растениеводческой продукции в Турцию регламентирован соответствующими правилами и фитосанитарными требованиями Положения о карантине растений. Указанное Положение опубликовано на английском языке на веб-сайте Министерства продовольствия, сельского хозяйства и животноводства по адресу http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Sayfalar/EN/Mevzuat.aspx?0geld=15 под заголовком «Regulation On Plant Quarantine».

Запрошенные Российской Федерацией сведения представлены в нижеперечисленных разделах Положения о карантине растений.

Приложение 1: Вредные организмы, подлежащие карантину и имеющие противопоказания к импорту.

А) Вредные организмы, о наличии которых в Турции неизвестно, подлежащие карантину и имеющие противопоказания к импорту;

Б) Вредные организмы, ограниченно распространенные в Турции, подлежащие карантину и имеющие противопоказания к импорту.

Приложение 2: Некоторые вредные организмы, подлежащие карантину и имеющие противопоказания к импорту в случае, если они обнаружены на растениях или растениеводческой продукции.

А) Вредные организмы, о наличии которых в Турции неизвестно, подлежащие карантину;

Б) Вредные организмы, ограниченно распространенные в Турции, подлежащие карантину и имеющие противопоказания к импорту.

Приложение 3: Растения, растениеводческая продукция и посевные семена, запрещенные к ввозу.

Приложение 4: Растения и растениеводческая продукция, к импорту которых предъявляются особые требования.

Приложение 5: Растения и растениеводческая продукция, для которых при перевозке требуется фитосанитарный сертификат.

Вместе с тем, отсутствуют данные о наличии районов производства сельскохозяйственных культур, свободных от имеющихся в подкарантинном перечне Российской Федерации 372 вредных организмов. Однако, вредные организмы из этого перечня, имеющиеся в списке пункта А (Вредные организмы, о наличии которых в Турции неизвестно, подлежащие карантину и имеющие противопоказания к импорту) Приложения 1 (Вредные организмы, подлежащие карантину и имеющие противопоказания к импорту) Положения о карантине растений, в районах производства сельскохозяйственных культур Турции не обнаружены. Кроме этого, в Приложении 4 (Растения и растениеводческая продукция, к импорту которых предъявляются особые требования) Положения содержатся сведения о конкретных мерах, таких как фумигация, которые будут применяться в отношении импортируемых товаров.

Вх. 4091-Н
07.10.2015

2015/26835889-EİGY/8358067

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Dışişleri Bakanlığı, Rusya Federasyonu Ankara Büyükelçiliğine saygılarını sunar ve Büyükelçiliğin 18 Ağustos 2015 tarih ve 3389-15 sayılı Nota'sına atıfla, Gıda, Tarım ve Hayvancılık Bakanlığından alınan bilgileri ekte sunmaktan şeref duyar.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Dışişleri Bakanlığı, bu vesileyle Rusya Federasyonu Ankara Büyükelçiliğine derin saygılarını yineler.

Ankara, 6 Ekim 2015

Ek:1

Rusya Federasyonu Büyükelçiliği
Ankara

2015/8358067

TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ BİTKİ SAĞLIĞI MEVZUATI HAKKINDA BİLGİLER

Türkiye'nin bitki ve bitkisel ürünler ithalatıyla ilgili uygulamaları ve bitki sağlığı gereklilikleri 'Bitki Karantinası Yönetmeliği' ile belirlenmiştir. Anılan yönetmelik İngilizce olarak Gıda, Tarım ve Hayvancılık Bakanlığı web sayfasında. http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Sayfalar/EN/Mevzuat.aspx?Ogeld=15 adresinde 'Regulation On Plant Quarantine' başlığı altında yayımlanmaktadır.

Rusya Federasyonu tarafından talep edilen bilgiler Bitki Karantinası Yönetmeliğinde aşağıda belirtilen başlıklar altında yayımlanmaktadır.

EK-1: İthale Mani teşkil Eden Karantinaya Tabi Zararlı Organizmalar

A) Türkiye'de Varlığı Bilinmeyen ve İthale Mani Teşkil Eden Karantinaya Tabi Zararlı Organizmalar

B) Türkiye'de Sınırlı Olarak Bulunan ve İthale Mani Teşkil Eden Karantinaya Tabi Zararlı Organizmalar

EK-2: Bazı Bitki veya Bitkisel Ürünlerde Bulunması Halinde İthale Mani Teşkil Eden Karantinaya Tabi Organizmalar

A) Türkiye'de Varlığı Bilinmeyen Karantinaya Tabi Zararlı Organizmalar

B) Türkiye'de Sınırlı Olarak Bulunan Karantinaya Tabi Zararlı Organizmalar

EK-3: Girişi yasak Bitki, Bitkisel Ürünler ve Yetiştirme Ortamları

EK-4: Bitki ve Bitkisel Ürünlerin İthalatında İstenen Özel Şartlar

EK-5: Bitki Sağlık Sertifikası Taşıması Gerekli Bitki ve Bitkisel Ürünler

Ayrıca, Rusya Federasyonu karantina zararlıları ekinde yer alan 372 adet zararlı organizmanın ari olduğu üretim alanlarına ilişkin veri mevcut değildir. Ancak bu listedeki zararlı organizmalardan, Bitki Karantinası Yönetmeliği *'EK-1: İthale Mani teşkil Eden Karantinaya Tabi Zararlı Organizmalar - A)Türkiye'de Varlığı Bilinmeyen ve İthale Mani Teşkil Eden Karantinaya Tabi Zararlı Organizmalar'* listesinde mevcut olan zararlılar, ülkemiz üretim alanlarında bulunmamaktadır. Ayrıca ithal edilecek ürünler için uygulanacak olan fumigasyon gibi spesifik işlemler, Yönetmeliğin 'EK-4: Bitki ve Bitkisel Ürünlerin İthalatında İstenen Özel Şartlar' bölümünde yer almaktadır."

From the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock:

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 the customs area of Turkey and also the official controls.

(2) Products those are brought into free zones from abroad and also those dispatched to outside 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 including free zones 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,

ı) 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 including 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 into and exit from the Customs Area of Turkey including free zones and transit pass in the Customs Area of Turkey 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,

ş) 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 transit of plants, plant products and other substances which are not subject to free movement, from a foreign country to another foreign country 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 refers to an area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained,

bb) Pest free place of production refers to a place of production in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period,

çç) Interception;

1) Harmful organisms: means determination of harmful organisms during the visual examination or test of a shipment whose entry is requested,

2) The shipment: means the rejection of a shipment, whose entry is requested, for non-compliance to plant health legislation or the provision of its entry in a controlled manner,

dd) Entry point: means the area where plants, plant products and other substances are brought into the customs area of Turkey including free zones for the first time; it means the location of airport on arrival by air, the location of sea port on arrival by sea and the location of customs office responsible for the related area where the land border is passed on arrival overland,

ee) Consignment refers to a quantity of plants, plant products or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots),

ff) Debarked wood means the wood treated resulting in the removal of the bark (Debarked wood should not have to be the wood completely without bark),

gg) Wood without bark means the wood all its barks are removed except for bark cavities between the annual growth rings and the barks growing inwards around the knot,

ğğ) Customs Area of Turkey means territories of the Republic of Turkey covering territorial waters, inland waters and airspace of the Republic of Turkey,

PART TWO
Official Controls

Official Control

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

(2) Official Controls of plants, plant products and other substances by the inspector are carried out as being the document, declaration and phytosanitary control, by making in-situ examination, examination at the laboratory by taking samples or by making analysis or having analysis made 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; 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, laid down in Annex-5, shall be determined with a Communiqué to be published by the Ministry of Customs and Trade upon the consent of the Ministry.

(2) Entry and exit of plants and plant products may be performed in all Customs Administration offices. However, the exit gates for some countries and products may be limited by the Directorate General in line with the plant health requirements of the recipient countries.

(3) The minimum conditions required for the phytosanitary border control points shall be determined with an instruction to be issued by the Ministry. The entry gates that are approved as the phytosanitary border control point shall be obliged to have the minimum conditions determined in these instructions for the official control of the plants, plant products and other substances."

PART THREE
Entry Control

Import Control

ARTICLE 7 – (1) Natural or legal persons or their legal representatives responsible for the shipment during the entry of plants, plant products and other substances into the country shall apply to the Directorate with the Entry 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. Importers and their legal representatives must fulfill the following conditions before the importation:

a) Importers or their legal representatives shall be recorded in the electronic information system and a registration number shall be given.

b) Importers or their legal representatives shall report to relevant directorates in advance the importation of plants, plant products and other substances to be carried out in the near future. This notification shall be made at least 24 hours before the arrival of the shipment in transport by sea; at least 4 hours before the arrival of the shipment in transport by air; and at least 12 hours before the arrival of the shipment in transport overland. This notification shall be made to the Directorate located at the entry point along with the registration number in accordance with the shipment notification form given in Annex-10.

(2) Entry 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 and whether plants, plant products and growth mediums banned for entry into the country as indicated in Annex-3 exist and whether the specific requirements presented in Annex-4 are indicated in the Phytosanitary Certificate.

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

c) Plant health check is an official control made, following the completion of document and declaration controls, to determine whether plants, plant products and other substances intended to be introduced, 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 and whether plants, plant products and growth mediums banned for entry into the country as indicated in Annex-3 exist.

(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 introduced is among the harmful organisms subject to quarantine in the lists given in Annex-1 and Annex-2 by a laboratory test.

(5) During shipments undeclared containing plants, plant products and other substances; in cases where there are reasonable grounds to suspect the presence of plants, plant products and other substances, official controls are carried out on these shipments to meet the requirements of this Regulation.

(6) In cases where declaration and plant health checks of plants, plant products and other substances listed in Annex-5 are not possible to make at the entry point, transfer of the products to another authorized control point in the country may be allowed by performing the documentary check at the entry point. In such cases;

a) "Phytosanitary Certificate of Circulation" is filled in and approved as an original and a copy by the Inspectors located at the first entry point in accordance with the example given in Annex-11 and the above mentioned transfer is accompanied by the original of the document. This document is filled in legibly in capital letters handwritten or electronically. Phytosanitary Certificate of Circulation is requested by the related Directorate at the destination point.

b) Official Controls are carried out in customs areas, in temporary storage areas under customs supervision and in depository areas as long as the isolation is provided.

c) The provision of the 4th article in the Phytosanitary Certificate of Circulation related to the transportation is filled in and signed by the importer / representative or carrier under the control of the Directorate in order to avoid the risk of infection and spread of harmful organisms during transportation.

ç) The Directorate responsible for the control at the destination point ensures the fulfillment of minimum conditions set by the Ministry in accordance with the instructions in order to carry out official controls and the availability and / or being kept of adequate facilities, tools and equipment.

d) Transportation vehicles used for the transfer of products whose control could not be made at the entry point or the packages of the shipment must be closed and sealed to ensure that the products will not cause infestation or infection and their content will remain unchanged during their transportation to proper examination locations (warehouses, depository areas and so on). Only in reasoned cases, related Directorate may allow the uncovered or unsealed shipments of the said products on condition that they do not cause infestation or infection during their transportation to approved locations for examination.

e) Temporary storage and depository areas indicated in item (b) should be under the supervision of the Customs Directorate, their physical connection with the environment should be cut and they should be isolated from the external environment, necessary measures should be taken to prevent the contamination of harmful organisms from outside and entry into and exit from these areas must be under control. Pursuant to the application petition given by the Company, the appropriateness of temporary storage and depository areas is controlled by the related Directorate. Reasons of inappropriateness of the temporary storage and depository areas found inappropriate and additional measures to be taken are notified to the importer and to the relevant Customs Directorate by the Directorate.

f) The information exchange between the Directorate and Customs Directorates at the entry point and arrival point concerning the packing and transportation of plants, plant products and other substances planned to be imported is ensured to be carried out effectively by using the Phytosanitary Certificate of Circulation in written or electronically.

g) The importer of the shipment should notify the relevant Directorate at the arrival point in advance of the entry of said products in accordance with the item (b) of the first paragraph of the 7th article.

In the event of any change related to the notification, the importer should notify the relevant Directorate at the arrival point.

ğ) Harmful risk analysis in conformity with international phytosanitary standards may be requested from the countries where plants and plant products will be imported to our country within the scope of International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) during the first importation or in the case of the change of phytosanitary conditions.

Transit control

ARTICLE 8 – (1) Transportation of plants, plant products and other substances that are not in free circulation passing through the Customs Area of Turkey from a foreign country to a foreign country, is subject to transit procedures.

(2) Applications shall be made to the Directorate for plants and plant products whose transit control is requested 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 documentary check and, when necessary, declaration and plant health checks 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 introduced into the country 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 from the Customs Area of Turkey 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.

Free Zone

ARTICLE 9 – (1) Official controls of plants, plant products and other substances which are brought to free zones from abroad and sent abroad from the free zones shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

(2) The entry control of plants, plant products and other substances which are brought to free zones from abroad is carried out at the entry point of the Customs Area of Turkey including free zones.

(3) During the entry of plants, plant products and other substances, brought from abroad and introduced to the free zone by making the phytosanitary control, into the Customs Area of Turkey once again, phytosanitary control is not carried out.

(4) During the entry from the Customs Area of Turkey into free zones or from a free zone to another free zone, phytosanitary control is not carried out.

(5) During the entry of plants, plant products and other substances, introduced into a free zone from the Customs Area of Turkey or from another free zone without making the phytosanitary control, into the Customs Area of Turkey once again, phytosanitary control is not carried out.

(6) If plants, plant products and other substances, introduced into a free zone by making the phytosanitary control, become plants, plant products and other substances listed in the Annex-5 of Customs Tariff Statistics Position (CTSP) after being processed, during the entry of new plants, plant products and other substances into the Customs Area of Turkey or to another free zone, phytosanitary control is not carried out.

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 8th 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 introduced 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 entry into the Customs Area of Turkey including free zones.

Interception of and the notification on the plants, plant products and other substances as a result of the 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. However, plants and plant products and other substances that are intended to be introduced into the country shall be sent abroad immediately by the liable person, if it is determined that these products are dangerous and harmful in terms of phytosanitary. Products of this nature can not be destroyed in the Customs Area of Turkey including free zones and also can not be left to the customs authorities.

(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, are contaminated by any harmful organism subject to control and known in our Country, the harmful organism is intercepted. 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 for which entrance into the country is not permitted 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 and sealed for plants, plant products and other substances that are not permitted for entry into the country for the reasons specified below by the inspector within 2 (two) working days in English and these forms shall be sent to the General Directorate electronically and by post. General Directorate notifies the relevant country of the interception process and information is given to entrance gates. Reference number is generated in the Notification Form in the form of "TR Provincial Traffic Code-year-Notification Sequence Number":

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,

4) Missing information on Phytosanitary Certificate.

ç) Products banned for entrance,

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.

(5) When plants, plant products and other substances that are intended to be introduced into the country 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 entered 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 introduced into the country.

(6) In case of detection of propagating materials accompanied by the passenger without notification at border crossings, the products are confiscated and necessary quarantine measures apply regardless of the amount of products.

Product entry 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.

Entry into and/or circulation within the country of the scientific substances and harmful organisms

ARTICLE 15 - (1) Introduction and circulation of plants, plant products and other substances in the country for the purposes of scientific researches, tests and variety improvement shall be carried out in accordance with the Communiqué to be set forth by the Ministry.

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 an Entry Application Form, a sample of which has been specified by the General Directorate. The original of the Turkish Phytosanitary Certificate of the product or the certified copy of it provided by the Directorate which prepared the Phytosanitary Certificate, the customs clearance statement and a photocopy of the invoice of the product shall be attached to the Entry 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. Inspection date of the product must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificates issued after the shipment date.

(6) The entry 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 introduced 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) Phytosanitary Certificate to be issued for plants and plant products to be exported shall be issued in line with the provisions of Article 17.

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.

(4) A Phytosanitary Certificate is not necessary for wood packaging materials coming to free zones and/or accumulating in free zones accompanied by commodities intended for entry into the Customs Area of Turkey and marked according to ISPM-15.

(5) A Phytosanitary Certificate is not necessary for plants, plant products and other substances to be introduced into the country that have been left to the customs and passed into public ownership.

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.

Provision relating to EXPO 2016 Antalya Fair

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 2 – (1) Palm species listed in the Annex-3 of this Regulation to be brought to EXPO 2016 Antalya Fair by the participating countries for exposition may be allowed to enter the country providing that the palm species are found clean after six-month follow-up in temporary storage and depository areas with official control purposes.

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
[1]*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
[2]*Diaphorina citri*
Diaprepes abbreviatus
[1]*Draeculacephala minerva*
Dryocoetes confusus
Epichoristodes acerbella
Epitrix cucumeris
Epitrix tuberis
Epochra canadensis
Erythroneura comes
Euphranta japonica
Gnathotrichus sulcatus
Gonipterus gibberus
Gonipterus scutellatus
[1]*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
[3]*Monochamus spp.*
[4]*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
[5]*Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus*
[5]*Pseudopityophthorus pruinosus*
Rhagoletis cingulata
Rhagoletis completa
Rhagoletis fausta
Rhagoletis indifferens
Rhagoletis mendax
Rhagoletis pomonella
Rhagoletis suavis
Rhagoletis ribicola
Rhizoecus hibisci
Rhynchophorus palmarum
[6]*Scaphoideus luteolus*
[7]*Scaphoideus titanus*
[8]*Scaphytopius acutus*
Scirtothrips aurantii
Scirtothrips citri
Scirtothrips dorsalis
Scolytus mortawitzi
Spodoptera eridania
Spodoptera frugiperda
Spodoptera litura
Sternochetus mangiferae

Tetropium gracilicorne
Thrips palmi
[9]Toxoptera citricida
[2]Trioza erythreae
Unaspis citri
Unaspis yanonensis
Xylotrechus altaicus

Mites
[10]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 yellowing 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
ı) 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

[1] Vector of Xylella *fastidiosa*
[2] Vector of *Liberobacter africanum* and *L. asiaticum (Citrus greening bacterium)*
[3] Vector of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*
[4] Vector of Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasma
[5] Vector of *Ceratocystis fagacearum*
[6] Vector of Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma
[7] Vector of *Grapevine flavescence doree*
[8] *phytoplasma vector*
[9] *Citrus tristeza virus vector*
[10] 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 *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch., *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. and *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA

Aleurocanthus spp.	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* 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 *Castanea* Mill. intended for planting, other than seeds and fruit
Enarmonia prunivora	Plants of *Crataegus* L., *Malus* Mill., *Photinia* Ldl., *Prunus* L. and *Rosa* L., intended for planting, other than seeds, and fruit of *Malus* Mill. and *Prunus* L.
Epitrix similaris	tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (Potato) intended as seed and food
Hishomonus phycitis	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
Rhopalomyia chrysanthemi	Plants and cut flowers of *Chrysanthemum* 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 *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds

Nematodes

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus	Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Cedrus* Trew, *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carr. ve *Tsuga* Carr., other than fruit and seeds, and wood of conifers (Coniferales)
Radopholus citrophilus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds. Also, Plants of *Araceae*, *Maranthaceae*, *Musaceae*, *Persea* spp. and *Strelitziaceae* 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 *Dianthus* (carnation), intended for planting, other than seeds
Citrus variegated chlorosis (strains of *Xylella fastidiosa* specific for citrus species)	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* 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 *Phaseolus* spp. (bean) and *Dolichos*
Erwinia chrysanthemi pv. *dianthicola*	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. asiaticum*	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruit 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 *Xylella fastidiosa* specific for *Prunus* species)	All plants of *Prunus* L. intended for planting
Pseudomonas syringae pv. *persicae*	Plants of *Prunus persica* (peach) and *Prunus persica* var. *nectarina* (nectarine), intended for planting, other than seeds
Pseudomonas syringae pv. *pisi*	Seeds of *Pisum sativum* (garden pea) and *P. sativum* var. *arvense*
Witches' broom phytoplasma	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. *pruni*	Plants of *Prunus* spp., intended for planting, and their hybrids, other than seeds
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *allii*	All plants of *Allium* spp., including fruit and seeds
Xanthomonas axonopodis (*Citrus* L'da patojen tüm strain'ler)	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than seeds
Xanthomonas fragaria	Plants of *Fragaria* L.(strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. *oryzae*	Seeds of *Oryza* spp. (rice)
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. *oryzicola*	Seeds of *Oryza* 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,

Atropellis spp.	Plants of *Pinus* L., other than fruit and seeds, isolated bark and wood of *Pinus* L.
Ceratocystis virescens	*Plants of Acer saccharum* Marsh., other than fruit and seeds, wood of *Acer saccharum* Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada and the United States of America,
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 *Diplodia zea* (=*maydis*)	Seeds of *Zea mays* (maize)
Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. albedinis	Plants of Phoenix spp., other than fruit and seeds
Gibberella circinata	Plants of *Pinus* spp. and *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, intended for planting, including seeds and cones intended for propagation
Guignardia piricola	Plants of *Cydonia* Mill., *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L. and *Pyrus* L., other than seeds
Phaeoramularia angolensis	Plants of *Citrus* L, *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than seeds
Phialophora cinerescens	Plants of *Dianthus* 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 tospovirus	Plants of *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul. *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (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 rhabdovirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Citrus mosaic badnavirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Citrus tatter leaf capillovirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their

	hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid	Plants of *Palmae* (palm), intended for planting, other than seeds, 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* (Koidz.) Ingram, *Prunus subhirtella* Miq., *Prunus yedoensis* Matsum and their hybrids, intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato mop top pomovirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L (potato), intended for planting, other than seeds
Tobacco rattle tobravirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato) and *Nicotiana* spp. (tobacco), intended for planting, other than seeds
Tobacco streak ilarvirus	Plants of *Nicotiana tabacum* (tobacco) and seeds of *Phaseolus vulgaris* (bean), intended for planting, other than 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 *Quercus* (oak)
Circulifer haematoceps	Plants of *Citrus* L. (citrus), *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Circulifer tenellus	Plants of *Citrus* L. (citrus), *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. 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
Rhynchophorus ferrugineus	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*, *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), *P. dactylifera* (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
Virachola isocrates	Fruits of *Punica granatum* (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 *Solanum tuberosum* (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), tubers of Potato*(Solanum tuberosum L.)* and plants of *Fragaria L.*, intended for planting.
Rotylenchulus reniformis	Pome fruit species and plants of *Prunus* (stone fruits), intended for planting, other than fruits and seeds

Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Acidovorax avenae subsp. *citrulli*	Seeds, fruits and seedlings of *Citrullus lanatus* (watermelon), *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 *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. corylina	Plants of *Corylus avellana* (hazelnut), *C. colurna, C. maxima* and *C. pontica,* 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 *Phaseolus* L. (bean)
Xanthomonas translucens pv. translucens	Seeds of sowing material *Triticum* spp.(wheat), *Hordeum vulgare* (barley), *Secale cereale* (rye) and *Triticum x Secale* (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 *Quercus* L. (Oak) and *Castanea* Mill.(Chestnut), intended for planting, other than seeds
Plasmopara halstedii	Seeds of *Helianthus annuus* (sunflower)
Puccinia horiana	Plants and cut flowers of *Dendranthema* spp., intended for planting, other than seeds
Sclerotium cepivorum	Plants and shallots of *Allium* spp. (*Allium cepa* – including edible onions)
Verticillium albo-atrum	Plants of *Humulus lupulus* L. (common hop), intended for planting, other than seeds, Seeds of *Medicago sativa* L. (alfalfa)
Verticillium dahliae	Plants of *Humulus lupulus* L. (common hop), intended for planting, other than seeds, Seeds of *Medicago sativa* L. (alfalfa) tohumları

Viruses, Virus-like Organisms and Viroids

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Arabis mosaic nepovirus	Plants of *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Vitis* 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 *Rubus* L. (raspberry), *Olea* spp. (olive), *Prunus* L. (stone fruits) and *Ulmus* L. (elm), intended for planting,
Citrus tristeza closterovirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Citrus vein enation virus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* 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 *Prunus* L. (stone fruits), intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato A potyvirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato) , intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato leafroll luteovirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato M carlavirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato X potexvirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato Y potyvirus (including Yo, Yn, Yntn and Yc)	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), intended for planting, other than seeds
Prune dwarf ilarvirus	Plants of *Prunus* L. (stone fruits), intended for planting
Prunus necrotic ringspot ilarvirus	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry), *Prunus* L. (stone fruits) and *Rosa* spp. (rose), intended for planting
Raspberry ringspot nepovirus	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), intended for planting
Satsuma dwarf nepovirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Strawberry crinkle cytorhabdovirus	Plants of *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds
Strawberry mild yellow edge potex virus	Plants of *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds
Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), intended for planting
Tomato black ring nepovirus	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry), *Fragaria* (strawberry) and *Vitis* (grapevine), intended for planting
Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus	Reproduction material of plants of *Apium graveolens* L. (celery), *Capsicum annuum* L. (pepper), *Cucumis melo* L. (melon), *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul., *Impatiens*, *Lactuca sativa* L. (lettuce), *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill., (tomato), *Nicotiana tabacum* L. (tobacco), *Solanum melongena* L. (eggpant) and *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), other than seeds
Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus	Reproduction material of plants of *Lycopersicon esculentum* 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

Natural fertilizer	All countries
Cotton unseed	All countries
Woods of *Coniferales* (as fuel)	All countries
Isolated barks of *Castanea Mill., Quercus L., Acer saccharum, Populus L.*	All countries
Isolated barks of *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, *Aesculus californica* (Spach) Nutt., *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (Hook. & Arn.) Rehd., ve *Taxus brevifolia* Nutt	The countries where *Phytophthora ramorum* is known to occur.
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,* *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), *P. dactylifera (*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	Egypt, Spain, Italy, France, Greece, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Australia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands

ANNEX -4

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

Plants, plant products and other substances	**Special requirements**

1) Gymnosperm Forestry Products (Coniferales – Conifers)		
1.1.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), except that of *Thuja* L., other than in the form of: - chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, - 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, - wood of *Libocedrus decurrens* 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, - **wood for fibre, chip and paper, with central diameter smaller than 12 cm** - 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.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) is bark free and and free from grub holes, caused by the *Monochamus* 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 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 *Thuja* L., in the form of: a)chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers originating in **Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal**, where	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.

	Bursaphelenchus xylophilus is known to occur.	
1.3	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), except that of *Thuja* 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 *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) is free from grub holes, caused by the *Monochamus* 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 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.
1.4.	Wood of *Thuja* 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,**	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

	Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur,	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 *Thuja* L. in the form of: - chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, **originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal**, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur.	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.
1.6.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, – 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, - **wood for fibre, chip and paper, with central diameter smaller than 12 cm**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) is bark free and and free from grub holes, caused by the *Monochamus* spp larvae., defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across, and originates in areas known to be free from: b) *Monochamus* spp., *Pissodes nemorensis, P. strobi, P. terminalis, P. castaneus* and *Scolytus morawitzi* and the area must be mentioned on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or c) 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

	but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in **Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.**	d) 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 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 f) 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.
1.7.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), other than in the form of: - chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, - 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 but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in countries other than **Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine**, and **Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal**, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) is bark free and and free from grub holes, caused by the *Monochamus* spp larvae., defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across, 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 recognized mark, put on the wood, or c) 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 d) 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.
1.8.1	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from conifers originating in countries other than **Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, the USA and Portugal**, where	a) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall specify that the product has been produced from peeled round wood, or b) Approved fumigation shall be performed and the Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate

	Bursaphelenchus xylophilus is known to occur with originating in **Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.**	(g/m3) and the exposure time (h), or c) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the application of kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a ratio (percentage) of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/ temperature schedule, or d) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the application of a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes.
1.8.2	Fibres, chips and pulpwood with a diameter shorter than 12 cm originating in countries other than **Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, the USA** and Portugal, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur with originating in **Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.**	a) The product shall be free from grub holes, caused by the genus Monochamus spp. larvae, defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across. and b) The product shall be peeled. or c) Approved fumigation shall be performed and the Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h), or d) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the application of kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a ratio (percentage) of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. or e) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the application of 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 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) Angiosperm Forestry Products (Deciduous and evergeens with broad leaves)		
2.1.	Wood of *Acer saccharum* Marsh, including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, other than in the form of: – wood intended for the production of veneer sheets, – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, originating in the **USA and Canada**.	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 and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood, 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.
2.2.	Wood of *Acer saccharum* Marsh., intended for the production of veneer sheets, originating in the **USA and Canada.**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood originates in areas known to be free from *Ceratocystis virescens* and is intended for the production of veneer sheets.
2.3.	Wood of *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch., *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. and *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., other than in the form of - chips, obtained in whole or part from the above mentioned trees, - 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, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in **Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) originates in an area free from *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards or b) is squared so as to remove entirely the round surface.
2.4.	Wood in the form of chips *obtained* in whole or part from *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus*	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) originates in an area free from *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire in accordance with the relevant ISPM

	davidiana Planch., *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. and *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., **originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA**	Standards or b) has been processed into pieces of not more than 2,5 cm thickness and width.
2.5.	Isolated bark of *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch., *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. ve *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., **originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) originates in an area free from *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards or b) has been processed into pieces of not more than 2,5 cm thickness and width.
2.6.1	Wood of *Quercus L*,, including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA: - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, - casks, barrels, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves where there is documented evidence that the wood has been produced or manufactured using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 176 °C for 20 minutes, - Wood for coating purposes that retains its natural round surface.	a) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood has been rendered into a four-cornered shape in such a way as to eliminate the round surface. or b) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood is bark-free and has moisture content, below 20% expressed as a ratio (percentage) of dry matter. or c) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood is bark-free and has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot water treatment,
2.6.2	Wood of *Quercus* L. for coating purposes that retains its natural round surface, originating in the USA.	a) Approved fumigation shall be performed and the Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h). b) Entry shall be provided for through the entrance gates authorized in the schedule given in Annex-6/A.
2.7.	Wood of *Platanus* L., except that in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, but including wood which has not kept its natural	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

	round surface, **originating in the USA or Armenia**.	thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood,
2.8.	Wood of *Populus* 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, **originating in the American continent**.	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: - *Acer saccharum* Marsh., originating in the **USA and Canada**, - *Platanus* L., **originating in the USA or Armenia**, - *Populus* L., **originating in the American continent.**	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 *Quercus* L, **originating in the USA**	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*	a) The plants shall be originating from zones that are free from Phytophthora ramorum and the name of the

	(Spach) Nutt., *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (Hook.&Arn.) Rehd., *Quercus* spp. L and *Taxus brevifolia* Nutt.	zone in question shall be indicated under "place of origin" field of the Phytosanitary Certificate. or b) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall be issued after the official confirmation that the barks of the wood have been peeled off. and - The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood has been rendered into a four-cornered form in such a way as to eliminate its round surface, or - that the wood has a moisture content below 20%, expressed as the percentage of dry matter, or - that the wood has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot water treatment. or c) If sawn, with or without residual bark attached; 1) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood has been made subject to kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. The wood shall bear a mark 'Kilndried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark. or 2) Approved fumigation shall be performed and the Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h),
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	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^2 in area, and

	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	— 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 of 6 mm thickness or less and processed wood produced by glue, heat and pressure, or a combination thereof.	– Wood 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^2 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.
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 *Pissodes nemorensis, P. strobi, P. terminalis* and *P. castaneus.*
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 *Scolytus morawitzi.*
7.	Plants of *Pinus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It 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 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 *Gibberella circinata*, or b) have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from *Gibberella circinata*, 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" 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, other than seeds	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 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) 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., *Laurus nobilis* L., *Leucothoe* spp. D. Don, *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (Hook.&Arn.) Rehd., *Lonicera hispidula* (Lindl.) Dougl. ex Torr.&Gray, *Magnolia* spp. L., *Michelia doltsopa* Buch.-Ham. ex DC, *Nothofagus oblique* (Mirbel) Blume,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from *Phytophthora ramorum* and the name of pest free area must be stated in the section titled “place of origin” of the Phytosanitary Certificate, 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 *Phytophthora ramorum* have been observed, and that representative sample taken from the plants before consignment has been examined and that the plant is found to be free from *Phytophthora ramorum*.

	Osmanthus heterophyllus (G. Don) P. S. Green, *Parrotia persica* (DC) C.A. Meyer, *Photinia x fraseri* Dress, *Pieris* spp. D. Don, *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirbel) Franco, *Quercus* spp. L., *R. simsii* Planch. hariç *Rhododendron* spp. L., *Rosa gymnocarpa* Nutt., *Salix caprea* L., *Sequoia sempervirens* (Lamb. ex D. Don) Endl., *Syringa vulgaris* L., *Taxus* spp. L., *Trientalis latifolia* (Hook), *Umbellularia californica* (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt., *Vaccinium ovatum* Pursh *Viburnum* spp. L., other than fruits and seeds originating in countries where *Phytophthora ramorum* is known to exist	
11.	Plants of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus hippocastanum, Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Carpinus* spp., *Citrus* spp., *Corylus* spp., *Cotoneaster* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Lagerstroemia* spp., *Malus* spp., *Platanus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Prunus* spp., *Pyrus* spp., *Salix* spp. and *Ulmus* spp, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Anoplophora chinensis* is known to occur	a) The plant must have been produced during the last complete cycle of vegetation in a place of production which is registered and supervised by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the country of origin and which is located in an area free from the harmful organism, specified by the organisation in accordance with the related ISPM (ISPM No:4). The name of this area must be stated in the section titled “place of origin” of the Phytosanitary Certificate, or b) The plant must have been grown in a place of production free from *Anoplophora chinensis* during a period of two years before exportation in accordance 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 Anoplophora chinensis or with the application of appropriate preventive treatments and surrounded by a buffer zone with a radius of at least two km where official surveys for the presence or signs of Anoplophora chinensis are carried out annually at appropriate times. In case signs of Anoplophora chinensis are found, 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 *Anoplophora chinensis*. 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 *Castanea* Mill., intended for planting, other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that **a)** the plants originate in countries known to be free from *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*, or b) the plants have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* , 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 *Castanea* Mill. and *Quercus* 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 *Ceratocystis fagacearum*.
13.2	Plants of *Castanea* Mill. and *Quercus* L., other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate no symptoms of *Cronartium* spp. have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
13.3	Plants of *Castanea* Mill. ve *Quercus* L. , intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that **)** the plants originate in areas known to be free

		from *Cryphonectria parasitica*, or) no symptoms of *Cryphonectria parasitica* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
14.	Plants of *Corylus* 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 *Anisogramma anomala*, or b) originate in a place of production which has been determined as being free from *Anisogramma anomala* 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 mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch., *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. and *Pterocarya rhoifolia* 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 USA	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants are grown in an area known to be free from *Agrilus planipennis*, or 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 *Agrilus planipennis* 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 for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in countries known to be free from *Ceratocystis fimbriata* f. sp. *platani*, or b) no symptoms of *Ceratocystis fimbriata* f. sp. *platani* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
17.1.	Plants of *Populus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Melampsora medusae* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
17.2.	Plants of *Populus* L., other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Mycosphaerella populorum* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.

18.	Plants of *Ulmus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma* 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), *Pyrus* L. (pear), *Eriobotrya* Lindl. (loquat) *Prunus* L. (stone fruits), intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in countries known to be free from *Monilinia fructicola*, or b) no symptoms of *Monilinia fructicola* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
20.	Fresh, unpeeled fruits of *Prunus* L. (stone fruits)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the fruits originate in a country known to be free from *Monilinia fructicola*, or b) the fruits have been subjected to appropriate inspection and treatment procedures prior to harvest and/or export to ensure freedom from *Monilinia* spp..
21.1.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* 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 *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* 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 *Xanthomonas axonopodis* (all strains pathogenic to *Citrus* L), as determined by official controls, or b) in accordance with an official control and examination regime, no symptoms of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* (all strains pathogenic to *Citrus* 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 *Xanthomonas axonopodis* (all strains pathogenic to *Citrus* 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 *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* 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 *Phaeoramularia angolensis* as determined by official controls, or b) no symptoms of *Phaeoramularia angolensis* 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 *Phaeoramularia angolensis*.
21.4.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle., *Poncirus* Raf. plants and their hybrids, other than fruits of *Citrus aurantium* 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 *Guignardia citricarpa*, as determined by official controls, or a) no symptoms of *Guignardia citricarpa* 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 *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. plants and their hybrids, originating in countries where *Tephritidae* 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* (Dcne.) Cardot, *Pyracantha* Roem., *Pyrus* L. and *Sorbus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the fruits originate in an area or country known to be free from *Erwinia amylovora*, as determined by official controls, or b) In countries where *Erwinia amylovora* is known to occur, no symptoms of *Erwinia amylovora* have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity.
23.	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds and plants of *Araceae, Maranthaceae, Musaceae, Persea* spp. *Strelitziaceae* 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 *Radopholus citrophilus* and *R. similis*, 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 *Radopholus citroplilus* and *R. Similis*.
24.	Plants of *Crataegus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Phyllosticta solitaria* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that that no symptoms of *Phyllosticta solitaria* have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
25.	Plants of *Cydonia* Mill. (quince), *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), *Malus* Mill. (apple), *Prunus* L.(stone fruits), *Pyrus* L. (pear), *Ribes* L. (currant), *Rubus* 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 *Fragaria* L.: *Arabis mosaic nepovirus*	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.

	Phytophtora fragariae var. *fragariae* *Raspberry ringspot nepovirus* *Strawberry crinkle cytorhabdovirus* *Strawberry mild yellow edge potex virus* *Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus* *Tomato black ring nepovirus* *Xanthomonas fragariae* —on *Malus* Mill.: *Phyllosticta solitaria* —on *Prunus* L.: Apricot chlorotic leafroll phytoplasma *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *pruni* —on *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *persicae* —on *Pyrus* L.: *Phyllosticta solitaria* —on *Rubus* L. için: *Arabis mosaic nepovirus* *Raspberry ringspot nepovirus* *Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus* *Tomato black ring nepovirus* — on all species of plants mentioned above: Relevant viruses and virus-like organisms.	
26.	Plants of *Cydonia* Mill. (quince) and *Pyrus* 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 *Vitis* 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 *Xylophilus ampelinus* 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 *Fragaria* 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 phytoplasma *Strawberry latent C rhabdovirus* *Strawberry vein banding caulimovirus*	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, 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 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.
28.2.	Plants of *Fragaria* L. (strawberry) , intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Aphelenchoides besseyi, A. fragariae, Ditylenchus dipsaci*	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

	are known to occur	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 *Fragaria* 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 *Anthonomus signatus* and *A. bissignifer*.
29.1	Plants of *Malus* Mill., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on *Malus* Mill. The relevant organisms are: – *Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus* – *Tomato ringspot nepovirus*	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that (a) the plants 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, 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 *Malus* 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) the plants originate in areas known to be free from apple proliferation phytoplasma; or) (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 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, (bb) no symptoms of diseases caused by Apple 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. curdica* Fenzl and Fritsch, *P. domestica* ssp. *domestica* L., *P. domestica* ssp. *institia* (L.) *P. domestica* ssp. *italica* (Borkh.) Hegi., *P. glandulosa* Thunb., *P. holosepaddy ricea* Batal., *P. hortulana* Bailey, *P. japonica* Thunb., *P. mandshurica*(Maxiur.) Koehne, *P. maritima* Marsh., *P. mume* Sieb and Zucc., *P. nigra* Ait., *P. persica* (L.) Batsch,	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, *Plum pox potyvirus* 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 *Plum pox potyvirus* 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-

	P. salicina L., *P. sibirica* L., *P. simonii* Carr., *P. spinosa* L., *P. tomentosa* Thunb, *P. tribola* Lindl, *Prunus* L.'nin – other species of *Prunus L.* susceptible to Plux pox potyvirus.	like pathogens, have been rogued out.
30.2.	All plants of *Prunus* L. (stone fruits) intended for planting: a) originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on *Prunus* L. b) other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur The relevant harmful organisms are: for the case under (a): *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* for the case under (b): *Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus* *Peach mosaic nepovirus* *American plum line pattern ilarvirus* Peach rosette phytoplasma Peach phony rickettsia (strains of *Xylella fastidiosa* specific to *Prunus* species) Peach yellows phytoplasma Peach X-disease phytoplasma *Little cherry closterovirus*	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants 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, 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 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 three complete cycles of vegetation.
31.	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry) intended for planting: a) originating in countries where harmful organisms are known to occur on *Rubus* L. b) other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to	) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that (aa) the plants 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

	occur The relevant harmful organisms are: in the case of (a): *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* *Black raspberry latent ilarvirus* *Cherry leaf roll nepovirus* *Prunus necrotic ringspot ilarvirus* in the case of (b): *Raspberry leaf curl luteovirus* *Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus*	methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those 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 relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators for equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organism (bb) 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 within the last complete cycle of vegetation.
32.1.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L., originating in countries where *Synchytrium endobioticum* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers originate in areas known to be free from all the races of *Synchytrium endobioticum* and no symptoms of *Synchytrium endobioticum* have been observed either at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of an adequate period.
32.2.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that)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.
32.3.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato) originating in countries where Potato spindle tuber viroid is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms arising from *Potato spindle tuber* pospiviroid have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
32.4.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato) intended for planting	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers;) have been derived in direct line from material which has been subjected to prior selection and has been maintained under acceptable conditions, and) are free from *Synchytrium endobioticum* and *Phoma exigua* var. *foveata* as evidenced by official quarantine tests according to acceptable methods, and) have originated in a place of production known to be

		free from *Globodera rostochiensis, Globodera pallida, Ditylenchus dipsaci* and *D. destructor, Meloidogyne* spp., and d) have originated in a country where *Ralstonia solanacearum* is known not to occur, or — in areas where *Ralstonia solanacearum* is known to occur, the tubers originate from a place of production found free from *Ralstonia solanacearum*, or — in this area, as a consequence of the implementation of an appropriate procedure aiming at eradicating *R. solanacearum*, this harmful organism does not exist, and e) have originated in a country where *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* is known not to occur, or — in the country of origin the legislations concerning protection of the plants from *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* or an equivalent system have been complied with.
32.4.1.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. other than those intended for planting	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers have originated in an area where *Ralstonia solanacearum* 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 *Tecia solanivora* is known not to occur; or b) have originated in an area which is free from *Tecia solanivora* as determined by the national plant protection organization in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
32.5.	Plants of *Solanaceae*, intended for planting, originating in countries where *Phytoplasma solani* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of diseases caused by *Phytoplasma solani* have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
32.6.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato) originating in countries where *Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid* is known to occur and plants of *Solanaceae*, intended for planting, other than	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid* have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.

	the seeds of *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw.(tomato)	
32.7.	Plants of *Capsicum annuum* L.(pepper) *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. (tomato), *Musa* L. (banana), *Nicotiana* L.(tobaco), *Pelargonium* spp. (geranium) and *Solanum melongena* L. (eggplant), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Ralstonia solanacearum* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that) the plants have originated in areas known to be free from *Ralstonia solanacearum*, or) no signs of *R. solanacearum* have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
33.	Plants of *Humulus lupulus* (common hop) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Verticillium albo-atrum* and *V. dahliae* have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
34.1.	Plants of *Dendranthema* spp., *Dianthus* spp. (carnation) and *Pelargonium* spp. (geranium), intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that) no signs of *Cacoecimorpha pronubana, Epichoristodes acerbella,* and *Helicoverpa armigera, Spodoptera littoralis* 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 *Dendranthema, Dianthus* and *Pelargonium,* other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no signs of *Spodoptera eridiana* Cramer, *Spodoptera frugiperda* Smith, or *Spodoptera litura* (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 *Dendranthema* spp. intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that) the plants are no more than third generation stock derived from material which has been found to be free from *Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid* 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 *Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid* during an official inspection carried out at the time of flowering;) the plants or cuttings: —have been officially inspected at least monthly, during the three months prior to export and on which no symptoms of *Puccinia horiana* have been known 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 *Dendranthema* and *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants have been grown throughout their life in a 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 *Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus* in accordance with 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 *Dianthus* L. (carnation) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that) 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.
37.	Plants of *Rosa* spp. (rose) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no signs of *Cacoecimorpha pronubana, 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 *Tulipa* (tulip) and *Narcissus* (daffodil) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* have been observed during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
39.	Plants of *Pelargonium* L. (geranium) intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* is known to occur: *a)* where *Xiphinema americanum* Cobb sensulato (non-European populations) or other vectors of Tomato ringspot nepovirus are not known to occur	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 *Tomato ringspot nepovirus*, and are of no more than 4th generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* 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 *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* in the soil or plants; and are of no more than 2nd generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* 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 *Ditylenchus dipsaci* and *Sclerotium cepivorum* at the place of production have been observed since the beginning of the last complete vegetation cycle.
40.1	Seeds of Gossypium spp. (cotton),	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seed has been acid delinted and no symptoms of Glomerella gossypii 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 G. gossypii.
40.2	Fibers of Gossypium spp. (cotton)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) The fiber does not contain plant and cottonseed debris, or b) The baled and ginned cotton fiber has been subjected to an approved fumigation process with vacuum. Also information related to active ingredient, minimum room temperature, dose and time of application must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
40.3	Cottonseed oil of Gossypium spp. (cotton)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that cottonseed oil has been subjected to an approved fumigation process. Also information related to active ingredient, minimum room temperature, dose and time of application must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
40.4	Husk of Gossypium spp. (cotton)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the husk has been subjected to an approved fumigation process. Also information related to active ingredient, minimum room temperature, dose and time of application must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
42.1	Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than: – bulbs, – tubers, – plants of the family Gramineae, – rhizomes, – seeds, – corms, originating in countries where *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* are known to occur	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 export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* 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 *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* in accordance with relevant ISPM, and declared free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* 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 *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* and have been officially inspected and found free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa.*
42.2.	Cut flowers of *Dendranthema* (DC) Des. Moul., *Dianthus* L.,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cut flowers and the leafy vegetables:

	Gypsophila L. and *Solidago* L. and leafy vegetables of *Apium graveolens* L. and *Ocimum* L.	– originate in a country free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa*, or – immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa*.
42.3	Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than: – bulbs, – tubers, – plants of the family Gramineae, – rhizomes, – seeds, – corms,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from *Liriomyza bryoniae*, *Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii*, or b) either no signs of *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii* 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 *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii* and have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii*.
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 *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus, Globodera rostochiensis, G. pallida* and *Synchytrium 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 *Beta vulgaris* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Beet curly top curtovirus* have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
46.2.	Plants of *Beta vulgaris* L. (sugar beet), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) Beet leaf curl *nucleorhabdovirus* has not been known to occur in the area of production; and b) no symptoms of *Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus* 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, other than: – bulbs, – tubers, – rhizomes, – seeds, – corms.	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 export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from *Thrips palmi* 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 *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 fruits of *Momordica* L. and *Solanum melongena* L.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cut flowers and the fruits: a) originate in a country free from *Thrips palmi*, or b) immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from *Thrips palmi*.
48.1	Plants of *Palmae* (palm) intended for planting other than seeds, originating in non-European countries	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) either the plants originate in an area known to be free from Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasm and *Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid* and no 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 *Myndus crudus*, 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)**.**
48.2.	Of the family Palmae (Arecaceae); *Areca catechu* (Areca palm), *Arecastrum romanzoffianum*	It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: **a)** the place of production is registered and inspected by the national plant protection organization,

	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*, *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), *P. dactylifera* (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	and **b)** the place of production has been inspected once every three months within the past one year as well as just before the export, and found free from signs or symptoms of R*hynchophorus ferrugineus.*
48.3.	Plants of Palmae (Arecaceae), intended for planting, other than fruits and seeds: *Butia yatay* *B.capitata* *Brahea armata* *B.edulis*	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a) have been grown throughout their life in a country where *Paysandisia archon* is not known to occur; or b) have been grown throughout their life in an area free from *Paysandisia archon* established by the national

	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*	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 *Paysandisia archon* and — where, during 3 official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, including immediately prior to export, no signs of *Paysandisia archon* have been observed.
49.	Plants of *Camellia* L. (camellia) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that) the plants originate in areas known to be free from *Ciborinia camelliae*, or b) no symptoms of *C. camelliae* have been observed on plants in flower on the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
50.	Plants of *Fuchsia* 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 *Aculops fuchsiae* have been observed at the place of production and that immediately prior to export the plants have been inspected and found free from *Aculops fuchsiae*.
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,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants are dormant and free from leaves.

	originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	
53.	Annual and biennial plants, other than *Gramineae*, 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 at appropriate times prior to export, and 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.
54.	Plants of the family Gramineae of the subfamilies Bambusoideae, Panicoideae and of the genera *Buchloe, Bouteloua* Lag., *Calamagrostis, Cortaderia* Stapf., *Glyceria* R.Br., *Hakonechloa* Mak. ex Honda, *Hystrix, Molinia, Phalaris* L, *Shibataea, Spartina* Schreb., *Stipa* L. and *Uniola* 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, – 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, – 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: – shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, 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) 5th indent, or – 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', 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 *Caryophyllaceae* (except *Dianthus* L.), *Compositae* (except *Dendranthema*), *Crucifera*, *Leguminosae* and *Rosaceae* (except *Fragaria* 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 *Ficus* L. and *Hibiscus* 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 *Bemisia tabaci* in accordance with relevant ISPM, or) 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 *Bemisia tabaci* in accordance with relevant ISPM and declared free from *Bemisia tabaci* on official inspections carried out at least once each three weeks during the nine weeks prior to export, or c) in cases where *Bemisia tabaci* 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 *Bemisia tabaci* and subsequenly this place of production shall have been found free from *Bemisia tabaci* as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aiming at eradicating *Bemisia tabaci*, 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.	*Euphorbia* spp. (Euphorbia), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating from countries where *Bemisia tabaci* 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 *Bemisia tabaci*, b) no symptoms of *B. tabaci* 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.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cut flowers and leafy vegetables: **a)** originate in a country free from *Bemisia tabaci*, or **b)** immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from *Bemisia tabaci*.
57.4	Plants of *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. (tomato); intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* is known to occur a) Where *Bemisia tabaci* is not known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* have been observed on the plants.
	b) Where *Bemisia tabaci* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no symptoms of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* have been observed on the plants, and, - the plants originate in areas known to be free from *B. tabaci*, or - the place of production has been found free from *B. tabaci* on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export, or b) no symptoms of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* 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 *B. tabaci*.
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.	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,

	The relevant harmful organisms are: *Bean golden mosaic* begomovirus *Cowpea mild mottle* carlavirus *Lettuce infectious yellow* begomovirus *Pepper mild tigre* begomovirus *Squash leaf curl* begomovirus Other viruses transmitted by *Bemisia tabaci* a) Where *Bemisia tabaci* or other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are not known to occur	
	b) Where *Bemisia tabaci* or other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur	b) no symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been orbserved on the plants during an adequate period, and - the plants originate in areas known to be free from *B. tabaci* and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms; or - the place of production has been found free from *B. tabaci* and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms on official inspections carried out at appropriate times;, or - the plants have been subjected to an appropriate treatment aimed at eradicating *B. tabaci*.
58.	Seeds of *Helianthus annuus* (sunflower)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from *Plasmopara halstedii*, or) 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*.
59.	Seeds of *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. (tomato)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent internationally approved method, and) either the seeds originate in areas where *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis*, *Xanthomonas vesicatoria* and *Potato spindle tuber*

		pospiviroid are not known to occur, or) 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) 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.
60.1.	Seeds of *Medicago sativa* L. (alfalfa)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate 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) fumigation has taken place prior to export.
60.2.	Seeds of *Medicago sativa* L. originating in countries where *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *insidiosus* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus* has not been known to occur on the place of production or in the immediate vicinity since the the last 10 years; or) either — the crop belongs to a variety recognised as being highly resistant to *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus*, or — it had not yet started its 4th complete cycle of vegetation from sowing when the seed was harvested and there was not more than one preceding seed harvest from the crop, or — the content of inert matter in the alfalfa seed does not exceed 0.1 % by weight; c) no symptoms of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus* have been observed at the place of production, or on any *Medicago sativa* L crop adjacent to it, during the last complete cycle of vegetation or, where appropriate, the last two cycles of vegetation; d) the crop has been grown on land on which no previous *Medicago sativa* L. crop has been present during the last three years prior to

		sowing.
61.	Seeds of *Oryza sativa* 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 *Aphelenchoides besseyi*; or b) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate hot water treatment or other appropriate treatment against *Aphelenchoides besseyi*.
62.	Seeds of *Phaseolus* L. (bean)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *phaseoli*, or b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *phaseoli* in this test.
63.	Seeds of *Zea mays* L. (maize)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from *Pantoea stewartii*, or b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from *P. stewartii* in this test.
64.1	Seeds of the genera *Triticum, Secale* and *Triticum x Secale* from Afghanistan, Brazil, India, Iraq, Iran, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA where *Tilletia indica* is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds originate in an area where *Tilletia indica* is known not to occur. The name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate.
64.2.	Grains of the genera *Triticum, Secale* and *Triticum x Secale* from Afghanistan, Brazil, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA where *Tilletia indica* is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:) the grains originate in an area where *Tilletia indica* is known not to occur; the name of the area must be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate, or 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 consignment 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 gherkins (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)
07.14	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content (fresh, chilled)
0801.12.00.00.00	Endocarpal Coconut
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

0802.21.00.00.00	Hazelnuts or filberts (Corylus spp.)
0802.31.00.00.00	Walnuts in shell
0802.41.00.00.00	Chestnuts in shell (Castanea Spp.)
0802.51.00.00.00	Pistachios in shell
0802.61.00.00.00	Macadamia nuts
0802.70.00.00.00	Cola nut (Cola spp.)
0802.80.00.00.00	Areca nut
0802.90	Other
08.03	Bananas (including plantains) (fresh ones)
0804.10.00.00.00	Dates
0804.20.10.00.00	Fresh Figs
0804.30.00.00.00	Pineapples
0804.40.00.00.00	Avocados
0804.50	Guavas, mangoes and mangosteens
08.05	Citrus fruits (fresh ones) (other than dried citrus in CN code 0805.90.00.00.12)
0806.10	Grapes (fresh ones)
08.07	Melons (including watermelons) and Papaws (papayas) (fresh):
08.08	Apples, pears and quinces (fresh)
08.09	Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes (fresh):
08.10	Other fruits (fresh)
0813.50.39.00.00	Other
0814.00.00.00.00	Peel of citrus fruits or melons (including watermelons) (fresh ones)
10.01	Wheat and meslin:
10.02	Rye
10.03	Barley
1004.00	Oats
10.05	Maize (corn)

1006.10	Rice in the husk (paddy)
10.07	Grain sorghum
10.08	Buckwheat, millet and canary seed; other cereals
12.01	Soy bean (whether or not broken)
12.02	Peanut (whether or not roasted or otherwise cooked, in shell or 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)
12.11	Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits) (of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes) (fresh ones)
1212.21.00.10.00	Mainly those used in medicine, perfumery and similar works
1212.21.00.90.00	Other (Fresh ones)
1212.29.00.10.00	Mainly those used in medicine, perfumery and similar works
1212.29.00.90.00	Other
1212.91.80.00.00	Other (Fresh ones)
1212.92.00.00.00	Locust beans
1212.93.00.00.00	Sugar cane (Fresh ones)
1212.94.00.00.00	Chicory roots
1212.99.41.00.00	Not decorticated, crushed or ground (Locust bean seeds)
1212.99.49.00.00	Other Locust bean seeds
1212.99.95.00.13	Sweet sorghum (saccharatum)
1212.99.95.00.14	Apricot, peach (including nectarine) and plum stones
1212.99.95.00.19	Other

1213.00.00.00.00	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets.
1214.90	Other
1404.20.00.00.00	Cotton linters
1404.90.00.30.00	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily in the manufacture of brooms and brushes (for example, broomcorn, piassava, couch-grass and istle), (whether or not in hanks or bundles) [only broomcorn (Sorghum spp.)]
1404.90.00.92.14	Acorn
1404.90.00.92.16	Nut root
1404.90.00.99.19	Other
24.01	Unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco refuse (excluding 2401.20 partly or wholly stemmed, stripped)
2703.00	Peat (including peat litter) (whether or not agglomerated)
44.01	Fuel wood (in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms); wood in thin slices or chips; sawdust and wood waste and scrap (whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms)
44.03	Wood in the rough (whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared) (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–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 SERTİFİKASI

1.Name and address of exporter		2.PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE No : EC/TR	
3.Alıcının beyan edilen adı ve adresi 3.Declared name and address of consignee		4.Türkiye Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı .....Bitki Koruma Teşkilatına 4.Plant Protection Organization of Turkey to Plant Protection Organization (s) of	
6.Beyan edilen taşıma aracı 6.Declared means of conveyance		5.Menşei (Yer) 5.Place of origin	
7.Beyan edilen giriş yeri 7.Declared point of entry		Kayıt No. Reg.No.	
		Ürün Kodu Prod.code	
8.Ayırt edici işaretler, Ambalaj adedi ve şekli 8.Distinguishing marks: Number and description of packages: Ürünün adı: Name of the product Bitkinin botanik adı: Botanical name of plants		9.Beyan edilen miktar 9.Quantity declared	
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/veya DEZENFEKSİYON UYGULAMASI DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT		18.Sertifikanın verildiği yer 18.Place of issue Tarih Date	
12.Mücadele şekli 12.Treatment			
13.Kullanılan ilaç 13.Chemical (active ingredient)	14.Süre ve ısı 14.Duration and temperature	Yetkili memurun Adı, Soyadı imzası Name and signature of the Authorized officer	Teşkilatın Mühürü Stamp of the Organization
15.Doz 15.Concentration	16.Tarih 16.Date		
17.İlave Bilgi 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 I'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.

II 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 (matıere 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 I'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 1.Name and address of exporter	2.YENİDEN İHRACAT İÇİN BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI 2.PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR RE-EXPORT EC/TR		
3.Alıcının beyan edilen adı ve adresi 3.Declared name and address of consignee	4.Türkiye Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı .....Bitki Koruma Teşkilatına 4.Plant Protection Organization of Turkey to Plant Protection Organization (s) of		
6.Beyan edilen taşıma aracı 6.Declared means of conveyance	5.Menşei (Yer) 5.Place of origin		
7.Beyan edilen giriş yeri 7.Declared point of entry		Kayıt No Reg.No	
		Ürün Kodu Prod.code	
8.Ayırt edici işaretler, ambalaj adedi ve şekli 8.Distinguishing marks:Number and description of packages: Ürünün adı : Name of the product Bitkinin botanik adı :Botanical name of plants		9.Beyan edilen miktar 9.Quantity declared	

10.Bu belge,……..……..,sayılı ☐ orijinali ☐ *onaylı asıl kopyası bu belgeye eklenmiş, Bitki Sağlığı Sertifikası kapsamındaki

- ☐* ambalajlı ☐* yeniden ambalajlanmış ☐* orijinal konteynırda ☐*yeni konteynırda,
- ☐* orijinal Bitki Sağlığı Sertifikasına ☐ * ilave denetime istinaden,

……’den/dan (orijin ülkesi) Türkiye Cumhuriyeti (re-export ülkesi)’ne ithal edilen yukarıda tanımlanan bitki, bitki ürünleri or düzenlemeye tabi diğer maddelerin ithal eden ülkenin geçerli bitki sağlığı gerekliliklerine uygun olduğunu ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti’nde (re-export ülkesi) depolama sürecinde sevkiyatın bulaşmaya or zararlı istilası riskine maruz kalmadığını onaylamaktadır.

(*) Uygun kutucukları işaretleyiniz.

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 ☐*certified true copy ☐* of which is attached to this certificate;

- that they are packed ☐* repacked ☐* in original ☐* new ☐* containers,
- based on the original Phytosanitary Certificate ☐* and additional inspection ☐*, they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, and

- during storage in the Republic of Turkey (country of re-export), the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection.

(*) Insert tick in appropriate boxes

11.Açıklama 11.Additional declaration		
DEZENFESTASYON VE/VEYA DEZENFEKSİYON UYGULAMASI DESINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT		18.Sertifikanın verildiği yer 18.Place of issue
12.Mücadele şekli 12.Treatment		Tarih Date
13.Kullanılan İlaç 13.Chemical (Active Ingredient)	14.Süre ve ısı 14.Duration and temperature	Yetkili memurun Adı, Soyadı İmzası Kurum Mührü
15. Doz 15. Concentration	16.Tarih 16.Date	Name and signature of the authorized officer Stamp of the Organization
17.İlave Bilgi 17.Additional Information		

1. Name und Adresse des Absenders:

Nom et adresse de I’expeditur:

2. PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS FÜR DIE WIEDERAUSFUHR

CERTIFICATE PHYTOSANITAIRE POUR LA REEXPORTATION
3. Name und Adresse des vorgesehenen Empfangers:
Nom et adresse declares du destinaire:
4. PFLANZENSCHUTZDIENST IN DER TURKEI
an Pflanzenschutzorganisation von:
SERVICE DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX DE TURQUIE
a I'Organisation de la Protection de Vegetaux de:
5. Ursprung:
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:
Quantite declaree:
10. Hiermit wird bestätigt, dass den oben beschriebenen Pflanzen, Pflanzenerzeugnissen oder sonstigen einer Regelung unterliegenden Gegenständen,die aus……(Ursprungsland) in die Republik Turkei (Wiederausfuhrland) eingeführt worden sind, das Pflanzengesundheitszeugnis Nr…eigefügt war, dessen Original ☐*oder beglaubigte Kopie ☐* als Anlage diesem Zeugnis beiliegt; und

- sie verpackt ☐* umgepackt ☐* worden sind, in ihren ursprünglichen ☐* in neuen ☐* Behältern befördert werden,
- sie im Hinblick auf das ursprüngliche Pflanzengesundheitszeugnis ☐* und einer zusätzlichen Untersuchung ☐* mit den im Einfuhrland geltenden planzengesundheitlichen Vorschriften entsprechend 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 ☐* la copie authentifiée ☐* est annexé(e) au présent certificat;

- qu'ils sont emballés ☐* remballés☐* dans les emballages initiaux ☐* dans de nouveaux emballages☐*
- que d'après le Certificat Phytosanitaire original ☐* et une inspection supplémentaire ☐*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:
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 I'organisation

ANNEX -9

NOTIFICATION FORM OF INTERCEPTION OF A CONSIGNMENT OR HARMFUL ORGANISM

<table>
<tr><td>1.CONSIGNOR (Gönderici)
a.Name (İsim):
b.Address (Adres):
c.Country (Ülke):</td><td>2.INTERCEPTION FILE (Engelleme Dosyası)
a.Reference number (Referans no):TR…/…../…..
Requests for message to be sent to (dağıtım yapılacak kuruluşlar)
b.Member States (Üye ülkeler) c. EPPO</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">3.CONSIGNEE (Alıcı)
a.Name (İsim) :
b.Address (Adres):
c.Country (Ülke):
d.Country +e. Place of destination:
(Ülke ve varış yeri):</td><td>4.a.Plant Protection Organization of
(Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı):
b.to (gideceği Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.a.Country (ülke) + b. Place of export (İhraç eden yer):
6.a.Country (Ülke) + b.Place of origin (Malın menşei):</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.TRANSPORT
a.Mode of transport (Taşıma şekli):
b.Mean(s) of transport (Taşıma araçları):
c.Identification(s)(Özellikleri):
8. Point of entry (Giriş yeri):</td><td>9. IDENTIFICATION OF THE CONSIGNMENT (Sevkiyatın tanımı)
a.Type of document (Belgenin tipi):
b.Document number (Belge no):
c.Country (Ülke) + Place of issue (Hazırlandığı yer):
d.Date of issue (Hazırlanma tarihi):</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">10.DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERCEPTED PART OF THE CONSIGNMENT
(Sevkiyatın engellenen kısmının tanımı)
a.Type of package(s)/container(s):
(Ambalajın/taşıyıcının çeşidi)
b.Distinguishing mark(s) of package(s)/container(s) :
(Ambalaj/taşıyıcının ayırt edici işaretleri)
c. Number(s) of package(s)/container(s):
(Ambalaj/taşıyıcının sayısı)
d. Plant, plant product or other object:
(Bitki, bitkisel ürün veya diğer maddeler)
e. Class of commodity:
(Ticari malın çeşidi)</td><td>11.a.Net mass/volume/number of units in the consignment:
(Sevkiyat içindeki malın net ağırlık / hacim/birim sayısı)
b.Unit of measure :
(Ölçü birimi)
12. a. Net mass/volume/number of units of the intercepted part:
(Engellenen kısmın net ağırlık/hacim/birim sayısı)
b. Unit of measure:
(Ölçü birimi)
13.a.Net mass/volume/number of units of the contaminated part:
(Bulaşık kısmın net ağırlık/hacim/birim sayısı)
b.Unit of measure:
(Ölçü birimi)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">14. REASON(S) FOR INTERCEPTION (Engelleme nedeni)
a. Reason(s) (Neden(ler)):
b.Scientific name of the harmful organism :
(Zararlı organizmanın bilimsel adı)
c.Extent of the contamination :
(Bulaşmanın derecesi)</td></tr>
<tr><td>15. MEASURES TAKEN (Alınan önlemler)
a. Measures (Önlemler) :
b. Extent of the measures (Önlemin kapsamı) :
QUARANTINE IMPOSED (Uygulanan Karantina)
c. Begin date: d. Anticipated end date:
(Başlangıç tarihi) (Tahmini bitiş tarihi)
f.Country (Ülke) +g. Place of quarantine (Karantina yeri) :</td><td>16. FREE TEXT (İlave bilgi)</td></tr>
<tr><td>17. INFORMATION ON THE INTERCEPTION
(Engelleme hakkında bilgi)
a. Place/check point (Kontrol noktası/yeri) :
b. Official service (Resmi servis) :
c. Date (Tarih) :</td><td>18. SENDER OF THE MESSAGE (Mesajı gönderen)
a. Official service + b. Official stamp :
(Resmi servis + resmi mühür)
c. Person responsible for the file :
(Dosyadan sorumlu kişi)
d. Date (Tarih):
e. İmza:</td></tr>
</table>

ANNEX -10

NOTICE OF CONSIGNMENT

Notice of Consignment required by Article 7-(1)b of the Plant Quarantine Regulation	
1.Identification of consignment:	2.Quantity :
3.Consignor country:	4.Country of origin:
5.Consignor:	6.Importer:
7.Importer registration number:	8.Point of entry:
9. Air Way Bill (AWB) number:	10. Vessel name and container number :
11. Vehicle registration plate:	12.Expected date and time of arrival:
The articles indicated below shall be filled in case of transit to another point of arrival other than the point of entry	
13.The name and address of the approved place of inspection:	14.The scheduled date of entry into the customs area of the product concerned:
15.Importer address :	16.The reference number of the phytosanitary certificate and/or re-export phytosanitary certificate:
17.The number of Plant health movement document:	18.The date and place of issue of Plant health movement document:
Signature of importer or its representative:	Date:

ANNEX-11

PLANT HEALTH MOVEMENT DOCUMENT

1. Plant health movement document as referred to in Article 8(6) of Plant Quarantine Regulation	2**. PLANT HEALTH MOVEMENT DOCUMENT** **No TR/…/…**[1]

[1]Make reference to province code.

3. Identification of Consignment[2] --
Plant, plant product or other object TARIC code:…….....
Reference number(s) of required phytosanitary certificates:…… ……..….
Place of issue:……..……..
Date of issue:……....
Distinguishing mark(s), numbers, number of packages, amount (weights/units):……
……
Reference number(s) of required customs documentation:……...

4. The registration number of importer: …….
I, the undersigned importer, hereby request the responsible Directorate to carry out the identity and plant health checks of the abovementioned plants, plant products or other objects at the approved place of inspection listed below and I undertake to respect the rules and procedures set by the responsible Directorate.
Date, name and signature of importer/ its representative: …….

5.1. Point of entry:	5.2. Signature of responsible inspector at the point of entry (Date,name, stamp and signature): ……..…… ……..... ……

6. Approved place(s) of inspection[3]	
A- …….. ……	B (replaces A) ……..…….. ……..……..

The plants, plant products or other objects are moved to the abovementioned place(s) of inspection in accordance with the agreement concluded between[4]
……..……..……..……

The consignment may not be moved to places other than those listed above unless this has been officially approved.

7. Documentary check	8. Identity check	9. Plant health check
Place/date…… . Name: ……. Stamp/signature:	Place/date…… . Name: ……. Stamp/signature:	Place/date……. Name: ……..…. Stamp/signature:

10. Decision:
☐ Release Place/date:……
Name: …….
Stamp/signature:
Indicate TR Plant Passport (serial or week or batch) number when appropriate: ……..……..……
☐ Official Measure

Refusal of entry	☐	Destruction	☐
Movement	☐	Quarantine period	☐
Removed of infected/infested produce	☐	Appropriate treatment	☐

Remark :……
……

[2]Fill in box or make reference to information on Phytosanitary Certificate which must be attached.
[3]Make reference to places determined in related provisions of Customs Communique which is specified in Article-6(1) of Plant Quarantine Regulation.
[4]When appropriate, give details on agreement between Directorate and Customs Directorate either on a case by case agreement or on the basis of a longer term agreement.

01.01.2016

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
Agrilus anxius
Agrilus planipennis
Aleurolobus marlatti
Amauromyza maculosa
Anastrepha fraterculus
Anastrepha ludens
Anastrepha obliqua
Anastrepha suspensa
Anoplophora chinensis
Anoplophora glabripennis
Anoplophora malasiaca
Anthonomus bisignifer
Anthonomus eugenii
Anthonomus grandis
Anthonomus quadrigibbus
Anthonomus signatus
Apriona cinerea
Apriona germari
Apriona japonica
Aromia bungii
Arrhenodes minutus
[11]*Bactericera cockerelli*
Bactrocera ciliatus
Bactrocera cucumis
Bactrocera cucurbitae
Bactrocera minax
Bactrocera dorsalis
Bactrocera tryoni
Bactrocera tsuneonis
Bactrocera zonatus
Blitopertha orientalis
Cacyreus marshalli
[1]*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 zeae
[2]*Diaphorina citri*
Diabrotica virgifera
[2]*Diaphorina citri*
Diaprepes abbreviatus
[1]*Draeculacephala minerva*
Drosophila suzukii
Dryocoetes confusus
Epichoristodes acerbella
Epitrix cucumeris
Epitrix tuberis
Erschoviella musculana
Epochra canadensis
Erythroneura comes
Euphranta japonica
Euzophera osseatella
Gnathotrichus sulcatus
Gonipterus gibberus
Gonipterus scutellatus
[1]*Graphocephala atropunctata*
Helicoverpa zea
Heteronychus arator
[1]*Homalodisca vitripennis*
Hylurgopinus rufipes
Ips calligraphus
Ips cembrae
Ips confusus
Ips dublicatus
Ips grandicollis
Ips lecontei
Ips paraconfusus
Ips plastographus
Ips pini
Iridomyrmex humilis

Jacobiasca lybica
Keiferia lycopersicella
Limonius californicus
Liriomyza sativae
Listronotus bonariensis
Maconellicoccus hirsutus
Malacosoma americanum
Malacosoma disstria
Margarodes prieskaensis
Margarodes vitis
Margarodes vredendalensis
Matsucoccus feytaudi
Megaplatypus mutatus
Melanotus communis
[3]*Monochamus spp.*
[4]*Myndus crudus*
Naupactus leucoloma
Neoleucinodes elegantalis
Neoclytus spp.
Nipaecoccus vastator
Numonia pyrivorella
Oemona hirta
Opogona sacchari
Orgyia pseudotsugata
Parasaissetia nigra
Pardalaspis cyanescens
Pardalaspis quinaria
Paysandisia archon
Pissodes nemorensis
Pissodes strobi
Pissodes terminalis
Platypus parallelus
Polygraphus proximus
Popillia japonica
Premnotrypes spp.
Pristiphora abietina
[5]*Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus*
[5]*Pseudopityophthorus pruinosus*
Rhagoletis cingulata
Rhagoletis completa
Rhagoletis fausta
Rhagoletis indifferens
Rhagoletis mendax
Rhagoletis pomonella
Rhagoletis suavis
Rhagoletis ribicola
Rhizoecus hibisci
Rhynchophorus palmarum
Saperda candida

[6]*Scaphoideus luteolus*
[7]*Scaphoideus titanus*
[8]*Scaphytopius acutus*
Scirtothrips aurantii
Scirtothrips citri
Scirtothrips dorsalis
Scolytus mortawitzi
Sirex ermak
Sirex noctilio
Spodoptera eridania
Spodoptera frugiperda
Spodoptera litura
Sternochetus mangiferae
Tetropium gracilicorne
Thaumetopoea processionea
Thaumatotibia leucotreta
Thrips palmi
[9]*Toxoptera citricida*
Trichoferus campestris
[2]*Trioza erythreae*
Unaspis citri
Unaspis yanonensis
Xylotrechus altaicus
Xylotrechus namanganensis

Mites
[10]*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
Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum

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 yellowing 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* spp. (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
ı) Non-European Viruses and virus-like organisms of *Cydonia* Mill. (quince*), Malus* Mill (apple), *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), *Prunus* spp. (stone fruits), *Pyrus* L.(pear), *Ribes* L. (currant), *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Vitis* L. (grapevine)

Weeds
Arceuthobium spp.
Eichhornia crassipes

[1] Vector of Xylella *fastidiosa*
[2] Vector of *Candidatus* Liberibacter africanus, *Candidatus* L. americanus and *Candidatus* L. asiaticus (Citrus greening bacterium)
[3] Vector of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*
[4] Vector of Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasma
[5] Vector of *Ceratocystis fagacearum*
[6] Vector of Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma
[7] Vector of *Grapevine flavescence doree*
[8] *phytoplasma vector*
[9] *Citrus tristeza virus vector*
[10] Vector of *Citrus leprosis rhabdovirus*
[11] Vector of *Candidatus* Liberibacter solanacearum

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
Dryocosmus kuriphilus
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
Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus

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 *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch., *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. and *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA
Aleurocanthus spp.	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
Carposina niponensis	Plants of Cydonia Mill., Malus Mill., Prunus spp. and Pyrus L.
Dryocosmus kuriphilus	Plants of *Castanea* Mill. intended for planting, other than seeds and fruit
Enarmonia prunivora	Plants of *Crataegus* L., *Malus* Mill., *Photinia* Ldl., *Prunus* spp. and *Rosa* L., intended for planting, other than seeds, and fruit of *Malus* Mill. and *Prunus* spp.
Epitrix similaris, E. tuberis	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (Potato)
Hishomonus phycitis	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
Rhopalomyia chrysanthemi	Plants and cut flowers of *Chrysanthemum* spp. intended for planting, other than seeds
Tecia solanivora	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (Potato)

Mites

Aculops fuchsiae	Plants of *Fuchsia* L. intended for planting, other than seeds
Eotetranychus lewisi	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf and their

	hybrids, other than fruit and seeds

Nematodes

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus	Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Cedrus* Trew, *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carr. ve *Tsuga* Carr., other than fruit and seeds, and wood of conifers (Coniferales)
Radopholus citrophilus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds. Also, Plants of *Araceae*, *Maranthaceae*, *Musaceae*, *Persea* spp. and *Strelitziaceae* 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 *Dianthus* (carnation), intended for planting, other than seeds
Citrus variegated chlorosis (strains of *Xylella fastidiosa* specific for citrus species)	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* 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 *Phaseolus* spp. (bean) and *Dolichos*
Erwinia chrysanthemi pv. *dianthicola*	Plants of *Dianthus* (carnation), intended for planting, other than seeds
Grapevine flavescense dorée phytoplasma	Plants of *Vitis* L. (grapevine), other than fruit and seeds
Candidatus Liberibacter africanus, *Candidatus* L. americanus and *Candidatus* L. asiaticus	Other than grown fruit; plants ve seeds of *Aegle* Corrêa, *Aeglopsis* Swingle, *Afraegle* Engl, *Atalantia* Corrêa, *Balsamocitrus* Stapf, *Burkillanthus* Swingle, *Calodendrum* Thunb., *Choisya* Kunth, *Clausena* Burm. f., *Limonia* L., *Microcitrus* Swingle., *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Pamburus* Swingle, *Severinia* Ten., *Swinglea* Merr., *Triphasia* Lour. and *Vepris* Comm.; ve *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle and *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids
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	All plants of *Prunus* spp. intended for planting

Xylella fastidiosa specific for *Prunus* species)	
Pseudomonas syringae pv. *persicae*	Plants of *Prunus persica* (peach) and *Prunus persica* var. *nectarina* (nectarine), intended for planting, other than seeds
Pseudomonas syringae pv. *pisi*	Seeds of *Pisum sativum* (garden pea) and *P. sativum* var. *arvense*
Pseudomonas syringae pv. *actinidiae*	Plants and live pollen of *Actinidia* spp., intended for planting, other than seeds
Witches' broom phytoplasma	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. *pruni*	Plants of *Prunus* spp., intended for planting, and their hybrids, other than seeds
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *allii*	All plants of *Allium* spp., including fruit and seeds
Xanthomonas axonopodis (*Citrus* L'da patojen tüm strain'ler)	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than seeds
Xanthomonas fragaria	Plants of *Fragaria* L.(strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. *oryzae*	Seeds of *Oryza* spp. (rice)
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. *oryzicola*	Seeds of *Oryza* 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,
Atropellis spp.	Plants of *Pinus* L., other than fruit and seeds, isolated bark and wood of *Pinus* L.
Ceratocystis virescens	*Plants of Acer saccharum* Marsh., other than fruit and seeds, wood of *Acer saccharum* Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada and the United States of America,
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 *Diplodia zea* (=*maydis*)	Seeds of *Zea mays* (maize)
Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. albedinis	Plants of Phoenix spp., other than fruit and seeds
Fusarium oxyporum f.sp.cubense	Reproduction material of plants of Plants of *Musa* spp., other than seeds
Gibberella circinata	Plants of *Pinus* spp. and *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, intended for

	planting, including seeds and cones intended for propagation
Guignardia piricola	Plants of *Cydonia* Mill., *Malus* Mill., *Chaenomeles japonica* and *Pyrus* L., other than seeds
Phaeoramularia angolensis	Plants of *Citrus* L, *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than seeds
Phialophora cinerescens	Plants of *Dianthus* 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., Larix decidua, Picea sitchensis, Pseudotsuga menziesii* 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 tospovirus	Plants of *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul. S*olanum lycopersicum* Mill.(tomato) 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 rhabdovirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Citrus mosaic badnavirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Citrus tatter leaf capillovirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid	Plants of *Palmae* (palm), intended for planting, other than seeds, 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* (Koidz.) Ingram, *Prunus subhirtella* Miq., *Prunus yedoensis* Matsum and their hybrids, intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato mop top pomovirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L (potato), intended for planting, other than seeds
Tobacco rattle tobravirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato) and *Nicotiana* spp. (tobacco), intended for planting, other than seeds
Tobacco streak ilarvirus	Plants of *Nicotiana tabacum* (tobacco) and seeds of *Phaseolus vulgaris* (bean), intended for planting, other than 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 *Quercus* (oak)
Circulifer haematoceps	Plants of *Citrus* L. (citrus), *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Circulifer tenellus	Plants of *Citrus* L. (citrus), *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. 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
Rhynchophorus ferrugineus	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*, *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), *P. dactylifera* (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
Virachola isocrates	Fruits of *Punica granatum* (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 *Solanum tuberosum* (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), tubers of Potato*(Solanum tuberosum L.)* and plants of *Fragaria L.*, intended for planting.
Rotylenchulus reniformis	Pome fruit species and plants of *Prunus* (stone fruits), intended for planting, other than fruits and seeds

Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Acidovorax citrulli	Seeds, fruits and seedlings of *Citrullus lanatus* (watermelon), *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 *Solanum lycopersicum* 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 *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. corylina	Plants of *Corylus avellana* (hazelnut), *C. colurna, C. maxima* and *C. pontica,* 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 *Phaseolus* L. (bean)
Xanthomonas translucens pv. translucens	Seeds of sowing material *Triticum* spp.(wheat), *Hordeum vulgare* (barley), *Secale cereale* (rye) and *Triticum x Secale* (triticale)

Xanthomonas campestris pv. *vesicatoria*	Plants of *Solanum lycopersicum* Mill. (tomato) and *Capsicum* spp. (pepper) intended for planting

Fungi

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Cryphonectria parasitica	Plants of *Quercus* L. (Oak) and *Castanea* Mill.(Chestnut), intended for planting, other than seeds
Dothistroma septosporum D.pini	Plants of *Pinus attenuata P. jeffreyi, P. nigra subsp. laricio, P. ponderosa P. muricata, P. radiata P. canariensis, P. lambertiana, P. Pinaster, P. contorta, P. elliottii, P. hartwegii, P. monticola, P. nigra subsp. nigra, P. ayacahuite, P. coulteri, P. michoacana, P. montezumae, P. patula, P. pseudostrobus, P. sabiniana, P. serotina, P. strobus, P. sylvestris, P. taeda, P.torreyana, Larix decidua, Picea sitchensis, Pseudotsuga menziesii* intended for planting, other than seeds
Plasmopara halstedii	Seeds of *Helianthus annuus* (sunflower)
Puccinia horiana	Plants and cut flowers of *Dendranthema* spp., intended for planting, other than seeds
Sclerotium cepivorum	Plants and shallots of *Allium* spp. (*Allium cepa* – including edible onions)
Verticillium albo-atrum	Plants of *Humulus lupulus* L. (common hop), intended for planting, other than seeds, Seeds of *Medicago sativa* L. (alfalfa)
Verticillium dahliae	Plants of *Humulus lupulus* L. (common hop), intended for planting, other than seeds, Seeds of *Medicago sativa* L. (alfalfa) tohumları

Viruses, Virus-like Organisms and Viroids

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Arabis mosaic nepovirus	Plants of *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Vitis* 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 Rubus L. (raspberry), Olea spp. (olive), Prunus spp. (stone fruits), Ulmus L. (elm) and Juglans L. (walnut)
Citrus tristeza closterovirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Citrus vein enation virus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* 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 *Prunus* spp. (stone fruits), intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato A potyvirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato) and *Capsicum* spp. (pepper) intended for planting, other

	than seeds
Potato leafroll luteovirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato) and *Capsicum* spp. (pepper) intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato M carlavirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato) and *Capsicum* spp. (pepper) intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato X potexvirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato) and *Capsicum* spp. (pepper) intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato Y potyvirus (including Yo, Yn, Yntn and Yc)	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato) and *Capsicum* spp. (pepper) intended for planting, other than seeds
Prune dwarf ilarvirus	Plants of *Prunus spp.* (stone fruits), intended for planting
Prunus necrotic ringspot ilarvirus	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry), *Prunus* spp. (stone fruits) and *Rosa* spp. (rose), intended for planting
Raspberry ringspot nepovirus	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), intended for planting
Satsuma dwarf nepovirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Strawberry crinkle cytorhabdovirus	Plants of *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds
Strawberry mild yellow edge potex virus	Plants of *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds
Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), intended for planting
Tomato black ring nepovirus	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry), *Fragaria* (strawberry) and *Vitis* (grapevine), intended for planting
Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus	Reproduction material of plants of *Solanum Lycopersicon*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
Natural fertilizer	All countries
Cotton unseed	All countries
Woods of *Coniferales* (as fuel)	All countries
Isolated barks of *Castanea Mill., Quercus L., Acer saccharum, Populus L.*	All countries
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*, *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), *P. dactylifera (*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	Egypt, Spain, Italy, France, Greece, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Australia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands

seeds	

ANNEX -4

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

Plants, plant products and other substances		**Special requirements**
1) Gymnosperm Forestry Products (Coniferales – Conifers)		
1.1.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), except that of *Thuja* L.and *Taxus* L, other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, - Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products, – wood of *Libocedrus decurrens* 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, – **wood for fibre, chip and paper, with central diameter smaller than 12 cm** – but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, **originating in**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) is bark free and it is transported from the declarant country out of the flying season of *Monochamus* by taking into account an additional 4 weeks of safety margin at the beginning and end of the expected flying season of *Monochamus* or it is transported after being coated with a protective layer to prevent the infection with *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* ot its vector except for debarked wood, and b) It must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark, 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 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

	Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur.	recognised mark, put on the wood.
1.2.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), except that of *Thuja* L., in the form of: a)chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers originating in **Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal**, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur.	a) It must be obtained from the debarked wood and it must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark, 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 *Thuja* 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 *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur.	a) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that it is transported from the declarant country out of the flying season of *Monochamus* by taking into account an additional 4 weeks of safety margin at the beginning and end of the expected flying season of *Monochamus*, and b) It must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark, 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 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.
1.4.	Wood of *Thuja* 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 *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* 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 on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark, 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 conifers (Coniferales), other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, - Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) The wood must be bark free and must be free from grub holes, caused by the Monochamus spp larvae., which are larger than 3 mm across, and originates in areas known to be free from: b) *Monochamus* spp., *Pissodes nemorensis, P. strobi, P. terminalis, P. castaneus* and *Scolytus morawitzi* and the area must be mentioned on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or c) 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

	which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products, – **wood for fibre, chip and paper, with central diameter smaller than 12 cm** but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in **Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.**	recognised mark, put on the wood, or d) It must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark, 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 f) 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.
1.6.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, -Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products. but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in countries other than **Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine**, with **Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal**, where *Bursaphelenchus*	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) is bark free and and free from grub holes, caused by the *Monochamus* spp larvae., defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across, 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 recognized mark, put on the wood, or c) 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 d) It must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark.

	xylophilus is known to occur.	
1.7.1	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from conifers originating in countries other than **Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, the USA and Portugal**, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur with originating in **Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.**	a) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall specify that the product has been produced from peeled round wood, or b) Approved fumigation shall be performed and the Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h), or c) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the application of kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a ratio (percentage) of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/ temperature schedule, or d) It must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark.
1.7.2	Fibres, chips and pulpwood with a diameter shorter than 12 cm originating in countries other than **Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, the USA** and Portugal, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur with originating in **Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.**	a) The product shall be free from grub holes, caused by the genus Monochamus spp. larvae, defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across. and b) The product shall be peeled. or c) Approved fumigation shall be performed and the Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h), or d) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the application of kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a ratio (percentage) of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.

		or e) It must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark.
1.8	Isolated barks of conifers (Coniferales)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood 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) It must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark.
2) Angiosperm Forestry Products (Deciduous and evergeens with broad leaves)		
2.1.	Wood of *Acer saccharum* Marsh, including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, other than in the form of: – Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products.wood intended for the production of veneer sheets, – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap,	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 and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark ‘kiln dried’ or ‘K.D.’ or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood, 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.

	originating in the **USA and Canada**.	
2.2.	Wood of *Acer saccharum* Marsh., intended for the production of veneer sheets, originating in the **USA and Canada.**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood originates in areas known to be free from *Ceratocystis virescens* and is intended for the production of veneer sheets.
2.3.	Wood of *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch., *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. and *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., other than in the form of; - wood which has not kept its natural round surface including furniture and other products made from raw wood - chips, obtained in whole or part from the above mentioned trees, -Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products, **originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan, USA and Democratic People's Republic of Korea**.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) originates in an area free from *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards or (b) At least 2.5 cm thick layer of crust and bark is stripped in an officially supervised and authorized facility, Or (c) The wood is completely subjected to ionizing radiation to reach minimum 1kGy absorbed dose.
2.4.	Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from Fraxinus L., Juglans mandshurica Maxim., Ulmus davidiana Planch., Ulmus parvifolia Jacq. and Pterocarya rhoifolia Siebold & Zucc., **originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan, USA**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) originates in an area free from *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards or b) has been processed into pieces of not more than 2,5 cm thickness and width.

	and Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	
2.5.	Products made from peeled bark and bark obtained from Fraxinus L., Juglans mandshurica Maxim., Ulmus davidiana Planch., Ulmus parvifolia Jacq. and Pterocarya rhoifolia Siebold & Zucc., **originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan, USA and Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) originates in an area free from *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards or b) has been processed into pieces of not more than 2,5 cm thickness and width.
2.6.1	Wood of *Quercus L*,, including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA: - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, - casks, barrels, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves where there is documented evidence that the wood has been produced or manufactured using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 176 °C for 20 minutes, - Wood for coating purposes that retains its natural round surface. - Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary	a) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood has been rendered into a four-cornered shape in such a way as to eliminate the round surface. or b) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood is bark-free and has moisture content, below 20% expressed as a ratio (percentage) of dry matter. or c) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood is bark-free and has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot water treatment, or d) If sawn, with or without residual bark attached; 1) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood has been made subject to kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. The wood shall bear a mark 'Kiln dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark. or 2) Approved fumigation shall be performed and the Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h).

	wood products.	
2.6.2	Wood of *Quercus* L. for coating purposes that retains its natural round surface, originating in the USA.	a) Approved fumigation shall be performed and the Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h). b) Entry should be provided for through the entrance gates authorized in accordance with the communiqué issued by the Ministry of Customs and Trade.
2.7.	Wood of *Platanus* 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, **originating in the USA or Armenia**. - Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and	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,

	similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products.	
2.8. 1	Wood of Betula L., except for the followings but including wood and furniture and other products made from untreated wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada and USA where Agrilus anxius is known to exist; -Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or in part from these trees. - Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that (a) At least 2.5 cm thick layer of crust and bark is stripped in an officially supervised and authorized facility, or (b) The wood is completely subjected to ionizing radiation to reach minimum 1kGy absorbed dose.
2.8.2	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or in part from Betula L.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that country of origin of the wood is free from Agrilus anxius Gory.
2.8.3	Products manufactured from the peel and bark obtained from Betula L. tree originating in USA	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood is bark free.

	where Agrilus anxius is known to exist.	
2.9	Except for the followings, wood of Populus L. in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap including those which have not kept its natural round surface **originating in the American continent.** Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products.	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.
2.10	Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap and obtained in whole or in part from: - *Acer saccharum* Marsh., originating in the **USA and Canada**, - *Platanus* L., **originating in the USA or Armenia**, - *Populus* L., **originating in the American continent.**	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) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes.

2.11	Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap and obtained in whole or in part from *Quercus* L, **originating in the USA**	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..
2.12	Wood of *Acer* macrophyllum Pursh, *Aesculus californica* (Spach) Nutt., *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (Hook.&Arn.) Rehd., *Quercus* spp. L and *Taxus brevifolia* Nutt.	a) The plants shall be originating from zones that are free from *Phytophthora ramorum* and the name of the zone in question shall be indicated under “place of origin” field of the Phytosanitary Certificate. or b) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall be issued after the official confirmation that the barks of the wood have been peeled off. and - The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood has been rendered into a four-cornered form in such a way as to eliminate its round surface, or - that the wood has a moisture content below 20%, expressed as the percentage of dry matter, or - that the wood has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot water treatment. or c) If sawn, with or without residual bark attached; 1) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the

		wood has been made subject to kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. The wood shall bear a mark 'Kilndried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark. or 2) Approved fumigation shall be performed and the Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h),
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 materials shall: - be subjected to one of the 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.	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 *Pissodes nemorensis, P. strobi, P. terminalis* and *P. castaneus.*
5.	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 *Scolytus morawitzi.*
6.	Plants of *Pinus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It 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.
7.	Plants of *Pinus* spp. and *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, 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 *Gibberella circinata*, or

		b) have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from *Gibberella circinata*, 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" 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.
8.	Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L. *Pseudotsuga* Carr. and *Tsuga* Carr., intended for planting, other than seeds	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 or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
9.	Plants of *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., *Adiantum aleuticum* (Rupr.) Paris, *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., *Laurus nobilis* L., *Leucothoe* spp. D. Don, *Lithocarpus densiflorus*	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from *Phytophthora ramorum* 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 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 *Phytophthora ramorum* 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 *Phytophthora ramorum*.

	(Hook.&Arn.) Rehd., *Lonicera hispidula* (Lindl.) Dougl. ex Torr.&Gray, *Magnolia* spp. L., *Michelia doltsopa* Buch.-Ham. 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, *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirbel) Franco, *Quercus* spp. L., *R. simsii* Planch. hariç *Rhododendron* spp. L., *Rosa gymnocarpa* Nutt., *Salix caprea* L., *Sequoia sempervirens* (Lamb. ex D. Don) Endl., *Syringa vulgaris* L., *Taxus* spp. L., *Trientalis latifolia* (Hook), *Umbellularia californica* (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt., *Vaccinium ovatum* Pursh *Viburnum* spp. L., other than fruits and seeds originating in countries where *Phytophthora ramorum* is known to exist	
10.	Plants of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus hippocastanum, Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Carpinus* spp., *Citrus* spp., *Corylus* spp., *Cotoneaster* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Lagerstroemia* spp., *Malus* spp., *Platanus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Prunus* spp., *Pyrus* spp., *Salix* spp. and *Ulmus* spp, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Anoplophora chinensis* is known to occur	a) The plant must have been produced during the last complete cycle of vegetation in a place of production which is registered and supervised by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the country of origin and which is located in an area free from the harmful organism, specified by the organisation in accordance with the related ISPM (ISPM No:4). The name of this area must be stated in the section titled “place of origin” of the Phytosanitary Certificate, or b) The plant must have been grown in a place of production free from *Anoplophora chinensis* during a period of two years before exportation in accordance 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 Anoplophora chinensis or with the application of appropriate preventive treatments and surrounded by a buffer zone with a radius of at least two km where official surveys for the presence or signs of Anoplophora chinensis are carried out annually at appropriate times. In case signs of Anoplophora chinensis are found, 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 *Anoplophora chinensis*. 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.
11.	Plants of *Castanea* Mill., intended for planting, other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that **a)** the plants originate in countries known to be free from *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*, or b) the plants have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* , 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"
12.1	Plants of *Castanea* Mill. and *Quercus* 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 *Ceratocystis fagacearum*.
12.2	Plants of *Castanea* Mill. and *Quercus* L., other than fruit and	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate no symptoms of *Cronartium* spp. have been observed at

	seeds	the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
12.3	Plants of *Castanea* Mill. ve *Quercus* L. , 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 *Cryphonectria parasitica*, or **b)** no symptoms of *Cryphonectria parasitica* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
13.	Plants of *Corylus* 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 *Anisogramma anomala*, or b) originate in a place of production which has been determined as being free from *Anisogramma anomala* 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.
14.	Plants of *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch., *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. and *Pterocarya rhoifolia* 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 USA	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Agrilus planipennis.
15.	Plants of *Betula* L. including leafy or leafless chopped branches other than fruits and seeds.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that country of origin of the plant is free from Agrilus anxius Gory.
16.	Plants of *Platanus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in countries known to be free from *Ceratocystis fimbriata* f. sp. *platani*, or b) no symptoms of *Ceratocystis fimbriata* f. sp. *platani* have been observed at the place of production or its

		immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
17.1.	Plants of *Populus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Melampsora medusae* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
17.2.	Plants of *Populus* L., other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Mycosphaerella populorum* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
18.	Plants of *Ulmus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
19.1	Plants of *Aegle* Corrêa, *Aeglopsis* Swingle, *Afraegle* Engl, *Atalantia* Corrêa, *Balsamocitrus* Stapf, *Burkillanthus* Swingle, *Calodendrum* Thunb., *Choisya* Kunth, *Clausena* Burm. f., *Limonia* L., *Microcitrus* Swingle., *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Pamburus* Swingle, *Severinia* Ten., *Swinglea* Merr., *Triphasia* Lour. and *Vepris* Comm. ; and *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle and *Poncirus* Raf. other than fruits, and their grown seeds and their hybrids.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in countries known to be free from Candidatus Liberibacter spp. which is the cause of citrus greening disease.
19.2	Plants of *Casimiroa* La Llave, *Clausena* Burm. f.,*Vepris* Comm, *Zanthoxylum* L., other than fruits and seeds.	(a) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been grown in a country where Trioza erytreae Del Guercio is not known to exist, or (b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate by the national plant protection service of the exporting country that the plants originate in an area free from Trioza erytreae Del Guercio in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards.

19.3	Plants of *Aegle* Corrêa, *Aeglopsis* Swingle, *Afraegle* Engl., *Amyris* P. Browne, *Atalantia* Corrêa, *Balsamocitrus* Stapf, *Choisya* Kunth, *Citropsis* Swingle & Kellerman, *Clausena* Burm. f., *Eremocitrus* Swingle, *Esenbeckia* Kunth., *Glycosmis* Corrêa, *Limonia* L., *Merrillia* Swingle, *Microcitrus* Swingle, *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Naringi* Adans., *Pamburus* Swingle, *Severinia* Ten., *Swinglea* Merr., *Tetradium* Lour., *Toddalia* Juss., *Triphasia* Lour., *Vepris* Comm., *Zanthoxylum* L. other than fruits and seeds.	(a) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been grown in a country free from Diaphorina citri Kuway, or (b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate by the national plant protection service of the exporting country that the plants originate in an area free from Diaphorina citri Kuway in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards.
20.1.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. plants and their hybrids	The fruits shall be free from peduncles and leaves and the packaging shall bear an appropriate origin mark.
20.2.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* 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 *Xanthomonas axonopodis* (all strains pathogenic to *Citrus* L), as determined by official controls, or b) in accordance with an official control and examination regime, no symptoms of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* (all strains pathogenic to *Citrus* 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 *Xanthomonas axonopodis* (all strains pathogenic to *Citrus* 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.

20.3.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* 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 *Phaeoramularia angolensis* as determined by official controls, or b) no symptoms of *Phaeoramularia angolensis* 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 *Phaeoramularia angolensis*.
20.4.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle., *Poncirus* Raf. plants and their hybrids, other than fruits of *Citrus aurantium* 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 *Guignardia citricarpa*, as determined by official controls, or a) no symptoms of *Guignardia citricarpa* 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.
20.5.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. plants and their hybrids, originating in countries where *Tephritidae* 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.
21.	Plants of *Amelanchier* Med., *Chaenomeles* Lindl., *Cotoneaster* Ehrh., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Malus* Mill., *Mespilus* L., *Photinia davidiana* (Dcne.) Cardot, *Pyracantha* Roem., *Pyrus* L. and *Sorbus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the fruits originate in an area or country known to be free from *Erwinia amylovora,* as determined by official controls, or b) In countries where *Erwinia amylovora* is known to occur, no symptoms of *Erwinia amylovora* have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity.
22.	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds and plants of *Araceae, Maranthaceae, Musaceae, Persea* spp. *Strelitziaceae* 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 *Radopholus citrophilus* and *R. similis*, 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 *Radopholus citroplilus* and *R. Similis.*
23.	Plants of *Crataegus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Phyllosticta solitaria* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that that no symptoms of *Phyllosticta solitaria* have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
24.	Plants of *Cydonia* Mill. (quince), *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), *Malus* Mill. (apple), *Prunus* L.(stone fruits), *Pyrus* L. (pear), *Ribes* L. (currant), *Rubus* 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 *Fragaria* L.: *Arabis mosaic nepovirus* *Phytophtora fragariae* var.	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.

	fragariae *Raspberry ringspot nepovirus* *Strawberry crinkle cytorhabdovirus* *Strawberry mild yellow edge potex virus* *Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus* *Tomato black ring nepovirus* *Xanthomonas fragariae* —on *Malus* Mill.: *Phyllosticta solitaria* —on *Prunus* L.: Apricot chlorotic leafroll phytoplasma *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *pruni* —on *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *persicae* —on *Pyrus* L.: *Phyllosticta solitaria* —on *Rubus* L. için: *Arabis mosaic nepovirus* *Raspberry ringspot nepovirus* *Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus* *Tomato black ring nepovirus* — on all species of plants mentioned above: Relevant viruses and virus-like organisms.	
25.	Plants of *Cydonia* Mill. (quince) and *Pyrus* 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.
26.	Plants of *Vitis* 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 *Xylophilus ampelinus* 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.
27.1	Plants of *Fragaria* 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 phytoplasma *Strawberry latent C rhabdovirus* *Strawberry vein banding caulimovirus*	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, 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 the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those farmful 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.
27.2.	Plants of *Fragaria* L. (strawberry) , intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Aphelenchoides besseyi, A. fragariae, Ditylenchus dipsaci* 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.
27.3.	Plants of *Fragaria* 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 *Anthonomus signatus* and *A. bissignifer*.
28.1	Plants of *Malus* Mill., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on *Malus* Mill. The relevant organisms are: * *Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus* * *Tomato ringspot nepovirus*	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that (a) the plants 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, 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.
28.2.	Plants of *Malus* 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 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, (bb) no symptoms of diseases caused by Apple 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.
29.1	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. curdica* Fenzl and Fritsch, *P. domestica* ssp. *domestica* L., *P. domestica* ssp. *institia* (L.) *P. domestica* ssp. *italica* (Borkh.) Hegi., *P. glandulosa* Thunb., *P. holosepaddy ricea* Batal., *P. hortulana* Bailey, *P. japonica* Thunb., *P. mandshurica*(Maxiur.) Koehne, *P. maritima* Marsh., *P. mume* Sieb and Zucc., *P. nigra* Ait., *P. persica* (L.) Batsch, *P. salicina* L.,	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, *Plum pox potyvirus* 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 *Plum pox potyvirus* 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.

	P. sibirica L., *P. simonii* Carr., *P. spinosa* L., *P. tomentosa* Thunb, *P. tribola* Lindl, *Prunus* L.'nin * other species of *Prunus L.* susceptible to Plux pox potyvirus.	
29.2.	All plants of *Prunus* L. (stone fruits) intended for planting: a) originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on *Prunus* L. b) other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur The relevant harmful organisms are: for the case under (a): *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* for the case under (b): *Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus* *Peach mosaic nepovirus* *American plum line pattern ilarvirus* Peach rosette phytoplasma Peach phony rickettsia (strains of *Xylella fastidiosa* specific to *Prunus* species) Peach yellows phytoplasma Peach X-disease phytoplasma *Little cherry closterovirus*	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants 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, 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 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 three complete cycles of vegetation.
30.	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry) intended for planting: a) originating in countries where harmful organisms are known to occur on *Rubus* L. b) other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur	a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that (aa) the plants 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

	The relevant harmful organisms are: in the case of (a): *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* *Black raspberry latent ilarvirus* *Cherry leaf roll nepovirus* *Prunus necrotic ringspot ilarvirus* in the case of (b): *Raspberry leaf curl luteovirus* *Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus*	methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those 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 relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators for equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organism (bb) 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 within the last complete cycle of vegetation.
31.1.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L., originating in countries where *Synchytrium endobioticum* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers originate in areas known to be free from all the races of *Synchytrium endobioticum* and no symptoms of *Synchytrium endobioticum* have been observed either at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of an adequate period.
31.2.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate 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.
31.3.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato) originating in countries where Potato spindle tuber viroid is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms arising from *Potato spindle tuber* pospiviroid have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
31.4.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato) intended for planting	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that 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 exigua* var. *foveata* as evidenced by official quarantine tests according to acceptable methods, and c) have originated in a place of production known to

		be free from *Globodera rostochiensis, Globodera pallida, Ditylenchus dipsaci* and *D. destructor, Meloidogyne* spp., and d) have originated in a country where *Ralstonia solanacearum* is known not to occur, or — in areas where *Ralstonia solanacearum* is known to occur, the tubers originate from a place of production found free from *Ralstonia solanacearum*, or — in this area, as a consequence of the implementation of an appropriate procedure aiming at eradicating *R. solanacearum*, this harmful organism does not exist, and e) have originated in a country where *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* is known not to occur, or — in the country of origin the legislations concerning protection of the plants from *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* or an equivalent system have been complied with.
31.4.1.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. other than those intended for planting	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers have originated in an area where *Ralstonia solanacearum* is known not to occur.
31.4.2.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers a) have originated in an area where *Tecia solanivora* is known not to occur; or b) have originated in an area which is free from *Tecia solanivora* as determined by the national plant protection organization in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
31.5.	Plants of *Solanaceae*, intended for planting, originating in countries where *Phytoplasma solani* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of diseases caused by *Phytoplasma solani* have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
31.6.	Plants of Solanaceae intended for planting other than tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato) and seeds *of Solanum lycopersicum* Mill.(tomato) originating in countries where	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid* have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.

	potato spindle tuberpospiviroid is known to occur.	
31.7.	Plants of *Capsicum annuum* L. (pepper) *Solanum lycopersicum*Mill.(tomato), *Musa* L. (banana), *Nicotiana* L. (tobacco), *Pelargonium* spp. (geranium) and *Solanum melongena* L. (aubergine) intended for planting, other than seeds originating in countries where ***Ralstonia solanacearum*** is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants have originated in areas known to be free from *Ralstonia solanacearum*, or b) no signs of *R. solanacearum* have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
32.	Plants of *Humulus lupulus* (common hop) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Verticillium albo-atrum* and *V. dahliae* have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
33.1.	Plants of *Dendranthema* spp., *Dianthus* spp. (carnation) and *Pelargonium* spp. (geranium), intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no signs of *Cacoecimorpha pronubana, Epichoristodes acerbella,* and *Helicoverpa armigera, Spodoptera littoralis* have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation or (aa) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate by the national plant protection service of the exporting country that the plants originate in an area free from Helicoverpa armigera(Hübner) and Spodoptera littoralis (Boisd.) in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards. or b) the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from the said organisms.
33.2.	Plants of *Dendranthema*, *Dianthus* and *Pelargonium*, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that aa) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate by the national plant protection service of the exporting country that the plants originate in an area free from Helicoverpa armigera(Hübner) and Spodoptera littoralis (Boisd.) in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards. a) no signs of *Spodoptera eridiana* Cramer, *Spodoptera frugiperda* Smith, or *Spodoptera litura* (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.
34.1	Plants of *Dendranthema* 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 *Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid* 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 *Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid* 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 no symptoms of *Puccinia horiana* have been known 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.
34.2.	Plants of *Dendranthema* and *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants have been grown throughout their life in a 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 *Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus* in accordance with 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.
35.	Plants of *Dianthus* L. (carnation) intended for planting, other than	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate 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.
36.	Plants of *Rosa* spp. (rose) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no signs of *Cacoecimorpha pronubana, 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.
37.	Bulbs of *Tulipa* (tulip) and *Narcissus* (daffodil) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* have been observed during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
38.	Plants of *Pelargonium* L. (geranium) intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* is known to occur: *a)* where *Xiphinema americanum* Cobb sensulato (non-European populations) or other vectors of Tomato ringspot nepovirus are not known to occur	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 *Tomato ringspot nepovirus*, and are of no more than 4th generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* 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 *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* in the soil or plants; and are of no more than 2nd generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* under an officially approved system of virological testing..
39.	Plants of *Allium* spp.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of diseases arising from *Ditylenchus dipsaci* and *Sclerotium cepivorum* at the place of production have been observed since the beginning of

		the last complete vegetation cycle.
40.1	Seeds of Gossypium spp. (cotton),	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seed has been acid delinted and no symptoms of Glomerella gossypii 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 G. gossypii.
40.2	Fibers of Gossypium spp. (cotton)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) The fiber does not contain plant and cottonseed debris, or b) The baled and ginned cotton fiber has been subjected to an approved fumigation process with vacuum. Also information related to active ingredient, minimum room temperature, dose and time of application must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
40.3	Cottonseed oil of Gossypium spp. (cotton)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that cottonseed oil has been subjected to an approved fumigation process. Also information related to active ingredient, minimum room temperature, dose and time of application must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
40.4	Husk of Gossypium spp. (cotton)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the husk has been subjected to an approved fumigation process. Also information related to active ingredient, minimum room temperature, dose and time of application must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
41.1	Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than: – bulbs, – tubers, – plants of the family Gramineae, – rhizomes, – seeds, – corms, originating in countries where *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* are known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been grown in nurseries and: 11) originate in an area, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* in accordance with relevant ISPM or 11) 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 *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* in accordance with relevant ISPM, and declared free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* on official inspections carried out during the three months prior to export,

		or d) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that it has been produced from plant material (in vitro) free from Liriomyza sativae (Blanchard) and Amauromyza maculosa (Malloch), it has been grown in sterile laboratory environment to prevent possible contamination with Liriomyza sativae and Amauromyza maculosa and it has been dispatched in transparent containers under sterile conditions.
41.2.	Cut flowers of *Dendranthema* (DC) Des. Moul., *Dianthus* L., *Gypsophila* L. and *Solidago* L. and leafy vegetables of *Apium graveolens* L. and *Ocimum* L.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cut flowers and the leafy vegetables: * originate in a country free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa*, or * immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa*.
41.3	Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than: * bulbs, * tubers, * plants of the family Gramineae, * rhizomes, * seeds, * corms,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that 11) the plants originate in an area known to be free from *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii*, or 11) either no signs of *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii* 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 *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii* and have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii*. d) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that it has been produced from plant material (in vitro-explant) free from Liriomyzahuidobrensis (Blanchard) and Liriomyza trifolii (Burgess), it has been grown in sterile laboratory environment to prevent possible contamination with Liriomyzahuidobrensis (Blanchard) and Liriomyza trifolii (Burgess) and it has been dispatched in transparent containers under sterile conditions.
42.	Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air	(a) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the place of production is known to be free from *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sependoniscus* (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis *et al.*, and

		Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival and (b) Official declaration regarding that the plants originate in an area free from *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens, *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens. It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the place of production is known to be free from *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* and *Synchytrium endobioticum.*
43.	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 11) 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 50ecognize or fumigation to ensure freedom from harmful organisms, 11) 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).
44.	Packaged turf to be used as a growing medium and similar products	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that 11) 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 11) 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.
45.1.	Plants of *Beta vulgaris* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Beet curly top curtovirus* have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
45.2.	Plants of *Beta vulgaris* L. (sugar beet), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that 11) Beet leaf curl *nucleorhabdovirus* has not been known to occur in the area of production; and b) no symptoms of *Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus* have been observed at the place or production or in its immediate vicinity during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
46.1	Plants, intended for planting, other than: * bulbs, * tubers, * rhizomes, * seeds, * corms.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been grown in nurseries and: 11) originate in an area, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from *Thrips palmi* in accordance with relevant ISPM, or 11) 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 *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 11) 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*.
46.2.	Cut flowers of Orchidaceae and fruits of *Momordica* L. and *Solanum melongena* L.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cut flowers and the fruits: 11) originate in a country free from *Thrips palmi*, or b) immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from *Thrips palmi*.

46.3	Fruits of Capsicum L. originating in Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, USA and French Polynesia where *Anthonomus eugenii* is known to occur.	(a) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate by the national plant protection service of the exporting country that the plants originate in an area free from Anthonomus eugenii Cano in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards. (b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate by the national plant protection service of the exporting country that the plants are free from Anthonomus eugenii Cano at the place of production in accordance with relevant ISPM, and the plants are free from Anthonomus eugenii Cano according to official inspections carried out at least once a month during the two months prior to export at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity.
47.1	Plants of *Palmae* (palm) intended for planting other than seeds, originating in non-European countries	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that 11) either the plants originate in an area known to be free from Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasm and *Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid* and no 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 *Myndus crudus*, 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)**.**
47.2.	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*,	It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: 11) the production area is registered and inspected by the national phytosanitary organization, and **b)** the production area has been inspected once every three months within the past one year as well as just before the export, and found free from signs or symptoms of R*hynchophorus ferrugineus.*

	Cocos nucifera (Coconut palm), *Corypha gebang*, (Syn. :*C. elata, C. utan)*, *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), *P. dactylifera* (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	
47.3.	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*	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: 11) have been grown throughout their life in a country where *Paysandisia archon* is not known to occur; or 11) have been grown throughout their life in an area free from *Paysandisia archon* established by the national plant protection 53ecognized53y in accordance with relevant ISPM; or 11) 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 53ecognized53y in the country of

	P.sylvestris *Sabal sp.* *Sabal 54ecogniz* *S.minor* *S.palmetto* *Syagrus romanzoffıana* *Trachycarpus 54ecogni* *T.wagnerianus* *Trithrinax campestris* *Washingtonia filifera* *W.robusta*	origin and — where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of *Paysandisia archon* and — where, during 3 official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, including immediately prior to export, no signs of *Paysandisia archon* have been observed.
48.	Plants of *Fuchsia* 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 *Aculops fuchsiae* have been observed at the place of production and that immediately prior to export the plants have been inspected and found free from *Aculops fuchsiae*.
49.	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.
50.	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.
51.	Annual and biennial plants, other than *Gramineae*, 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: 11) have been grown in nurseries, b) are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, c) have been inspected at appropriate times prior to export, and 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.

52.	Plants of the family Gramineae of the subfamilies Bambusoideae, Panicoideae and of the genera *Buchloe, Bouteloua* Lag., *Calamagrostis, Cortaderia* Stapf., *Glyceria* R.Br., *Hakonechloa* Mak. Ex Honda, *Hystrix*, *Molinia*, *Phalaris* L, *Shibataea*, *Spartina* Schreb., *Stipa* L. and *Uniola* 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: 11) 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.
53.	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, * 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, * 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: * shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, 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) 5th indent, or * 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', 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.
54.	Herbaceous perennial plants, intended for planting, other than seeds, of the families *Caryophyllaceae* (except *Dianthus* L.), *Compositae* (except *Dendranthema*),	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-

	Crucifera, Leguminosae and *Rosaceae* (except *Fragaria* L.), originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	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.
55.1.	Plants of herbaceous species and plants of *Ficus* L. and *Hibiscus* L ., intended for planting, other than bulbs, corms, tubers, rhizomes, and seeds,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: 11) originate in an area, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from *Bemisia tabaci* 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 *Bemisia tabaci* in accordance with relevant ISPM and declared free from *Bemisia tabaci* on official inspections carried out at least once each three weeks during the nine weeks prior to export, or c) in cases where *Bemisia tabaci* 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 *Bemisia tabaci* and 57ecognized57y this place of production shall have been found free from *Bemisia tabaci* as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aiming at eradicating *Bemisia tabaci*, 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. d) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that it has been produced from plant material (in vitro) free from Bemisia tabaci Genn., it has been grown in sterile laboratory environment to prevent possible contamination with Bemisia tabaci Genn. and it has been dispatched in transparent containers under sterile conditions.
55.2.	*Euphorbia* spp. (Euphorbia), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating from countries where *Bemisia tabaci* 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 *Bemisia tabaci*, b) no symptoms of *B. tabaci* have been observed in the monthly inspections made during the three-month period prior to export.

55.3	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.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cut flowers and leafy vegetables: 11) originate in a country free from *Bemisia tabaci*, or **b)** immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from *Bemisia tabaci*.
55.4	Plants of Solanum lycopersicum Mill.(tomato) intended for planting, other than seeds originating in countries where tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus is known to occur; a) Where *Bemisia tabaci* is not known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* have been observed on the plants.
	b) Where *Bemisia tabaci* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no symptoms of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* have been observed on the plants, and, - the plants originate in areas known to be free from *B. tabaci*, or - the place of production has been found free from *B. tabaci* on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export, or b) no symptoms of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* 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 *B. tabaci*.
55.5	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: *Bean golden mosaic* begomovirus *Cowpea mild mottle* carlavirus *Lettuce infectious yellow* begomovirus *Pepper mild tigre* begomovirus	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,

	Squash leaf curl begomovirus Other viruses transmitted by *Bemisia tabaci* a) Where *Bemisia tabaci* or other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are not known to occur	
	here *Bemisia tabaci* or other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur	b) no symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been orbserved on the plants during an adequate period, and - the plants originate in areas known to be free from *B. tabaci* and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms; or - the place of production has been found free from *B. tabaci* and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms on official inspections carried out at appropriate times;, or - the plants have been subjected to an appropriate treatment aimed at eradicating *B. tabaci*. (c) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that it has been produced from plant material (in vitro) free from Bemisia tabaci Genn., it has been grown in sterile laboratory environment to prevent possible contamination with Bemisia tabaci Genn. and it has been dispatched in transparent containers under sterile conditions.
56.	Seeds of *Helianthus annuus* (sunflower)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from *Plasmopara halstedii*, 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*.
57.	Seeds of *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. (tomato)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate 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 pospiviroid* 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.
58.1.	Seeds of *Medicago sativa* L. (alfalfa)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: 11) 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.
58.2.	Seeds of *Medicago sativa* L. originating in countries where *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *Insidiosus* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *Insidiosus* has 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 60ecognized as being highly resistant to *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *İnsidiosus*, or — it had not yet started its 4th complete cycle of vegetation from sowing when the seed was harvested and there was not more than one preceding seed harvest from the crop, or — the content of inert matter in the alfalfa seed does not exceed 0.1 % by weight; c) no symptoms of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *Insidiosus* have been observed at the place of production, or on any *Medicago sativa* L crop adjacent to it, during the last complete cycle of vegetation or, where appropriate, the last two cycles of vegetation; d) the crop has been grown on land on which no previous *Medicago sativa* L. crop has been present during the last three years prior to sowing.

59.	Seeds of *Oryza sativa* L. (paddy rice) and edible husked paddy rice grains	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: 11) the seeds have been officially tested by appropriate nematological tests and have been found free from *Aphelenchoides besseyi*; or b) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate hot water treatment or other appropriate treatment against *Aphelenchoides besseyi*.
60.	Seeds of *Phaseolus* L. (bean)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: 11) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *Phaseoli*, or b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *Phaseoli* in this test.
61.	Seeds of *Zea mays* L. (maize)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: 11) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from *Pantoea stewartii*, or b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from *P. stewartii* in this test.
62.1	Seeds of the genera *Triticum, Secale* and *Triticum x Secale* from Afghanistan, Brazil, India, Iraq, Iran, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA where *Tilletia indica* is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds originate in an area where *Tilletia indica* is known not to occur. The name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate.
62.2.	Grains of the genera *Triticum, Secale* and *Triticum x Secale* from Afghanistan, Brazil, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA where *Tilletia indica* is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the grains originate in an area where *Tilletia indica* is known not to occur; the name of the area must be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate, or 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.

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 gherkins (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)
07.14	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content (fresh, chilled)
0801.12.00.00.00	Endocarpal Coconut
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

0802.21.00.00.00	Hazelnuts or filberts (Corylus spp.)
0802.31.00.00.00	Walnuts in shell
0802.41.00.00.00	Chestnuts in shell (Castanea Spp.)
0802.51.00.00.00	Pistachios in shell
0802.61.00.00.00	Macadamia nuts
0802.70.00.00.00	Cola nut (Cola spp.)
0802.80.00.00.00	Areca nut
0802.90	Other
08.03	Bananas (including plantains) (fresh ones)
0804.20.10.00.00	Fresh Figs
0804.30.00.00.00	Pineapples
0804.40.00.00.00	Avocados
0804.50	Guavas, mangoes and mangosteens
08.05	Citrus fruits (fresh ones) (other than dried citrus in CN code 0805.90.00.00.12)
0806.10	Grapes (fresh ones)
08.07	Melons (including watermelons) and Papaws (papayas) (fresh):
08.08	Apples, pears and quinces (fresh)
08.09	Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes (fresh):
08.10	Other fruits (fresh)
0813.50.39.00.00	Other
0814.00.00.00.00	Peel of citrus fruits or melons (including watermelons) (fresh ones)
0901.11.00.00.00	Coffee, not decaffeinated (not roasted)
10.01	Wheat and meslin:
10.02	Rye
10.03	Barley
1004.00	Oats
10.05	Maize (corn)

1006.10	Rice in the husk (paddy)
10.07	Grain sorghum
10.08	Buckwheat, millet and canary seed; other cereals
12.01	Soy bean (whether or not broken)
12.02	Peanut (whether or not roasted or otherwise cooked, in shell or 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)
12.11	Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits) (of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes) (fresh ones)
1212.21.00.10.00	Mainly those used in medicine, perfumery and similar works
1212.21.00.90.00	Other (Fresh ones)
1212.29.00.10.00	Mainly those used in medicine, perfumery and similar works
1212.29.00.90.00	Other
1212.91.80.00.00	Other (Fresh ones)
1212.92.00.00.00	Locust beans
1212.93.00.00.00	Sugar cane (Fresh ones)
1212.94.00.00.00	Chicory roots
1212.99.41.00.00	Not decorticated, crushed or ground (Locust bean seeds)
1212.99.49.00.00	Other Locust bean seeds
1212.99.95.00.13	Sweet sorghum (saccharatum)
1212.99.95.00.14	Apricot, peach (including nectarine) and plum stones
1212.99.95.00.19	Other

1213.00.00.00.00	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets.
1214.90	Other
1404.20.00.00.00	Cotton linters
1404.90.00.30.00	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily in the manufacture of brooms and brushes (for example, broomcorn, piassava, couch-grass and istle), (whether or not in hanks or bundles) [only broomcorn (Sorghum spp.)]
1404.90.00.92.14	Acorn
1404.90.00.92.16	Nut root
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 wholly stemmed, stripped)
2703.00	Peat (including peat litter) (whether or not agglomerated)
44.01	Fuel wood (in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms); wood in thin slices or chips; sawdust and wood waste and scrap (whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms)
44.03	Wood in the rough (whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared) (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 (Except for those made from plywood or veneer 4415.10.10.00.11 and wooden pallets made of compressed wood pieces and not heat-treated)
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–7: BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI / PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE
GIDA, TARIM VE HAYVANCILIK BAKANLIĞI
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

<table>
<tr><td>1.İhracatcının adı ve adresi
1.Name and address of exporter</td><td colspan="3">2.BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI
2.PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE
No : EC/TR</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.Alıcının beyan edilen adı ve adresi
3.Declared name and address of consignee</td><td colspan="3">4.Türkiye Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı
.....Bitki Koruma Teşkilatına
4.Plant Protection Organization of Turkey to Plant Protection Organization (s) of</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.Beyan edilen taşıma aracı
6.Declared means of conveyance</td><td colspan="3">5.Menşei (Yer)
5.Place of origin</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.Beyan edilen giriş yeri
7.Declared point of entry</td><td></td><td>Kayıt No.
Reg.No.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Ürün Kodu
Prod.code</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">8.Ayırt edici işaretler, Ambalaj adedi ve şekli
8.Distinguishing marks: Number and description of packages:
Ürünün adı: Name of the product
Bitkinin botanik adı: Botanical name of plants</td><td colspan="2">9.Beyan edilen miktar
9.Quantity declared</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">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.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">11.Açıklama</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">11.Additional declaration</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">DEZENFESTASYON ve/veya DEZENFEKSİYON UYGULAMASI
DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT</td><td rowspan="3">18.Sertifikanın verildiği yer
18.Place of issue

Tarih
Date

Yetkili memurun Adı, Soyadı imzası

Name and signature of the Authorized officer

Teşkilatın Mühürü

Stamp of the Organization</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">12.Mücadele şekli
12.Treatment</td></tr>
<tr><td>13.Kullanılan ilaç
13.Chemical
(active ingredient)</td><td>14.Süre ve ısı
14.Duration and temperature</td></tr>
<tr><td>15.Doz
15.Concentration</td><td>16.Tarih
16.Date</td><td rowspan="2">17.İlave Bilgi
17.Additional information</td></tr>
</table>

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 I’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.

II 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 (matıere 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 I'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

<table>
<tr><td>1.İhracatcının adı ve adresi
1.Name and address of exporter</td><td colspan="3">2.YENİDEN İHRACAT İÇİN BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI
2.PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR RE-EXPORT EC/TR</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.Alıcının beyan edilen adı ve adresi
3.Declared name and address of consignee</td><td colspan="3">4.Türkiye Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı
.....Bitki Koruma Teşkilatına

4.Plant Protection Organization of Turkey
to Plant Protection Organization (s) of</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.Beyan edilen taşıma aracı
6.Declared means of conveyance</td><td colspan="3">5.Menşei (Yer)
5.Place of origin</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.Beyan edilen giriş yeri
7.Declared point of entry</td><td></td><td>Kayıt No
Reg.No</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Ürün Kodu
Prod.code</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">8.Ayırt edici işaretler, ambalaj adedi ve şekli
8.Distinguishing marks:Number and description of packages:
Ürünün adı : Name of the product
Bitkinin botanik adı :Botanical name of plants</td><td colspan="2">9.Beyan edilen miktar
9.Quantity declared</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">10.Bu belge,……..……..,sayılı ☐ orijinali ☐ *onaylı asıl kopyası bu belgeye eklenmiş, Bitki Sağlığı Sertifikası kapsamındaki
• ☐* ambalajlı ☐* yeniden ambalajlanmış ☐* orijinal konteynırda ☐*yeni konteynırda,
• ☐* orijinal Bitki Sağlığı Sertifikasına ☐ * ilave denetime istinaden,
……'den/dan (orijin ülkesi) Türkiye Cumhuriyeti (re-export ülkesi)'ne ithal edilen yukarıda tanımlanan bitki, bitki ürünleri or düzenlemeye tabi diğer maddelerin ithal eden ülkenin geçerli bitki sağlığı gerekliliklerine uygun olduğunu ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nde (re-export ülkesi) depolama sürecinde sevkiyatın bulaşmaya or zararlı istilası riskine maruz kalmadığını onaylamaktadır.
(*) Uygun kutucukları işaretleyiniz.
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 ☐*certified true copy ☐* of which is attached to this certificate;
• that they are packed ☐* repacked ☐* in original ☐* new ☐* containers,
• based on the original Phytosanitary Certificate ☐* and additional inspection ☐*, they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, and
- during storage in the Republic of Turkey (country of re-export), the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection.</td></tr>
</table>

(*) Insert tick in appropriate boxes

11.Açıklama 11.Additional declaration		
DEZENFESTASYON VE/VEYA DEZENFEKSİYON UYGULAMASI DESINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT		18.Sertifikanın verildiği yer 18.Place of issue
12.Mücadele şekli 12.Treatment		Tarih Date
13.Kullanılan İlaç 13.Chemical (Active Ingredient)	14.Süre ve ısı 14.Duration and temperature	Yetkili memurun Adı, Soyadı İmzası Name and signature of the authorized officer
15. Doz 15. Concentration	16.Tarih 16.Date	Kurum Mührü Stamp of the Organization
17.İlave Bilgi 17.Additional Information		

1. Name und Adresse des Absenders:
Nom et adresse de I'expeditur:
2. PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS FÜR DIE WIEDERAUSFUHR
CERTIFICATE PHYTOSANITAIRE POUR LA REEXPORTATION
3. Name und Adresse des vorgesehenen Empfangers:
Nom et adresse declares du destinaire:
4. PFLANZENSCHUTZDIENST IN DER TURKEI
an Pflanzenschutzorganisation von:
SERVICE DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX DE TURQUIE
a I'Organisation de la Protection de Vegetaux de:
5. Ursprung:
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:
Quantite declaree:
10. Hiermit wird bestätigt, dass den oben beschriebenen Pflanzen, Pflanzenerzeugnissen oder sonstigen einer Regelung unterliegenden Gegenständen,die aus……(Ursprungsland) in die Republik Turkei (Wiederausfuhrland) eingeführt worden sind, das Pflanzengesundheitszeugnis Nr…eigefügt war, dessen Original ☐*oder beglaubigte Kopie ☐* als Anlage diesem Zeugnis beiliegt; und

- sie verpackt ☐* umgepackt ☐* worden sind, in ihren ursprünglichen ☐* in neuen ☐* Behältern befördert werden,
- sie im Hinblick auf das ursprüngliche Pflanzengesundheitszeugnis ☐* und einer zusätzlichen Untersuchung ☐* mit den im Einfuhrland geltenden planzengesundheitlichen Vorschriften entsprechend 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 ☐* la copie authentifiée ☐* est annexé(e) au présent certificat;

- qu'ils sont emballés ☐* remballés☐* dans les emballages initiaux ☐* dans de nouveaux emballages☐*
- que d'après le Certificat Phytosanitaire original ☐* et une inspection supplémentaire ☐*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:
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 I'organisation

ANNEX -9

NOTIFICATION FORM OF INTERCEPTION OF A CONSIGNMENT OR HARMFUL ORGANISM

<table>
<tr><td>1.CONSIGNOR (Gönderici)
a.Name (İsim):
b.Address (Adres):
c.Country (Ülke):</td><td>2.INTERCEPTION FILE (Engelleme Dosyası)
a.Reference number (Referans no):TR…/…../…..
Requests for message to be sent to (dağıtım yapılacak kuruluşlar)
b.Member States (Üye ülkeler) c. EPPO</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">3.CONSIGNEE (Alıcı)
a.Name (İsim) :
b.Address (Adres):
c.Country (Ülke):
d.Country +e. Place of destination:
(Ülke ve varış yeri):</td><td>4.a.Plant Protection Organization of
(Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı):
b.to (gideceği Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.a.Country (ülke) + b. Place of export (İhraç eden yer):</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.a.Country (Ülke) + b.Place of origin (Malın menşei):</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">7.TRANSPORT
a.Mode of transport (Taşıma şekli):
b.Mean(s) of transport (Taşıma araçları):
c.Identification(s)(Özellikleri):

8. Point of entry (Giriş yeri):</td><td rowspan="2">9. IDENTIFICATION OF THE CONSIGNMENT (Sevkiyatın tanımı)
a.Type of document (Belgenin tipi):
b.Document number (Belge no):
c.Country (Ülke) + Place of issue (Hazırlandığı yer):
d.Date of issue (Hazırlanma tarihi):</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">10.DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERCEPTED PART OF THE CONSIGNMENT
(Sevkiyatın engellenen kısmının tanımı)
a.Type of package(s)/container(s):
(Ambalajın/taşıyıcının çeşidi)
b.Distinguishing mark(s) of package(s)/container(s)
:
(Ambalaj/taşıyıcının ayırt edici işaretleri)
c. Number(s) of package(s)/container(s):
(Ambalaj/taşıyıcının sayısı)
d. Plant, plant product or other object:
(Bitki, bitkisel ürün veya diğer maddeler)
e. Class of commodity:
(Ticari malın çeşidi)</td><td>11.a.Net mass/volume/number of units in the consignment:
(Sevkiyat içindeki malın net ağırlık / hacim/birim sayısı)
b.Unit of measure :
(Ölçü birimi)</td></tr>
<tr><td>12. a. Net mass/volume/number of units of the intercepted part:
(Engellenen kısmın net ağırlık/hacim/birim sayısı)
b. Unit of measure:
(Ölçü birimi)</td></tr>
<tr><td>13.a.Net mass/volume/number of units of the contaminated part:
(Bulaşık kısmın net ağırlık/hacim/birim sayısı)
b.Unit of measure:
(Ölçü birimi)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">14. REASON(S) FOR INTERCEPTION (Engelleme nedeni)
a. Reason(s) (Neden(ler)):
b.Scientific name of the harmful organism :
(Zararlı organizmanın bilimsel adı)</td></tr>
</table>

c.Extent of the contamination : (Bulaşmanın derecesi)	
15. MEASURES TAKEN (Alınan önlemler) a. Measures (Önlemler) : b. Extent of the measures (Önlemin kapsamı) : QUARANTINE IMPOSED (Uygulanan Karantina) c. Begin date: d. Anticipated end date: (Başlangıç tarihi) (Tahmini bitiş tarihi) f.Country (Ülke) +g. Place of quarantine (Karantina yeri) :	16. FREE TEXT (İlave bilgi)
17. INFORMATION ON THE INTERCEPTION (Engelleme hakkında bilgi) a. Place/check point (Kontrol noktası/yeri) : b. Official service (Resmi servis) : c. Date (Tarih) :	18. SENDER OF THE MESSAGE (Mesajı gönderen) a. Official service + b. Official stamp : (Resmi servis + resmi mühür) c. Person responsible for the file : (Dosyadan sorumlu kişi) d. Date (Tarih): e. İmza:

ANNEX -10

NOTICE OF CONSIGNMENT

Notice of Consignment required by Article 7-(1)b of the Plant Quarantine Regulation	
1.Identification of consignment:	2.Quantity :
3.Consignor country:	4.Country of origin:
5.Consignor:	6.Importer:
7.Importer registration number:	8.Point of entry:
9. Air Way Bill (AWB) number:	10. Vessel name and container number :
11. Vehicle registration plate:	12.Expected date and time of arrival:
The following clauses are filled in case of shipping to another destination other than the entry point.	
13.The name and address of the approved place of inspection:	14.The scheduled date of entry into the customs area of the product concerned:

15.Importer address :	16.The reference number of the phytosanitary certificate and/or re-export phytosanitary certificate:
17.The number of Plant health movement document:	18.The date and place of issue of Plant health movement document:
Signature of importer or its representative:	Date:

ANNEX-11

PLANT HEALTH MOVEMENT DOCUMENT

1. Plant health movement document as referred to in Article 8(6) (a) of Plant Quarantine Regulation	2**. PLANT HEALTH MOVEMENT DOCUMENT** **No TR/…/…**[1]
3. Identification of Consignment[2]-- Plant, plant product or other object TARIC code:……..... Reference number(s) of required phytosanitary certificates:…… ……..…. Place of issue:……..…….. Date of issue:……..... Distinguishing mark(s), numbers, number of packages, amount (weights/units):…… …… Reference number(s) of required customs documentation:……...	
4. The registration number of importer: ……. I, the undersigned importer, hereby request the responsible Directorate to carry out the identity and plant health checks of the abovementioned plants, plant products or other objects at the approved place of inspection listed below and I undertake to respect the rules and procedures set by the responsible Directorate. Date: …….. Name/Surname and Signature of Importer / Representative or Carrier …….	
5.1. Point of entry:	5.2. Signature of responsible inspector at the point of entry (Date,name, stamp and signature): ……..…… …….... ……
6. Approved place(s) of inspection[3]	

[1]Enter the Provincial Traffic Code and Sequence Number.

[2]Fill in box or make reference to information on Phytosanitary Certificate which must be attached.

[3]Make reference to places determined in related provisions of Customs Communique which is specified in Article-6(1) of Plant Quarantine Regulation.

A- …….. ……	B (replaces A) ……..…….. ……..……..

The plants, plant products or other objects are moved to the abovementioned place(s) of inspection in accordance with the agreement concluded between[4]

……..……..……..……

The consignment may not be moved to places other than those listed above unless this has been officially approved.

7. Documentary check[5]	8. Identity check[6]	9. Plant health check [6]
Place/date…… . Name: ……. Stamp/signature:	Place/date…… . Name: ……. Stamp/signature:	Place/date……. Name: ……..…. Stamp/signature:

10. Decision[6]:

☐ Release Place/date:……
Name: …….
Stamp/signature:

Indicate TR Plant Passport (serial or week or batch) number when appropriate: ……..……..……

☐ Official Measure

Refusal of entry	☐	Destruction	☐
Movement	☐	Quarantine period	☐
Removed of infected/infested produce	☐	Appropriate treatment	☐

Remark :……
……

[4]When appropriate, give details on agreement between Directorate and Customs Directorate either on a case by case agreement or on the basis of a longer term agreement.

[5] The section Number 7 is prepared by the Directorate at the entry point.

[6] The sections Number 8,9 and 10 are prepared by the Directorate at the arrival point.