

Based on Article 34 paragraph 2 and Article 35 paragraph 2 of the Law on Plant Health (Official Gazette RS, No. 41/09),

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management issues

RULEBOOK ON LISTS OF HARMFUL ORGANISMS AND LISTS OF PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND REGULATED OBJECTS

Article 1

This rulebook establish the Lists of harmful organisms and the Lists of plants, plant products and regulated objects, namely: List IA part I which determine the harmful organisms not known to occur in the territory of Republic of Serbia and whose introduction into, and spread within territory of Republic of Serbia shall be banned; List IA Part II which determine harmful organisms known to occur in limited area of Republic of Serbia and whose introduction into, and spread within territory of Republic of Serbia shall be banned; List IIA part II which determine the harmful organisms known to occur in limited area of Republic of Serbia and whose introduction into, and spread within Republic of Serbia shall be banned if they are present on certain plants, plant products or regulated objects; List IIIA which determine plants, plant products and other objects which introduction shall be prohibited in the Republic of Serbia, List IVA part I which determine plants, plant products and regulated objects for witch are prescribed special requirements for the import; List VA part I which determine plants, plant products and regulated objects which must be subject to a plant health inspection before issuances plant passport and List VB part I which determine the plants, plant products and regulated objects which, during import, must be subject to a plant health inspection, and must be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate, which are printed with the Rule and are its integral part.

Article 2

On the effective date of this Rulebook, the Rulebook on establishing a list of quarantine pest ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 11/08) and Article 16a of the Rulebook on plant health checks of consignments of plants in trade across the state border ("Official Gazette of FRY", No. 69/99 and 59/01 and "Official Gazette of RS", No. 21/06 and 42/08) are repealed.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 8th day following its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia"

Number: 110-00-294/2009-09

Done at Belgrade, 5. February 2010.

MINISTER

dr Saša Dragin

LIST IA PART I

HARMFUL ORGANISMS NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND WHOSE INTRODUCTION INTO, AND SPREAD WITHIN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA SHALL BE BANNED

Insects and mites in all stages of their development

- 1) *Acleris* spp. (non-European - *Acleris gloverana*, *Acleris variana*)
- 2) *Aculops fuchsiae*
- 3) *Agrilus planipennis*
- 4) *Aleurocanthus* spp.
- 5) *Anoplophora chinensis*
- 6) *Anoplophora malasiaca*
- 7) *Anoplophora glabripennis*
- 8) *Anthonomus bisignifer*
- 9) *Anthonomus quadrigibbus*
- 10) *Anthonomus signatus*
- 11) *Aonidiella citrine*
- 12) *Arrhenodes minutus*
- 13) *Aschistonyx eppoi*
- 14) *Bemisia tabaci* (non-European populations) vector of viruses such as:
 - a) *Bean golden mosaic begomovirus*,
 - b) *Cowpea mild mottle carlavirus*,
 - v) *Euphorbia mosaic begomovirus*,
 - g) *Lettuce infections yellows crinivirus*,
 - d) *Pepper mild tigre begomovirus*,
 - đ) *Squash leaf curl begomovirus*,
 - e) *Tomato mottle begomovirus*
- 15) *Blitopertha orientalis* (*Anomala orientalis*)
- 16) *Callosobruchus chinensis*
- 17) *Carposina niponensis*
- 18) *Ceratitis capitata*
- 19) *Choristoneura* spp. (non-European)
- 20) *Cicadellidae* (non-European) known to be vector of *Xylella fastidiosa* such as:
 - a) *Carneocephala fulgida*,
 - b) *Draeculacephala minerva*,
 - v) *Graphocephala atropunctata*
- 21) *Circulifer haematocephalus*
- 22) *Circulifer tenellus*
- 23) *Conotrachelus nenuphar*
- 24) *Cydia inopinata*
- 25) *Cydia packardii*
- 26) *Cydia prunivora*
- 27) *Dendrolimus sibiricus*
- 28) *Diabrotica barberi*
- 29) *Diabrotica undecimpunctata* subsp. *Howardi*
- 30) *Diabrotica undecimpunctata* subsp. *undecimpunctata*
- 31) *Diabrotica virgifera zeae*

- 32) *Diaphorina citri*
- 33) *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*
- 34) *Eotetranychus lewisi*
- 35) *Eutetranychus orientalis*
- 36) *Gonipterus scutellatus*
- 37) *Helicoverpa zea*
- 38) *Hishomonus phycitis*
- 39) *Liriomyza huidobrensis*
- 40) *Liriomyza sativae*
- 41) *Listronotus bonariensis*
- 42) *Lopholeucaspis japonica*
- 43) *Maconellicoccus hirsutus*
- 44) *Margarodes*, spp. non-European species, such as:
 - a) *Margarodes vitis*
 - b) *Margarodes vredendalensis*
 - v) *Margarodes prieskaensis*
- 45) *Monochamus* spp. (non-European)
- 46) *Myndus crudus*
- 47) *Naupactus leucoloma*
- 48) *Nemorimyza (Amauromyza) maculosa*
- 49) *Numonia pyrivorella*
- 50) *Oligonychus perditus*
- 51) *Opogona sacchari*
- 52) *Parasaissetia nigra*
- 53) *Phyllocnistis citrella*
- 54) *Pissodes* spp. (non-European)
- 55) *Popillia japonica*
- 56) *Premnotrypes* spp. (non-European)
- 57) *Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus*
- 58) *Pseudopityophthorus pruinosis*
- 59) *Rhizoecus hibisci*
- 60) *Rhynchophorus palmarum*
- 61) *Scaphoideus luteolus*
- 62) *Scirtothrips aurantii*
- 63) *Scirtothrips citri*
- 64) *Scirtothrips dorsalis*
- 65) *Scolytidae* spp. (non-European)
- 66) *Spodoptera eridania*
- 67) *Spodoptera frugiperda*
- 68) *Spodoptera littoralis*
- 69) *Spodoptera litura*
- 70) *Stenotarsonemus laticeps*
- 71) *Tecia solanivora*
- 72) *Tephritidae* (non-European) such as:
 - a) *Anastrepha fraterculus*,
 - b) *Anastrepha ludens*,
 - v) *Anastrepha obliqua*,
 - g) *Anastrepha suspensa*,
 - d) *Bactrocera cucurbitae*,
 - đ) *Bactrocera dorsalis*,

- e) *Bactrocera tryoni*,
- ž) *Bactrocera tsuneonis*,
- z) *Bactrocera zonata*,
- i) *Ceratitis quinaria*,
- j) *Ceratitis rosa*,
- k) *Dacus ciliatus*,
- l) *Epochra canadensis*,
- lj) *Euphranta japonica*,
- m) *Rhagoletis cingulata*,
- n) *Rhagoletis completa*,
- nj) *Rhagoletis fausta*,
- o) *Rhagoletis indifferens*,
- p) *Rhagoletis mendax*,
- r) *Rhagoletis pomonella*,
- s) *Rhagoletis ribicola*,
- t) *Rhagoletis suavis*,
- ć) *Trirhithromyia cyanescens*
- 73) *Tetranychus evansi*
- 74) *Thrips palmi*
- 75) *Toxoptera citricida*
- 76) *Trioza erytreae*
- 77) *Trogoderma granaria*
- 78) *Unaspis citri*

Nematodes

- 1) *Aphelenchoides besseyi*
- 2) *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*
- 3) *Globodera pallida*
- 4) *Hirschmanniella* spp., other than *Hirschmanniella gracilis*
- 5) *Longidorus diadecturus*
- 6) *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*
- 7) *Meloidogyne fallax*
- 8) *Nacobbus aberrans*
- 9) *Radopholus citrophilus*
- 10) *Radopholus similis*
- 11) *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* (non-European populations)
- 12) *Xiphinema californicum*
- 13) *Xiphinema rivesi*

Bacteria and phytoplasma

- 1) *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *Citrulli*
- 2) *Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) caryophylli*
- 3) *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus*
- 4) *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*
- 5) *Elmphyloem necrosis phytoplasma*
- 6) *Erwinia chrysanthemi* pv. *Dianthicola*
- 7) *Liberobacter africanum*

- 8) *Liberobacter asiaticum*
- 9) Lime witches' broom *phytoplasma*
- 10) Palm lethal yellowing *phytoplasma*
- 11) *Pantoea stewartii*
- 12) Peach rosette *phytoplasma*
- 13) Peach X-disease *phytoplama*
- 14) Peach yellows *phytoplasma*
- 15) *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *Persicae*
- 16) *Ralstonia (Pseudomonas) solanacearum*
- 17) *Spiroplasma citri*
- 18) *Stolbur phytoplasma*
- 19) Strawberry witches' broom *phytoplasma*
- 20) *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *pruni* (*X. campestris* pv. *pruni*)
- 21) *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri* (*X. campestris* pv. *citri*)
- 22) *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *dieffenbachiae* (*X. campestris* pv. *dieffenbachiae*)
- 23) *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *Oryzae*
- 24) *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *Oryzicola*
- 25) *Xanthomonas translucens* pv. *translucens* (*X. campestris* pv. *translucens*)
- 26) *Xylella fastidiosa*
- 27) *Xylophilus ampelinus*

Fungi

- 1) *Alternaria gaisen (kikuchiana)* and *A. mali*
- 2) *Anisogramma anomala*
- 3) *Apiosporina morbosa*
- 4) *Atropellis* spp
- 5) *Botryosphaeria berengeriana* f. sp. *Piricola*
- 6) *Botryosphaeria larinia*
- 7) *Ceratocystis fagacearum* and its vectors *Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus* and *Pseudopityophthorus pruinosus*
- 8) *Ceratocystis fimbriata* f. sp. *Platani*
- 9) *Ceratocystis virescens*
- 10) *Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli*
- 11) *Ciborinia camelliae*
- 12) *Cronartium* spp. (non-European populations)
- 13) *Deuterophoma (Phoma) tracheiphila*
- 14) *Diaporthe vaccinii*
- 15) *Elsinoe* spp. na *Citrus* spp.
- 16) *Endocronartium* spp. (non-European)
- 17) *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *Albedinis*
- 18) *Guignardia citricarpa* (all strains pathogenic to *Citrus* spp.)
- 19) *Gymnosporangium* spp. (non-European)
- 20) *Melampsora farlowii*
- 21) *Melampsora medusa*
- 22) *Monilinia fructicola*
- 23) *Mycosphaerella dearnessii*

- 24) *Mycosphaerella gibsonii*
- 25) *Mycosphaerella laricis-leptolepidis*
- 26) *Mycosphaerella populorum*
- 27) *Phaeoramularia angolensis*
- 28) *Phellinus weirii* (*Inonotus weirii*)
- 29) *Phialophora cinerescens*
- 30) *Phoma andina*
- 31) *Phyllosticta solitaria*
- 32) *Phymatotrichopsis omnivore* (*Trechispora brinkmannii*)
- 33) *Phytophthora fragariae* var. *fragariae*
- 34) *Phytophthora ramorum*
- 35) *Puccinia pittieriana*
- 36) *Septoria lycopersici* var. *malagutii*
- 37) *Stegophora ulmea*
- 38) *Stenocarpella macrospora*
- 39) *Stenocarpella maydis*
- 40) *Synchytrium endobioticum*
- 41) *Thecaphora solani*
- 42) *Tilletia controversa*
- 43) *Tilletia indica*
- 44) *Venturia nashicola*

Viruses and virus-like organisms

- 1) Apple mosaic virus (on *Rubus* spp.)
- 2) Beet curly top curtovirus (non-European isolates)
- 3) Beet leaf curl rhabdovirus
- 4) Black raspberry latent virus
- 5) Cherry leaf roll virus (on *Rubus* spp.)
- 6) Cherry necrotic rusty mottle disease
- 7) Chrysanthemum stem necrosis tospovirus
- 8) Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid
- 9) Citrus blight disease
- 10) Citrus leprosis rhabdovirus
- 11) Citrus mosaic badnavirus
- 12) Citrus ringspot virus
- 13) Citrus tatter leaf capillovirus
- 14) Citrus tristeza closterovirus
- 15) Citrus vein enation virus
- 16) Coconut cadang-cadang cocadviroid
- 17) Cucumber vein yellowing ipomovirus
- 18) Elm phloem necrosis *mycoplasma*
- 19) Little cherry virus-1 and Little cherry virus-2
- 20) Non-European isolates: Potato A potyvirus, Potato leaf roll luteovirus, Potato M carlavirus, Potato S carlavirus, Potato X potexvirus, Potato V potyvirus, Potato Y potyvirus (including Y^o, Yⁿ and Y^c)
- 21) Pepino mosaic potexvirus
- 22) Raspberry ringspot virus
- 23) Satsuma dwarf virus
- 24) Strawberry crinkle virus

- 25) Strawberry latent ringspot virus
- 26) Tobacco ringspot virus
- 27) Tomato black ring virus
- 28) Tomato chlorosis crinivirus
- 29) Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus
- 30) Tomato ringspot virus
- 31) Viruses and virus-like organisms of potato:
 - a) Andean potato latent tymovirus,
 - b) Andean potato mottle comovirus,
 - v) Arracacha B virus (oca soj),
 - g) Potato black ringspot nepovirus,
 - d) Potato spindle tuber viroid,
 - đ) Potato T capillovirus
- 32) Viruses and virus-like organisms: *Cydonia* spp., *Fragaria*, *Malus*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Ribes*, *Rubus*, and *Vitis*, such as:
 - a) Blueberry leaf mottle virus
 - b) Cherry rasp leaf virus
 - v) Peach American mosaic virus
 - g) Peach rosette mosaic virus
 - d) Peach phony *rickettsia*
 - đ) American plum line pattern virus
 - e) Raspberry leaf curl virus
 - ž) Strawberry latent C virus
 - z) Strawberry vein banding virus
 - i) Non-European viruses and virus-like organisms of *Cydonia* spp., *Fragaria*, *Malus*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Ribes*, *Rubus*, and *Vitis*,
- 33) Viruses carried out *Bemisia tabaci*:
 - a) Bean golden mosaic begomovirus,
 - b) Cowpea mild mottle carlavirus,
 - v) Euphorbia mosaic begomovirus,
 - g) Lettuce infections yellows crinivirus,
 - d) Pepper mild tigre begomovirus,
 - đ) Squash leaf curl begomovirus,
 - e) Tomato mottle begomovirus

Parasitic plants

- 1) *Arceuthobium* spp. (non-European)

LIST IA PART II

HARMFUL ORGANISMS KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE LIMITED AREA OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND WHOSE INTRODUCTION INTO, AND SPREAD WITHIN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA SHALL BE BANNED

Insects and mites in all stages of their development

- 1) *Cacoecimorpha pronubana*
- 2) *Frankliniella occidentalis*
- 3) *Helicoverpa armigera*
- 4) *Liriomyza bryoniae*
- 5) *Liriomyza trifolii*
- 6) *Metcalfa pruinosa*
- 7) *Obolodiplosis robiniae*
- 8) *Scaphoideus titanus*

Nematodes

- 1) *Aphelenchoides fragariae*
- 2) *Ditylenchus destructor*
- 3) *Ditylenchus dipsaci*
- 4) *Globodera rostochiensis*

Bacteria and phytoplasma

- 1) *Candidatus Phytoplasma mali* (Apple proliferation phytoplasma)
- 2) *Candidatus Phytoplasma prunorum* (European stone fruit yellows phytoplasma)
- 3) *Candidatus Phytoplasma pyri* (Pear decline phytoplasma)
- 4) *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *Michiganensis*
- 5) *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* ssp. *Flaccumfaciens*
- 6) *Erwinia amylovora*
- 7) *Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma*
- 8) *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *corylina* (*X. campestris* pv. *corylina*)
- 9) *Xanthomonas fragariae*

Fungi

- 1) *Chrysomixa pirolata*
- 2) *Colletotrichum acutatum* on strawberry
- 3) *Didymella ligulicola*
- 4) *Gremmeniella abietina*
- 5) *Phytophthora fragariae* var. *rubi*
- 6) *Puccinia horiana*

Viruses and virus-like organisms

- 1) Arabis mosaic virus
- 2) Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus
- 3) Peach latent mosaic viroid
- 4) Plum pox virus
- 5) Strawberry mild yellow edge potexvirus
- 6) Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus

Weeds

- 1) *Amaranthus deflexus*
- 2) *Amaranthus graecizans*
- 3) *Amaranthus hybridus*
- 4) *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
- 5) *Ambrosia trifida*
- 6) *Amorpha fruticosa*
- 7) *Asclepias syriaca*
- 8) *Aster lanceolatus*
- 9) *Aster novi-belgii*
- 10) *Bidens frondosa*
- 11) *Cannabis sativa*
- 12) *Cuscuta* spp.
- 13) *Cyperus* spp.
- 14) *Eleusine indica*
- 15) *Galinsoga ciliata*
- 16) *Helianthus annuus-ruderalis*
- 17) *Helianthus decapetalus*
- 18) *Helianthus scaberrimus*
- 19) *Helianthus tuberosus*
- 20) *Iva xanthifolia*
- 21) *Myriophyllum* spp.
- 22) *Orobancha cumana*
- 23) *Orobancha romosa*
- 24) *Prunus serotina*
- 25) *Reynoutria japonica*
- 26) *Solanum cornutum*
- 27) *Solanum elaeagnifolium*
- 28) *Solanum triflorum*
- 29) *Solidago canadensis*
- 30) *Solidago gigantea*
- 31) *Xanthium italicum*

LIST IIA PART II

**HARMFUL ORGANISM KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE LIMITED AREA OF THE
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND WHOSE INTRODUCTION INTO, AND SPREAD
WITHIN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA SHALL BE BANNED, IF THEY ARE
PRESENT ON CERTAIN PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND REGULATED
OBJECTS**

Insects

| | |
|---|--|
| 1) <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (<i>Viteus vitifoliae</i>) | Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L, other than fruit and seeds |
|---|--|

Fungi

| | |
|--|--|
| 1) <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> | Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds |
| 2) <i>Mycosphaerella pini</i> (<i>Scirrhia pini</i>) | Plants of <i>Pinus</i> intended for planting, other than seeds |
| 3) <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> | Seeds of <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L. |
| 4) <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> | Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> intended for planting, other than seeds |
| 5) <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> (on hop) | Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> intended for planting, other than seeds |

Bacteria and phytoplasma

| | |
|---|--|
| 1) <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> | Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> L. |
| <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. 2) <i>vesicatoria</i> and <i>Xanthomonas</i> <i>vesicatoria</i> | Plants of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L:) Karsten ex Farw. and <i>Capsicum</i> spp, intended for planting, including seeds |

LIST III A

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND REGULATED OBJECTS IMPORT OF WHICH SHALL BE PROHIBITED IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

1. Import into the Republic of Serbia of certain species of plants shall be prohibited, namely:

| No. | Plants species - description | Country of origin |
|------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Cedrus</i> Trew, <i>Chamaecyparis</i> Spach, <i>Juniperus</i> L., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L., <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr. and <i>Tsuga</i> Carr., other than fruit and seeds | Non-European countries |
| 2. | Plants of genera <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L. with leaves, other than fruit and seeds | Non-European countries |
| 3. | Plants of genera <i>Populus</i> L., with leaves, other than fruit and seeds | Non-European countries, France and Spain |
| 4. | | |
| 5. | Isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. | All countries |
| 6. | Isolated bark of <i>Quercus</i> L. other than <i>Quercus suber</i> L. | North American countries |
| 7. | Isolated bark of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh. | North American countries |
| 8. | Isolated bark of <i>Populus</i> L. | Countries of the American continent |
| 9. | Plants of <i>Chaenomeles</i> Ldl., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L., intended for planting, other than dormant plants, free from leaves, flowers and fruit (in the dormant stage import is allowed and shall be determined postquarantine supervision) | All countries |
| 9.1. | Plants of <i>Photinia</i> Ldl intended for planting, other than dormant plants, free from leaves, flowers and fruit | USA, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea |
| 10. | Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. – seed potatoes | Countries of Central and South American, Mexico |
| 11. | Plants of stolon- or tuber-forming species of <i>Solanum</i> L. or their hybrids, intended for planting, other than those tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. as specified under Annex III A (10) | Countries of Central and South American, Mexico |
| 12. | Tubers of species of <i>Solanum</i> L. and their hybrids, other than those specified in points 10 and 11 of this List | Countries of Central and South American, Mexico |
| 13. | Plants of <i>Solanaceae</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds | All countries, other than |

| | | |
|-----|--|--|
| | and those items covered by Annex III A (10), (11) or (12) | European and Mediterranean |
| 14. | Soil and growing medium as such, which consists in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as parts of plants, humus including peat or bark, other than that composed entirely of peat (if disinfection and disinsection are not carried out) | Non-European countries |
| 15. | Plant of <i>Vitis</i> L., intended for planting, other than dormant plants, free from leaves, flowers and fruit (in the dormant stage import is allowed and shall be determined postquarantine supervision) | All countries |
| 16. | Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds | Non-European countries |
| 17. | Plants of <i>Phoenix</i> spp., other than fruit and seeds | Algeria, Morocco |
| 18. | Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> , intended for planting, other than fruit and seeds | Non-European countries |
| 19. | Plants of the family <i>Graminaceae</i> , other than plants of ornamental perennial grasses of the subfamilies <i>Bambusoideae</i> and <i>Panicoideae</i> and of the genera <i>Buchloe</i> , <i>Bouteloua</i> Lag., <i>Calamagrostis</i> , <i>Cortaderia</i> Stapf., <i>Glyceria</i> R. Br., <i>Hakonechloa</i> Mak. ex Honda, <i>Hystrix</i> , <i>Molinia</i> , <i>Phalaris</i> L., <i>Shibataea</i> , <i>Spartina</i> Schreb., <i>Stipa</i> L. and <i>Uniola</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds | All countries, other than European and Mediterranean |

2. If the import is limited by provisions referred to in paragraph 1 of this List for plants that are imported for scientific research purposes shall be determined the quarantine supervision. Quarantine supervision of plants refers to all living plants and its parts for propagation.

3. For plants from the points 1.9. and 1.15. which are imported in the dormant stage shall be determined postquarantine supervision at the final consumers for a period of one or two vegetation periods. Postquarantine supervision of plants refers to all living plants and its parts for propagation. Importer of consignment of plants is obliged to submit to border phytosanitary inspector a written application (specification) with data on end-user, location of planting, cadastral municipality and the number of cadastral parcels at which will be planted imported plants. The health status of plants monitor the authorized organization by checking type and quantity of plants that are grown, by checking the health condition during the vegetation, and as necessary, by laboratory testing and by checking of health status of other host plants of quarantine harmful organisms in the vicinity up to 100 meters around the field on which are grown plants from import.

4. During the health checks of plants, these plants and their parts should not be propagated without the consent of the Ministry in charge for plant health, and nor be taken out from the specific parcel or be moved to the other parcel.

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND REGULATED OBJECTS FOR WHICH ARE PRESCRIBED
SPECIAL PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS IN IMPORT

| Plants, plant products and other objects | Special requirements |
|--|---|
| <p>1.1. Wood of conifers (Coniferales), except that of <i>Thuja</i> L., other than in the form of:</p> <p>— chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers,</p> <p>— 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,</p> <p>— wood used to wedge or support non-wood cargo,</p> <p>— wood of <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> Torr. where there is evidence (invoice, phytocertificate, exporters statement on letterhead) that the wood has been processed or manufactured for pencils using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 82 °C for a seven to eight-day period,</p> <p>but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle et al. is known to occur.</p> | <p>Official statement that the wood has undergone an appropriate:</p> <p>(a) heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage, and on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the internationally accepted method. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) chemical pressure impregnation with a product. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export, the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%).</p> |
| <p>1.2. Wood of conifers (Coniferales), except that of <i>Thuja</i> L., in the form of:</p> <p>— chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers,</p> <p>originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle et al. is known to</p> | <p>Official statement that the wood has undergone an appropriate:</p> <p>(a) heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes, the latter to be indicated on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the internationally accepted</p> |

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| <p>occur.</p> | <p>method. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h).</p> |
| <p>1.3. Wood of <i>Thuja</i> L., other than in the form of:</p> <p>— chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap,</p> <p>— 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,</p> <p>— wood used to wedge or support non-wood cargo,</p> <p>originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle et al. is known to occur.</p> | <p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) is bark-free,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kilndried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the internationally accepted method. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(e) has undergone an appropriate chemical pressure impregnation. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export, the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%).</p> |

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| <p>1.4. Wood of <i>Thuja</i> L., in the form of:</p> <p>— chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap,</p> <p>originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle et al. is known to occur.</p> | <p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) has been produced from debarked round wood,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the internationally accepted method. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes, the latter to be indicated on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export.</p> |
| <p>1.5. Wood of conifers (Coniferales), other than in the form of:</p> <p>— chips, particles, sawdust, shavings wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers,</p> <p>— 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,</p> <p>— wood used to wedge or support non-wood cargo,</p> <p>but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey.</p> | <p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) originates in areas known to be free from:</p> <p>— <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European)</p> <p>— <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European)</p> <p>— <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European)</p> <p>The area shall be mentioned on the phytocertificate, under the rubric 'place of origin,'</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) is bark-free and free from grub holes, caused by the genus <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European), defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across,</p> <p>or</p> |

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| | <p>(c) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kilndried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with the current usage,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage, and on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(e) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the internationally accepted method. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(f) has undergone an appropriate chemical pressure impregnation. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%).</p> |
| <p>1.6. Wood of conifers (Coniferales), other than in the form of:</p> <p>— chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers,</p> <p>— 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</p> | <p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) is bark-free and free from grub holes, caused by the genus <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European), defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an</p> |

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| <p>use in the transport of objects of all kinds,</p> <p>— wood used to wedge or support non-wood cargo,</p> <p>but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in all countries, other than:</p> <p>— Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey,</p> <p>— European countries,</p> <p>— Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle et al. is known to occur.</p> | <p>appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the internationally accepted method. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) has undergone an appropriate chemical pressure impregnation. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(e) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage, and on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export.</p> |
| <p>1.7. Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or in part from conifers (Coniferales), originating in</p> <p>— Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey,</p> <p>— non-European countries other than Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle et al. is known to occur</p> | <p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) originates in areas known to be free from:</p> <p>— <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European)</p> <p>— <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European)</p> <p>— <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European)</p> <p>The area shall be mentioned on the phytocertificate, under the rubric 'place of origin,'</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) has been produced from debarked round</p> |

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| | <p>wood,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the internationally accepted method. There shall be evidence of the fumigation by indicating on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(e) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes, the latter to be indicated on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export.</p> |
| <p>2. 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 thereof.</p> | <p>The wood packaging material shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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 cm² in area, and — be subject to one of the approved treatments as specified in Annex I to FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15 on <i>Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade</i>, and — display a mark as specified in Annex II to FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15 on <i>Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade</i>. |
| <p>2.1. Wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural</p> | <p>Official statement that the wood has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 %</p> |

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| <p>round surface, originating in the USA and Canada, other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — wood intended for the production of veneer sheets, — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap. | <p>moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'Kiln-dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p> |
| <p>2.2. Wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., intended for the production of veneer sheets, originating in the USA and Canada</p> | <p>Official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis virescens</i> (Davidson) Moreau and is intended for the production of veneer sheets.</p> |
| <p>2.3. Wood of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch., <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> Jacq. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., other than in the form of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — chips, obtained in whole or part from these 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, <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA</p> | <p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) originates in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of export as being free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures; or (b) is squared so as to remove entirely the round surface. |
| <p>2.4. Wood in the form of chips obtained in whole or part from <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch., <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> Jacq. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc. originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA</p> | <p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) originates in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of export as being free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures; or (b) has been processed into pieces of not more than 2,5 cm thickness and width. |
| <p>2.5. Isolated bark of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch., <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> Jacq. and</p> | <p>Official statement that the isolated bark:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) originates in an area established by the |

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| <p><i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc. originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA</p> | <p>national plant protection organisation in the country of export as being free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures; or</p> <p>(b) has been processed into pieces of not more than 2,5 cm thickness and width.</p> |
| <p>3. Wood of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than in the form of:</p> <p>— chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap,</p> <p>— casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves where there is documented evidence (invoice, phytocertificate, exporters statement on letterhead) that the wood has been produced or manufactured using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 176 °C for 20 minutes</p> <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA.</p> | <p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) is squared so as to remove entirely the rounded surface,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) is bark-free and the water content is less than 20 % expressed as a percentage of the dry matter,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) is bark-free and has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot water treatment,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) if sawn, with or without residual bark attached, has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'Kiln-dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p> |
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| <p>5. Wood of <i>Platanus</i> L., except that in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface.</p> | <p>Official statement 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. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln-dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p> |
| <p>6. Wood of <i>Populus</i> L., except that in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface,</p> | <p>— is bark-free</p> <p>or</p> |

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| <p>originating in countries of the American continent.</p> | <p>official statement that the wood:</p> <p>— has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln-dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognized mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p> |
| <p>7.1. Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap and obtained in whole or in part from:</p> <p>— <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., originating in the USA and Canada,</p> <p>— <i>Platanus</i> L.,</p> <p>— <i>Populus</i> L., originating in the American continent.</p> | <p>Official statement that the wood (chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap):</p> <p>(a) has been produced from debarked round wood,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the internationally accepted method . There shall be evidence of the fumigation by indicating on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes, the latter to be indicated on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export.</p> |
| <p>7.2. Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap and obtained in whole or part from <i>Quercus</i> L. originating in the USA.</p> | <p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule,</p> <p>or</p> |

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| | <p>(b) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the internationally accepted method. There shall be evidence of the fumigation by indicating on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes, the latter to be indicated on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export.</p> |
| 7.3. Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales), originating in non-European countries | <p>Official statement that the isolated bark:</p> <p>(a) has been subjected to an appropriate fumigation in accordance with the internationally accepted method. There shall be evidence of the fumigation by indicating on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve the minimum temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes, the latter to be indicated on the phytocertificate or phytocertificate for re-export.</p> |
| 8. 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. | <p>The wood shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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 cm² in area, and — be subject to one of the approved treatments as specified in Annex I to FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15 on <i>Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international</i> |

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| | <p>trade, and</p> <p>— display a mark as specified in Annex II to FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15 on <i>Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade</i>.</p> |
| 8.1. Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds, originating in non-European countries | Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), where appropriate, official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European). |
| 8.2. Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds, over 3 m in height, originating in non-European countries | Without prejudice to the prohibition applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), and requirements listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), where appropriate, official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European). |
| 9. Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds | Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), and requirements listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), official statement that no symptoms of <i>Mycosphaerella dearnessii</i> (<i>Scirrhia acicola</i>) (Dearn.) Siggers or <i>Mycosphaerella pini</i> (<i>Scirrhia pini</i>) Funk and Parker 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 <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L. <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr. and <i>Tsuga</i> Carr., intended for planting, other than seeds | Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), and requirements listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2) or (9), where appropriate, official statement that no symptoms of <i>Melampsora medusae</i> Thümen have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation. |
| 11.01. Plants of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, originating in the USA | Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(2), official statement that the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i> (Bretz) Hunt. |
| 11.1. Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> | Without prejudice to the prohibitions |

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| L., other than fruit and seeds, originating in non-European countries | applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(2) and requirements listed in Annex IV (A)(I)(11.01.), official statement that no symptoms of <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-European) have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation. |
| 11.2. Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(2) and requirements listed in Annex IV (A)(I)(11.1), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p> |
| 11.3. Plants of <i>Corylus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in Canada and the United States of America | <p>Official statement that the plants have been grown in nurseries and:</p> <p>(a) originate in an area, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytocertificate under the rubric 'Additional declaration',</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) originate in a place of production, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller 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, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the</p> |

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| | phytocertificate under the rubric 'Additional declaration' and declared free from <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller. |
| 11.4. Plants of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch., <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> Jacq. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., intended for planting, other than seeds and plants in tissue culture originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA | <p>Official statement that the plants:</p> <p>(a) have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures; or</p> <p>(b) have, for a period of at least two years prior to export, been grown in a place of production where no signs of <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire have been observed during two official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, including immediately prior to export.</p> |
| 12. Plants of <i>Platanus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds. | Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> f. sp. <i>platani</i> Walter have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation. |
| 13.1. Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds. | Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(3), official statement that no symptoms of <i>Melampsora medusae</i> Thümen have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation. |
| 13.2. Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, originating in countries of the American continent | Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(3) and requirements listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(13.1), official statement that no symptoms of <i>Mycosphaerella populorum</i> G. E. Thompson have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation. |
| 14. Plants of <i>Ulmus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in North American countries | Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants in Annex IV (A)(I) (11.4), official statement that no symptoms of Elm phloem necrosis mycoplasma have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the |

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| | last complete cycle of vegetation. |
| 15. Plants of <i>Chaenomeles</i> Lindl., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Eriobotrya</i> Lindl., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries | <p>Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(9), where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <p>— the plants originate in a country known to be free from <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> (Winter) Honey;</p> <p>or</p> <p>— the plants originate in an area recognized as being free from <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> (Winter) Honey, and no symptoms of <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> (Winter) Honey have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p> |
| 16. From 15 February to 30 September, fruits of <i>Prunus</i> L., originating in non-European countries | <p>Official statement:</p> <p>— the fruits originate in a country known to be free from <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> (Winter) Honey</p> <p>or</p> <p>— the fruits originate in an area recognised as being free from <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> (Winter) Honey,</p> <p>or</p> <p>— the fruits have been subjected to appropriate inspection and treatment procedures prior to harvest and/or export to ensure freedom from <i>Monilinia</i> spp.</p> |
| 16.1. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids. | The fruits shall be free from peduncles and leaves and the packaging shall bear an appropriate origin mark. |
| 16.2. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, originating in non-European countries | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Annex IV(A)(I)(16.1), (16.3), (16.4) and (16.5), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the fruits originate in a country recognized as being free from <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> (all strains pathogenic to Citrus),</p> |

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| | <p>or</p> <p>(b) the fruits originate in an area recognised as being free from <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> (all strains pathogenic to Citrus), and mentioned on the phytocertificate,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) in accordance with an official control and examination regime, no symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> (all strains pathogenic to Citrus) have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation</p> <p>and</p> <p>none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> (all strains pathogenic to Citrus),</p> <p>and</p> <p>the fruits have been subjected to treatment such as sodium orthophenylphenate, mentioned on the phytocertificates,</p> <p>and</p> <p>the fruits have been packed at premises or dispatching centres registered for this purpose.</p> |
| 16.3. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, originating in non-European countries | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Annex IV(A)(I)(16.1), (16.2), (16.4) and (16.5), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the fruits originate in a country recognized as being free from <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes</p> <p>(b) or</p> <p>(b) the fruits originate in an area recognised as being free from <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes and mentioned on the phytocertificate,</p> |

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| | <p>or</p> <p>(c) no symptoms of <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation,</p> <p>and</p> <p>none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of this organism.</p> |
| <p>16.4. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits of <i>Citrus aurantium</i> L., originating in non-European countries</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Annex IV(A)(I)(16.1), (16.2), (16.3) and (16.5), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the fruits originate in a country recognized as being free from <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> Kiely (all strains pathogenic to <i>Citrus</i>),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) the fruits originate in an area recognised as being free from <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> Kiely (all strains pathogenic to <i>Citrus</i>), and mentioned on the phytocertificate,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) no symptoms of <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> Kiely (all strains pathogenic to <i>Citrus</i>), have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation, and none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of this organism,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) the fruits originate in a field of production subjected to appropriate treatments against <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> Kiely (all strains pathogenic to <i>Citrus</i>),</p> <p>and</p> <p>none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, in appropriate official</p> |

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| | examination, symptoms of this organism. |
| 16.5. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, originating in countries where <i>Tephritidae</i> (non-European) are known to occur on these fruits | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Annex IV(A)(I)(16.1), (16.2) and (16.3), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the fruits originate in areas known to be free from the relevant organism; or, if this requirement cannot be met;</p> <p>(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 three 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 if this requirement can also not be met;</p> <p>(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, if this requirement can also not be met;</p> <p>(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, and, where not available, to acceptable chemical treatment.</p> |
| 17. Plants of <i>Amelanchier</i> Med., <i>Chaenomeles</i> Lindl., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Ehrh., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Eriobotrya</i> Lindl., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Mespilus</i> L., <i>Photinia davidiana</i> (Dcne.) Cardot, <i>Pyracantha</i> Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Sorbus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(9), (9.1), or requirement listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(15), where appropriate, official statement:</p> <p>(a) that the plants originate in country recognised as being free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i></p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) that the plants originate in pest free areas which have been established in relation to <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i> in accordance with the relevant International</p> |

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| | <p>Standard for Phytosanitary Measures,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) that no symptoms of <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i> , have been observed in the field of production and at a distance of 500 m, and which must be mentioned on the phytocertificate in the rubric “additional declaration”.</p> |
| <p>18. Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds and plants of <i>Araceae</i>, <i>Marantaceae</i>, <i>Musaceae</i>, <i>Persea</i> spp. and <i>Strelitziaceae</i>, rooted or with growing medium attached or associated</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the prohibition applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(16), where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in countries known to be free from <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> Huettel <i>et al.</i> and <i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) representative samples of soil and roots from the place of production have been subjected, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, to official nematological testing for at least <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> Huettel <i>et al.</i> and <i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne and have been found, in these tests, free from those harmful organisms</p> |
| <p>19.1. Plants of <i>Crataegus</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. and Ev. is known to occur</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(9), and requirement listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(15) and (17), official statement that no symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. and Ev. have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p> |
| <p>19.2. Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L., <i>Ribes</i> L., <i>Rubus</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on the genera concerned</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants where appropriate listed in Annex III (A)(9) and (18), and requirement listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(15) and (17), official statement that no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p> |

— on *Fragaria* L.:

— *Phytophthora fragariae* Hickman, var. *fragariae*,

— Arabis mosaic virus,

— Raspberry ring spot virus,

— Strawberry crinkle virus,

— Strawberry latent ring spot virus,

— Strawberry mild yellow edge virus,

— Tomato black ring virus,

— *Xanthomonas fragariae* Kennedy et King;

— on *Malus* Mill.:

— *Phyllosticta solitaria* Ell. and Ev.;

— on *Prunus* L.:

— Apricot chlorotic leafroll mycoplasma,

— *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *pruni* (Smith) Dye;

— on *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch:

— *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *persicae* (Prunier *et al.*) Young *et al.*;

— on *Pyrus* L.:

— *Phyllosticta solitaria* Ell. and Ev.;

— on *Rubus* L.:

— Arabis mosaic virus,

— Raspberry ring spot virus,

— Strawberry latent ring spot virus,

— Tomato black ring virus,

— on all species:

non-European viruses and virus-like organisms.

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| <p>20. Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill. and <i>Pyrus</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Pear decline mycoplasma is known to occur</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(9), and requirements listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(15), (17) and (19.2) official statement that no symptoms of Pear decline mycoplasma have been observed at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation.</p> |
| <p>21.1. Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Strawberry latent 'C' virus, — Strawberry vein banding virus, — Strawberry witches' broom mycoplasma | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(18), and requirements listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(19.2), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants, other than those raised from seed, have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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, <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, within 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, <p>(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, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p> |
| <p>21.2. Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie is known to occur</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(18), and requirements listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(19.2) and (21.1), official statement</p> |

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| | <p>that:</p> <p>(a) either no symptoms of <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) in the case of plants in tissue culture the plants have been derived from plants which complied with section (a) of this item or have been officially tested by appropriate nematological methods and have been found free from <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie</p> |
| 21.3. Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds | Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(18), and requirements listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(19.2), (21.1) and (21.2), official statement that the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Anthonomus signatus</i> Say and <i>Anthonomus bisignifer</i> (Schenkling). |
| <p>22.1. Plants of <i>Malus</i> Mill. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on <i>Malus</i> Mill</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Cherry rasp leaf virus, — Tomato ring spot virus, | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants, listed in Annex III(A)(9) and requirements listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(15), (17) and (19.2), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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, <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected, within 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; |

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| | <p>(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, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p> |
| <p>22.2. Plants of <i>Malus</i> Mill., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Apple proliferation mycoplasma is known to occur</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants, listed in Annex III(A)(9) and requirements listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(15), (17), (19.2) and (22.1), official statement that</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Apple proliferation mycoplasma;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) (aa) the plants, other than those raised from seeds, have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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 mycoplasma 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, within the last six complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least Apple proliferation mycoplasma using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from the harmful organism, <p>(bb) no symptoms of diseases caused by Apple proliferation mycoplasma have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last complete three cycles of vegetation.</p> |
| <p>23.1. Plants of following species of <i>Prunus</i></p> | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions</p> |

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| <p>L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Plum pox virus is known to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, — <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., — <i>Prunus blireiana</i> Andre, — <i>Prunus brigantina</i> Vill., — <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Ehrh., — <i>Prunus cistena</i> Hansen, — <i>Prunus curdica</i> Fenzl and Fritsch., — <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>domestica</i> L., — <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>insititia</i> (L.) C.K. Schneid., — <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>italica</i> (Borkh.) Hegi., — <i>Prunus glandulosa</i> Thunb., — <i>Prunus holosericea</i> Batal., — <i>Prunus hortulana</i> Bailey, — <i>Prunus japonica</i> Thunb., — <i>Prunus mandshurica</i> (Maxim.) Koehne, — <i>Prunus maritima</i> Marsh., — <i>Prunus mume</i> Sieb and Zucc., — <i>Prunus nigra</i> Ait., — <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, — <i>Prunus salicina</i> L., — <i>Prunus sibirica</i> L., — <i>Prunus simonii</i> Carr., — <i>Prunus spinosa</i> L., — <i>Prunus tomentosa</i> Thunb., — <i>Prunus triloba</i> Lindl., — other species of <i>Prunus</i> L. susceptible to | <p>applicable to the plants, listed in Annex III(A)(9) and requirements listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(15) and (19.2), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants, other than those raised from seed, have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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 virus using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from that harmful organism, <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least Plum pox virus using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from that harmful organism; <p>(b) no symptoms of disease caused by Plum pox virus have been observed on plants at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation;</p> <p>(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> |
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| Plux pox virus. | |
| <p>23.2. Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting</p> <p>(a) originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on <i>Prunus</i> L.</p> <p>(b) other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur</p> <p>(c) other than seeds, originating in non-European countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are:</p> <p>— for the case under (a):</p> <p>— Tomato ringspot virus;</p> <p>— or the case under (b):</p> <p>— Cherry rasp leaf virus (American),</p> <p>— Peach mosaic virus (American),</p> <p>— Peach phony rickettsia,</p> <p>— Peach rosette mycoplasm,</p> <p>— Peach yellows mycoplasm,</p> <p>— Plum line pattern virus (American),</p> <p>— Peach X-disease mycoplasm;</p> <p>— or the case under (c):</p> <p>— Little cherry pathogen.</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants, where appropriate listed in Annex III(A)(9) and requirements listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(15), (19.2) and (23.1), official statement that</p> <p>(a) the plants have been:</p> <p>— 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,</p> <p>or</p> <p>— derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, within 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,</p> <p>(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, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation.</p> |
| <p>24. Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting:</p> <p>(a) originating in countries where harmful</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants, listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(19.2),</p> <p>(a) the plants shall be free from aphids,</p> |

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| <p>organisms are known to occur on <i>Rubus</i> L.</p> <p>(b) other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — in the case of (a): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Tomato ringspot virus, — Black raspberry latent virus, — Cherry leafroll virus, — Prunus necrotic ringspot virus, — in the case of (b): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Raspberry leaf curl virus (American) — Cherry rasp leaf virus (American) | <p>including their eggs</p> <p>(b) official statement that:</p> <p>(aa) the plants have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organism, or — derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, within 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 <p>(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, since the beginning of the last complete cycles of vegetation.</p> |
| <p>24.1. Plants of <i>Vitis</i> spp., other than fruits and seeds</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(15) official statement that no symptoms of Grapevine Flavescence dorée MLO and <i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i> (Panagopoulos) Willems et al. have been observed at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last two complete cycles of vegetation.</p> |
| <p>24.2. Plants of <i>Vitis</i> spp., other than fruits and</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex</p> |

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| seeds, originating in non-European countries | III(A)(15) and requirements listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(24.1.) official statement that that no symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> Wells et al. have been observed at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last two complete cycles of vegetation, and ordered to post-quarantine survey. |
| 25.1. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. | Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the tubers listed in Annex III(A)(10), (11) and (12), official statement that: (a) the tubers originate in areas known to be free from <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival, and no symptoms of <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival have been observed either at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity; |
| 25.2. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. | Without prejudice to the provisions listed in Annex III (A)(10), (11) and (12) and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.1), official statement that: (a) the tubers originate in areas known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i> |
| 25.3. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than early potatoes, originating in countries where Potato spindle tuber viroid is known to occur | Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the tubers listed in Annex III(A)(10), (11) and (12) and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.1) and (25.2), official statement that suppression of the faculty of germination |
| 25.4. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting | Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the tubers listed in Annex III(A)(10), (11) and (12) and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.1) and (25.3), official statement that: (a) the tubers originate from a field known to be free from <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens and <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens with appropriate method, and mentioned on the phytocertificate as additional declaration: "Soil has been tested and found free from |

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| | <p><i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens and <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens”,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) either, the tubers originate in areas in which <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i> is known not to occur;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(bb) in areas where <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i> is known to occur, the tubers originate from a place of production found free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i>, and subjected to official testing using appropriate methods and has been found free, in these tests, from this harmful organism, and mentioned on the phytocertificate as additional declaration.</p> <p>and</p> <p>(c) either, the tubers originate in areas in which <i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith is known not to occur;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(cc) in areas where <i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith is known to occur, the tubers originate from a place of production found free from <i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith, and subjected to official testing using appropriate methods and has been found free, in these tests, from this harmful organism, and mentioned on the phytocertificate as additional declaration.</p> <p>and</p> <p>(d) either the tubers originate in areas where <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden <i>et al.</i> (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen are known not to occur;</p> <p>or</p> |
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| | <p>(dd) in areas where <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden <i>et al.</i> (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen are known to occur,</p> <p>— either the tubers originate from a place of production which has been found free from <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden <i>et al.</i> (all populations), and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen based on an annual survey of host crops by visual inspection of host plants at appropriate times and by visual inspection both externally and by cutting of tubers after harvest from potato crops grown at the place of production, or</p> <p>— the tubers after harvest have been randomly sampled and, either checked for the presence of symptoms after an appropriate method to induce symptoms, or laboratory tested, as well as inspected visually both externally and by cutting the tubers, at appropriate times and in all cases at the time of closing of the packages or containers before marketing of seed potatoes and no symptoms of <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden <i>et al.</i> (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen have been found and mentioned on the phytocertificate as additional declaration.</p> |
| 25.4.1. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those intended for planting | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to tubers listed in Annex III(A)(12) and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.1), (25.2) and (25.3), official statement that the tubers originate in areas in which <i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith is not known to occur</p> |
| 25.4.2. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to tubers listed in Annex III(A)(10), (11) and (12) and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.1), (25.2), (25.3), (25.4) and (25.4.1), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the tubers originate in a country where <i>Scrobipalopsis solanivora</i> Povolny is not known to occur; or</p> <p>(b) the tubers originate in an area free from <i>Scrobipalopsis solanivora</i> Povolny, established by the national plant protection</p> |

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| | organization in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures. |
| 25.5. Plants of Solanaceae, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Potato stolbur mycoplasma is known to occur | Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to tubers listed in Annex III(A)(10), (11), (12) and (13), and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.1), (25.2), (25.3) and (25.4), official statement that no symptoms of Potato stolbur mycoplasma have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation. |
| 25.6. Plants of Solanaceae, intended for planting, other than tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. and other than seeds of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw., originating in countries where Potato spindle tuber viroid is known to occur | Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(11), (13), and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.5), official statement that no symptoms of Potato spindle tuber viroid have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation |
| 25.7. Plants of <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw., <i>Musa</i> L., <i>Nicotiana</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., intended for planting other than seeds, originating in countries where <i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith is known to occur | Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(11) and (13), and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.5) and (25.6), where appropriate, official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas which have been found free from <i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith; or (b) no symptoms of <i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation. |
| 26. Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds | Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> Reinke and Berthold and <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Klebahn have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation. |
| 27.1. Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., <i>Dianthus</i> L. and <i>Pelargonium</i> l'Hérit. ex Ait., intended for planting, other than | Official statement that: (a) no signs of <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hübner), or <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i> (Boisd.) |

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| seeds | <p>have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from the said organisms</p> |
| 27.2. Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., <i>Dianthus</i> L. and <i>Pelargonium</i> l'Hérit. ex Ait., other than seeds | <p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(27.1), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) no signs of <i>Spodoptera eridiana</i> Cramer, <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> Smith, or <i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fabricius) have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from the said organisms.</p> |
| 28. Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting, other than seeds | <p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(27.1) and (27.2), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants are no more than third generation stock derived from material which has been found to be free from Chrysanthemum stunt viroid 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 viroid during an official inspection carried out at the time of flowering;</p> <p>(b) the plants or cuttings:</p> <p>— have come from premises which have been officially inspected at least monthly, during the three months prior to dispatch and on which no symptoms of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings have been known to have observed during that period, and in the immediate vicinity of which no symptoms of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings have been known to have</p> |

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| | <p>occurred during the three months prior to export,</p> <p>or</p> <p>— have undergone appropriate treatment against <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings;</p> <p>(c) in the case of unrooted cuttings, no symptoms of <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock and Davis) v. Arx 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 <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock and Davis) v. Arx were observed either on the cuttings or on the rooting bed.</p> |
| 28.1. Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul. and <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw., intended for planting, other than seeds | <p>Without prejudice to the requirements listed in Annex IV(A)(I) (25.5), (25.6), (25.7), (27.1), (27.2) and (28), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants have been grown throughout their life in a country free from Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus; or</p> <p>(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 International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures; or</p> <p>(c) the plants have been grown throughout their life in a place of production, established as being free from Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus and verified through official inspections and, where appropriate, testing.</p> |
| 29. Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds | <p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(27.1) and (27.2), official statement that:</p> <p>— the plants have been derived in direct line from mother plants which have been found free from <i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>dianthicola</i> (Hellmers) Dickey, <i>Pseudomonas caryophylli</i> (Burkholder) Starr and Burkholder and <i>Phialophora cinerescens</i> (Wollenw.) Van Beyma on officially</p> |

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| | <p>approved tests, carried out at least once within the two previous years,</p> <p>— no symptoms of the above harmful organisms have been observed on the plants.</p> |
| 30. Bulbs of <i>Tulipa</i> L. and <i>Narcissus</i> L., other than those for which there shall be evidence by their packaging, or by other means, that they are intended for sale to final consumers not involved in professional cut flower production | Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed on the plants since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation. |
| <p>31. Plants of <i>Pelargonium</i> L'Herit. ex Ait., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Tomato ringspot virus is known to occur:</p> <p>(a) where <i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb <i>sensu lato</i> (non-European populations) or other vectors of Tomato ringspot virus are not known to occur</p> <p>(b) where <i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb <i>sensu lato</i> (non-European populations) or other vectors of Tomato ringspot virus are known to occur</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV(A) (I)(27.1) and (27.2),</p> <p>official statement that the plants:</p> <p>(a) are directly derived from places of production known to be free from Tomato ringspot virus;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) are of no more than fourth generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from Tomato ringspot virus under an official approved system of virological testing.</p> <p>official statement that the plants:</p> <p>(a) are directly derived from places of production known to be free from Tomato ringspot virus in the soil and plants;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) are of no more than second generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from Tomato ringspot virus under an officially approved system of virological testing.</p> |
| <p>32.1. Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than:</p> <p>— bulbs,</p> <p>— corms,</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants in Annex IV (A)(I) (27.1), (27.2), (28) and (29), where appropriate, official statement that the plants have been grown in nurseries and:</p> |

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| <p>— plants of the family Gramineae, — rhizomes, — seeds, — tubers, originating in countries where <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) are known to occur</p> | <p>(a) originate in an area, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytocertificate under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or (b) originate in a place of production, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytocertificate under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, and declared free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export, or (c) immediately prior to export, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) and have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch). Details of the treatment shall be mentioned on the phytocertificate.</p> |
| <p>32.2. Cut flowers of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC) Des. Moul., <i>Dianthus</i> L., <i>Gypsophila</i> L. and <i>Solidago</i> L., and leafy vegetables of <i>Apium graveolens</i> L. and <i>Ocimum</i> L.</p> | <p>Official statement that the cut flowers and the leafy vegetables: — originate in a country free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch), or — immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch).</p> |

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| <p>32.3. Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — bulbs, — corms, — plants of the family Gramineae, — rhizomes, — seeds, — tubers | <p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants in Annex IV(A), (I) (27.1), (27.2), (28), (29) and (32.1), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) either no signs of <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess) have been observed at the place of production, on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to harvesting,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) immediately prior to export, the plants have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess) and have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess).</p> |
| <p>33. Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air</p> | <p>Official statement that the place of production is known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sependoniscus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i>, <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens, <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens and <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival.</p> |
| <p>34. 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, originating in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Turkey, — Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, — non-European countries | <p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the growing medium, at the time of planting, was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — either free from soil, and organic matter, <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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, <p>or</p> |

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| | <p>— subjected to appropriate heat treatment or fumigation to ensure freedom from harmful organisms, and</p> <p>(b) since planting:</p> <p>— either appropriate measures have been taken to ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from harmful organisms,</p> <p>or</p> <p>— 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 (a).</p> |
| 35.1. Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds | Official statement that no symptoms of Beet curly top virus (non-European isolates) have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation. |
| 35.2. Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Beet leaf curl virus is known to occur | <p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable the plants listed in Annex IV(A)(I) (35.1), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) Beet leaf curl virus has not been known to occur in the area of production;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of Beet leaf curl virus have been observed at the place or production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p> |
| <p>36.1. Plants, intended for planting, other than:</p> <p>— bulbs,</p> <p>— corms,</p> <p>— rhizomes,</p> <p>— seeds,</p> <p>— tubers,</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants in Annex IV(A), (I) (27.1), (27.2), (28), (29), (31), (32.1) and (32.3), official statement that the plants have been grown in nurseries and:</p> <p>(a) originate in an area, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is</p> |

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| | <p>mentioned on the phytocertificate under the rubric 'Additional declaration',</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) originate in a place of production, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytocertificate under the rubric 'Additional declaration', and declared free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) immediately prior to export, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny and have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny. Details of the treatment shall be mentioned on the phytocertificate and phytocertificate for re-export.</p> |
| 36.2. Cut flowers of Orchidaceae and fruits of <i>Momordica</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L. | <p>Official statement that the cut flowers and the fruits:</p> <p>— originate in a country free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny,</p> <p>or</p> <p>— immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny.</p> |
| 37. Plants of Palmae intended for planting other than seeds, originating in non-European countries | <p>Without prejudice to the prohibition applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(17), where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) either the plants originate in an area known to be free from Palm lethal yellowing mycoplasma and Cadang-Cadang viroid, and no symptoms have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation;</p> |

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| | <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of Palm lethal yellowing mycoplasma and Cadang-Cadang viroid have been observed on the plants since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, and plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by the organisms have been rogued out at that place and the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to rid them of <i>Myndus crudus</i> Van Duzee;</p> <p>(c) in the case of plants in tissue culture, the plants were derived from plants which have met the requirements laid down in (a) or (b)</p> |
| <p>37.1. Plants of Palmae, intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following genera: <i>Brahea</i> Mart., <i>Butia</i> Becc., <i>Chamaerops</i> L., <i>Jubaea</i> Kunth, <i>Livistona</i> R. Br., <i>Phoenix</i> L., <i>Sabal</i> Adans., <i>Syagrus</i> Mart., <i>Trachycarpus</i> H. Wendl., <i>Trithrinax</i> Mart., <i>Washingtonia</i> Raf.</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the prohibition applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(17) and the requirements listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(37) official statement that the plants:</p> <p>(a) have been grown throughout their life in a country where <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) is not known to occur; or</p> <p>(b) have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister), established by the national plant protection organization in exporting country in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures; or</p> <p>(c) have, during a period of at least two years prior to export, been grown in a place of production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organization in the country of origin, and — where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) or with application of appropriate preventive treatments, and — where, during three official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, including immediately prior to export, no |

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| | signs of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) have been observed. |
| 38.1. Plants of <i>Camellia</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries | <p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Ciborinia camelliae</i> Kohn;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of <i>Ciborinia camelliae</i> Kohn have been observed on plants in flower on the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p> |
| 38.2. Plants of <i>Fuchsia</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in the USA or Brazil | Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> Keifer have been observed at the place of production and that immediately prior to export the plants have been inspected and found free from <i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> Keifer. |
| 39. Trees and shrubs, intended for planting, other than seeds and plants in tissue culture, originating in all countries other than European and Mediterranean countries | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), (2), (3), (9), (13), (15), (16), (17), and Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), (10), (11.1), (11.2), (12), (13.1), (13.2), (14), (15), (17), (18), (19.1), (19.2), (20), (22.1), (22.2), (23.1), (23.2), (24), (24.1), (24.2), (25.5), (25.6), (26), (27.1), (27.2), (28), (29), (32.1), (32.2), (33), (34), (36.1), (36.2), (37), (38.1) and (38.2), where appropriate, official statement that the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — are clean (i.e. free from plant debris) and free from flowers and fruits, — have been grown in nurseries, — have been inspected at appropriate times and 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. |
| 40. Deciduous trees and shrubs, intended for planting, other than seeds and plants in tissue culture, originating in all countries other than | Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(2), (3), (9), (15), (16), (17) and Annex IV(A)(I), (11.1), (11.2), (11.3), (12), (13.1), |

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| European and Mediterranean countries | (13.2), (14), (15), (17), (18), (19.1), (19.2), (20), (22.1), (22.2), (23.1), (23.2), (24), (33), (36.1), (38.1), (38.2), (39) and (45.1) where appropriate, official statement that the plants are dormant and free from leaves. |
| 41. Annual and biennial plants, other than Gramineae, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants, where appropriate, listed in Annex III(A)(11), (13), and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.5), (25.6), (32.1), (32.2), (32.3), (33), (34), (35.1) and (35.2) official statement that the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — have been grown in nurseries, — are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, — have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export, and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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. |
| 42. Plants of the family Gramineae of ornamental perennial grasses of the subfamilies Bambusoideae, Panicoideae and of the genera <i>Buchloe</i> , <i>Bouteloua</i> Lag., <i>Calamagrostis</i> , <i>Cortaderia</i> Stapf., <i>Glyceria</i> R. Br., <i>Hakonechloa</i> Mak. ex Honda, <i>Hystrix</i> , <i>Molinia</i> <i>Phalaris</i> L., <i>Shibataea</i> , <i>Spartina</i> Schreb., <i>Stipa</i> L. and <i>Uniola</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries | <p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants, where appropriate, listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(33) and (34), official statement that the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — have been grown in nurseries, and — are free from plants debris, flowers and fruits, and — have been inspected and prior to export, and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and — either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, |

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| | mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms. |
| 43. Naturally or artificially dwarfed plants intended for planting other than seeds, originating in non-European countries | <p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), (2), (3), (9), (13), (15), (16), (17) and Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (9), (10), (11.1), (11.2), (12), (13.1), (13.2), (14), (15), (17), (18), (19.1), (19.2), (20), (22.1), (22.2), (23.1), (23.2), (24), (25.5), (25.6), (26), (27.1), (27.2), (28), (32.1), (32.2), (33), (34), (36.1), (36.2), (37), (38.1), (38.2), (39), (40) and (42), where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <p>(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,</p> <p>(b) the plants on the nurseries referred to in (a) shall:</p> <p>(aa) at least during the period referred to in (a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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 six times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of harmful organisms of concern. These inspections, which shall also be carried out on plants in the immediate vicinity of the nurseries referred to in (a), shall be carried out at least by visual |

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| | <p>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 3 000 plants, or 10 % of the plants if there are more than 3 000 plants from that genus,</p> <p>— have been found free, in these inspections, from the relevant harmful organisms of concern. 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,</p> <p>— 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 of any harmful organisms,</p> <p>— 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:</p> <p>— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, or</p> <p>— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down in (aa) fifth indent,</p> <p>or</p> <p>— subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure that the growing medium is free from harmful organisms, the active ingredient, concentration and date of</p> |
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| | <p>application of these treatments shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric 'disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.</p> <p>(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 <i>additional declaration</i> on the phytosanitary certificate, enabling the consignments to be identified.</p> |
| <p>44. Herbaceous perennial plants, intended for planting, other than seeds, of the families Caryophyllaceae (except <i>Dianthus</i> L.), Compositae (except <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul.), Cruciferae, Leguminosae and Rosaceae (except <i>Fragaria</i> L.), originating in all countries, other than European and Mediterranean countries</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to plants, where appropriate, listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(32.1), (32.2), (32.3), (33) and (34) official statement that the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — have been grown in nurseries, and — are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, and — have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export, and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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. |
| <p>45.1. Plants of herbaceous species and plants of <i>Ficus</i> L. and <i>Hibiscus</i> L., intended for planting, other than bulbs, corms, rhizomes, seeds and tubers, originating in non-European countries</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants in Annex IV(A)(I) (27.1), (27.2), (28), (29), (32.1), (32.3) and (36.1), official statement that the plants:</p> <p>(a) originate in an area, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytocertificate under the</p> |

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| | <p>rubric 'Additional declaration',</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) originate in a place of production, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytocertificate under the rubric 'Additional declaration', and declared free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) on official inspections carried out at least once each three weeks during the nine weeks prior to export,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) in cases where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) has been found at the place of production, are held or produced in this place of production and have undergone an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) and subsequently this place of production shall have been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aiming at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations), in both official inspections carried out weekly during the nine weeks prior to export and in monitoring procedures throughout the said period. Details of the treatment shall be mentioned on the phytocertificate.</p> |
| <p>45.2. Cut flowers of <i>Aster</i> spp., <i>Eryngium</i> L., <i>Gypsophila</i> L., <i>Hypericum</i> L., <i>Lisianthus</i> L., <i>Rosa</i> L., <i>Solidago</i> L., <i>Trachelium</i> L., and leafy vegetables of <i>Ocimum</i> L., originating in non-European countries</p> | <p>Official statement that the cut flowers and leafy vegetables:</p> <p>— originate in a country free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations),</p> <p>or</p> <p>— immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations).</p> |

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| <p>45.3. Plants of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Tomato yellow leaf curl virus is known to occur</p> <p>(a) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. is not known to occur</p> <p>(b) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. is known to occur</p> | <p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to plants listed in Annex III(A)(13) and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.5), (25.6) and 25.7 where appropriate</p> <p>Official statement that no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the plants</p> <p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the plants, and</p> <p>(aa) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn., or</p> <p>(bb) the place of production has been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the place of production and the place of production has been subjected to an appropriate treatment and monitoring regime to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn.</p> |
| <p>46. Plants intended for planting, other than seeds, bulbs, tubers, corms and rhizomes, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur.</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Bean golden mosaic virus, — Cowpea mild mottle virus, — Lettuce infectious yellow virus, — Pepper mild tigré virus, | <p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(13) and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.5) (25.6), (32.1), (32.2), (32.3), (35.1), (35.2), (44), (45), (45.1), (45.2) and (45.3) where appropriate</p> |

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| <p>— Squash leaf curl virus,</p> <p>— other viruses transmitted by <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn.</p> <p>(a) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) or other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are not known to occur</p> <p>(b) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) or other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur</p> | <p>Official statement that no symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants during their complete cycle of vegetation</p> <p>Official statement that no symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants during an adequate period,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) the place of production has been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms on official inspections carried out at appropriate times;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) the plants have been subjected to an appropriate treatment aimed at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn.</p> |
| <p>47. Seeds of <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.</p> | <p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. and de Toni;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) the seeds, other than those seeds that have been produced on varieties resistant to all races of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. and de Toni present in the area of production, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i></p> |

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| | (Farlow) Berl. and de Toni. |
| 48. Seeds of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw | <p>Official statement that the seeds have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent method, and</p> <p>(a) either the seeds originate in areas where <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis <i>et al.</i>, <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> (Doidge) Dye and Potato spindle tuber viroid are not known to occur; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for at least those harmful organisms, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in these tests, free from those harmful organisms.</p> |
| 49.1. Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. | <p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) no symptoms <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and no <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev has been revealed by laboratory tests on a representative sample;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) fumigation has taken place prior to export.</p> |
| 49.2. Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L., originating in countries where <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis <i>et al.</i> is known to occur | <p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to plants listed in Annex IV(A)(I) (49.1), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis <i>et al.</i> has not been known to occur on the farm or in the immediate vicinity since the beginning of the past 10 years;</p> <p>(b) either</p> <p>— the crop belongs to a variety recognised</p> |

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| | <p>as being highly resistant to <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis <i>et al.</i>,</p> <p>or</p> <p>— it had not yet started its fourth complete cycle of vegetation from sowing when the seed was harvested and there was not more than one preceding seed harvest from the crop,</p> <p>or</p> <p>— the content of inert matter which has been determined in accordance with the rules applicable for the certification of seed, does not exceed 0,1 % by weight;</p> <p>(c) no symptoms of <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis <i>et al.</i> have been observed at the place of production, or on any <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. crop adjacent to it, during the last complete cycle of vegetation or, where appropriate, the last two cycles of vegetation;</p> <p>(d) the crop has been grown on land on which no previous <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. crop has been present during the last three years prior to sowing.</p> |
| 50. Seeds of <i>Oryza sativa</i> L. | <p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the seeds have been officially tested by appropriate nematological tests and have been found free from <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate hot water treatment or other appropriate treatment against <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie.</p> |
| 51. Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> L. | <p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Dye;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) a representative sample of the seeds has</p> |

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| | been tested and found free from <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Dye in these tests. |
| 52. Seeds of <i>Zea mais</i> L. | <p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Erwinia stewartii</i> (Smith) Dye;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from <i>Erwinia stewartii</i> (Smith) Dye in this test.</p> |
| 53. Seeds of the genera <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Secale</i> and <i>X Triticosecale</i> from Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known to occur | Official statement that the seeds originate in an area where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known not to occur. The name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate. |
| 54. Grain of the genera <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Secale</i> and <i>X Triticosecale</i> from Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known to occur | <p>Official statement that either,</p> <p>(i) the grain originates in an area where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known not to occur. The name of the area or areas shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric 'place of origin' or</p> <p>(ii) no symptoms of <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra 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 <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra in these tests; the latter shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate, in the rubric 'name of produce' as 'tested and found free from <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra'.</p> |

LIST VA PART I

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND REGULATED OBJECTS WHICH MUST BE SUBJECT TO A PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION FOR ISSUANCE OF PLANT PASSPORT

I. Plants, plant products and regulated objects which are potential carriers of harmful organisms of relevance for the entire country and which must be accompanied by a plant passport

1. Plants and plant products

1.1. Plants, intended for planting, other than seeds, *Amelanchier* Med., *Chaenomeles* Lindl., *Cotoneaster* Ehrh., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Malus* Mill., *Mespilus* L., *Photinia davidiana* (Dcne.) Cardot, *Prunus* L., other than *Prunus laurocerasus* L. and *Prunus lusitanica* L., *Pyracantha* Roem., *Pyrus* L. and *Sorbus* L.

1.2. Plants of *Beta vulgaris* L. and *Humulus lupulus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds.

1.3. Plants of stolon- or tuber-forming species of *Solanum* L or their hybrids, intended for planting.

1.4. Plants of *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids and *Vitis* L., other than fruit and seeds

1.5. Without prejudice to point 1.6, plants of *Citrus* L. and their hybrids other than fruit and seeds.

1.6. Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids with leaves and peduncles.

1.7. Wood within the meaning of Article 4., paragraph 1, point 3. of Law on plant health, where it:

(a) has been obtained in whole or part from *Platanus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface;

and

(b) meets one of the following descriptions of tariff codes:

| CN code | Description |
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| 4401 10 00 | Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms |
| 4401 22 00 | Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles |

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| ex 4401 30 90 | Chips and similar particles: - Sawdust, waste and scrap, agglomerated or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms |
| 4403 10 00 | Wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared |
| ex 4403 99 | Wood in the rough with or without bark or sapwood or roughly squared. |
| ex 4404 20 00 | Non-coniferous wood rings; riven poles, poles tapering, suitors, rods and poles for the fence of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise, rough wood, but reduced non turned, unbowed, or otherwise processed, suitable for the production of sticks, umbrellas, tool shaft or similar products , chips, etc. of wood. |
| ex 4407 99 | Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm. |

2. Plants, plant products and regulated objects produced by producers whose production and sale is authorized to persons professionally engaged in plant production, other than those plants, plant products and regulated objects which are prepared and ready for sale to the final non-professional consumer, and for which it is ensured that the production thereof is clearly separate from that of other products.

2.1. Plants intended for planting other than seeds of the genera *Abies* Mill., *Apium graveolens* L., *Argyranthemum* spp., *Aster* spp., *Brassica* spp., *Castanea* Mill., *Cucumis* spp., *Dendranthema* (DC) Des Moul., *Dianthus* L. and hybrids *Exacum* spp., *Fragaria* L., *Gerbera* Cass., *Gypsophila* L., all varieties of New Guinea hybrids of *Impatiens* L., *Lactuca* spp., *Larix* Mill., *Leucanthemum* L., *Lupinus* L., *Pelargonium* l'Hérit. ex Ait., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., *Platanus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus laurocerasus* L., *Prunus lusitanica* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carr., *Quercus* L., *Rubus* L., *Spinacia* L., *Tanacetum* L., *Tsuga* Carr., *Verbena* L. and other plants of herbaceous species, other than plants of the family *Gramineae*, intended for planting, and other than bulbs, corms, rhizomes, seeds and tubers

2.2. Plants of *Solanaceae*, other than those referred to in point 1.3 intended for planting, other than seeds.

2.3. Plants of *Araceae*, *Marantaceae*, *Musaceae*, *Persea* spp. and *Strelitziaceae*, rooted or with growing medium attached or associated.

2.3.1. Plants of *Palmae*, intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following genera: *Brahea* Mart., *Butia* Becc., *Chamaerops* L., *Jubaea* Kunth, *Livistona* R. Br., *Phoenix* L., *Sabal* Adans., *Syagrus* Mart., *Trachycarpus* H. Wendl., *Trithrinax* Mart., *Washingtonia* Raf.

2.4. - 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,

- Seeds of *Medicago sativa* L.,

- Seeds of *Helianthus annuus* L., *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw. and *Phaseolus* L.

3. Bulbs and corms intended for planting, produced by producers whose production and sale is authorized to persons professionally engaged in plant production, other than those plants, plant products and regulated objects which are prepared and ready for sale to the final non-professional consumer, and for which it is ensured that the production thereof is clearly separate from that of other products of: *Camassia* Lindl., *Chionodoxa* Boiss., *Crocus flavus* Weston 'Golden Yellow', *Galanthus* L., *Galtonia candicans* (Baker) Decne., miniature cultivars and their hybrids of the genus *Gladiolus* Tourn. ex L., such as *Gladiolus callianthus* Marais, *Gladiolus colvillei* Sweet, *Gladiolus nanus* hort., *Gladiolus ramosus* hort. and *Gladiolus tubergenii* hort., *Hyacinthus* L., *Iris* L., *Ismene* Herbert, *Muscari* Miller, *Narcissus* L., *Orinithogalum* L., *Puschkinia* Adams, *Scilla* L. *Tigridia* Juss. and *Tulipa* L.

LIST VB PART I

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND REGULATED OBJECTS WHICH , DURING IMPORT, MUST BE SUBJECT TO A PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION, AND MUST BE ACCOMPANY BY PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

1. Plants, intended for planting and seeds, included and seeds of *Cruciferae*, *Gramineae*, *Trifolium* spp., originating in Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, New Zealand and Uruguay, genera *Triticum*, *Secale* and X *Triticosecale* from Afghanistan, India , Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA.

Capsicum spp. *Helianthus annuus* L., *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw., *Medicago sativa* L., *Prunus* L., *Rubus* L., *Oryza* spp., *Zea mais* L., *Allium ascalonicum* L., *Allium cepa* L., *Allium porrum* L., *Allium schoenoprasum* L. and *Phaseolus* L.

2. Parts of plants, other than fruits and seeds of:

— *Castanea* Mill., *Dendranthema* (DC) Des. Moul., *Dianthus* L., *Gypsophila* L., *Pelargonium* l'Herit. ex Ait, *Phoenix* spp., *Populus* L., *Quercus* L., *Solidago* L. and cut flowers of *Orchidaceae*,

— conifers (*Coniferales*),

— *Acer saccharum* Marsh., originating in the USA and Canada,

— *Prunus* L., originating in non-European countries,

— Cut flowers

— Leafy vegetables of *Apium graveolens* L. and *Ocimum* L.

3. Fruits of:

— *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, *Momordica* L. and *Solanum melongena* L., *Annona* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Diospyros* L., *Malus* Mill., *Mangifera* L., *Passiflora* L., *Prunus* L., *Psidium* L., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L. *Syzygium* Gaertn., *Vitis* L. and *Vaccinium* L.

4. Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.

5. Isolated bark of:

— conifers (*Coniferales*), originating in non-European countries.

— *Acer saccharum* Marsh, *Populus* L., and *Quercus* L. other than *Quercus suber* L.

— *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.

6. Wood within the meaning of Article 4., paragraph 1, point 3. of Law on plant health, where it:

(a) has been obtained in whole or part from one of the order, genera or species, except wood packaging material:

— *Quercus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA, except wood which meets the description referred to in (b) of CN code 4416 00 00 and where there is documented evidence that the wood has been processed or manufactured using a heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 176 °C for 20 minutes,

— *Platanus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA or Armenia,

— *Populus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in countries of the American continent,

— *Acer saccharum* Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA and Canada,

— Conifers (*Coniferales*), including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in non-European countries, Kazakhstan, Russia and Turkey,

— *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch., *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. and *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA;

and

(b) meets one of the following descriptions of tariff codes:

| CN code | Description |
|---------------|---|
| 4401 10 00 | Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms |
| 4401 21 00 | Coniferous wood, in chips or particles |
| 4401 22 00 | Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles |
| 4401 30 10 | Sawdust |
| ex 4401 30 90 | Chips and similar particles: - Sawdust, waste and scrap, agglomerated or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms |
| 4403 10 00 | Wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared |
| 4403 20 | Coniferous wood in the rough, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared |
| 4403 91 | Oak wood (<i>Quercus</i> spp.) in the rough, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared |
| ex 4403 99 | Wood in the rough with or without bark or sapwood or roughly squared. |
| ex 4404 | Wood rings; riven poles, poles tapering, suitors, rods and poles for the fence of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise, rough wood, but reduced non turned, unbowed, or otherwise processed, suitable for the production of sticks, umbrellas, tool shaft or similar products , chips, etc. of wood. |
| 4406 | Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood |
| 4407 10 | Coniferous wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm |
| 4407 91 | Oak wood (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, included planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm |
| ex 4407 93 | Wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, included planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm |
| 4407 95 | Wood of ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> L.) sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, included planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm |

| | |
|------------|---|
| ex 4407 99 | Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, included planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm |
| 4416 00 00 | Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves |
| 4415 | 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 |
| 9406 00 20 | Prefabricated buildings of wood. |

7. (a) Soil and growing medium as such, which consists in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as parts of plants, humus including peat or bark, other than that composed entirely of peat.

(b) Soil and growing medium, attached to or associated with plants, consisting in whole or in part of material specified in 7(a) or consisting in part of any solid inorganic substance, intended to sustain the vitality of the plants, originating in:

- Turkey, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine,
- non-European countries,

8. Grain of the genera *Triticum*, *Secale* and X *Triticosecale* originating in Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA.