

MONTENEGRO

Rulebook on phytosanitary measures for the prevention of introduction, spread and control of harmful organisms and on lists of harmful organisms for plants, plant products and objects under supervision

(Pravilnik o fitosanitarnim mjerama za sprječavanje unošenja, širenja i suzbijanje štetnih organizama i listama štetnih organizama bilja, biljnih proizvoda i objekata pod nadzorom)

Quelle: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/>, aufgerufen am 30.01.2019

(Auszugsweise Konsolidierung durch Julius Kühn-Institut, Bundesforschungsinstitut für Kulturpflanzen, Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit, 12.03.2021)

Dieses Dokument ist lediglich eine Dokumentationsquelle, für deren Richtigkeit das JKI keine Gewähr übernimmt.

Inoffiziell konsolidierte Fassung. Geändert durch:

- M1** Pravilnik 320-5873/16-3 21.12.2016, Text and Annexes
- M2** Pravilnik 320-2407/17-04 26.12.2017 Annexes (RL 2017/1279)
- M3** Pravilnik 320-2407/17-7 06.06.2018, text

Pursuant to the Article 8 paragraph 3, Article 9 paragraph 2, Article 12 paragraph 5, Article 28 paragraph 3, Article 32 paragraph 4, Article 33 paragraphs 3, 7 and 8, Article 34 paragraph 3, Article 36 paragraph 5, Article 37 paragraph 5 and Article 38 paragraph 4 of the Law on Plant Health Protection (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro No. 28/06 and the Official Gazette of Montenegro No. 28/11), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development hereby adopts the

RULEBOOK ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION OF INTRODUCTION, SPREAD AND CONTROL OF HARMFUL ORGANISMS AND ON LISTS OF HARMFUL ORGANISMS FOR PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OBJECTS UNDER SUPERVISION*

Subject matter Article 1

This Rulebook lays down: lists of harmful organisms for plants, plant products and objects under supervision, phytosanitary measures for the prevention of introduction, spread and measures for control of harmful organisms, method of carrying out phytosanitary inspections of a plant consignment as well as the minimum number and size of samples of a consignment, small quantities for certain types of plants and plant products, form and contents of the phytosanitary certificate and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export, the conditions under which a certified copy of a phytosanitary certificate and a phytosanitary certificate issued in an exporting state that has not ratified the International Plant Protection Convention may be accepted, the method for advance notification of a consignment and the form of the request for phytosanitary inspection of the consignment, more detailed conditions under which phytosanitary measures are applied, the form and content of marks during import of a plant consignment, the form, method and deadline for applying for issuing of a phytosanitary certificate and a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, the place and method of carrying out the phytosanitary inspection of a consignment of plants for export, as well as mandatory phytosanitary inspections for consignments in transit, in case of an accident or reasonable doubt that the risk of introduction and spread of harmful organisms exists.

* This Rulebook is harmonised with Annexes I, II, III, IV and V of **COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000** on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community.

Definitions

Article 2

For the purpose of this Rulebook, the following definitions shall apply:

- 1) plants means living plants and parts thereof, including seeds:
 - a) living plant parts shall be:
 - fruit in the botanical sense, other than deep frozen ones;
 - vegetables, other than deep frozen ones;
 - tubers, bulbs, rhizomes and other underground reproductive organs;
 - cut flowers;
 - branches with foliage and needles;
 - cut trees with foliage;
 - leaves, foliage;
 - plant tissue cultures;
 - live pollen;
 - bud-wood, cuttings, scions;
 - and other plant parts in accordance with the Law;
 - b) seeds in the botanical sense, means seed intended for planting, and
 - c) edible mushrooms;
- 2) plant products means products of plant origin, unprocessed, or having undergone simple preparation, in so far as these are not plants and which may contain or transmit harmful organisms, against which phytosanitary measures should be carried out;
- 3) facilities under supervision means land, warehouses, processing facilities, packaging, means of transport, containers, soil or any other medium in which or on which plants or other organisms are cultivated, objects or materials that may contain or transmit harmful organisms against which phytosanitary measures should be carried out;
- 4) third countries means states from which a plant consignment is imported or to which it is exported;
- 5) point of entry of a consignment of plant, plant products and objects under supervision means a border crossing where customs supervision has been put in place (customs office of point of entry) and the phytosanitary inspectorial supervision (official body of point of entry) as follows: airport, port, railway and road border crossing and post;
- 6) consignment means a certain quantity of plants, plant products and objects under supervision, which is in transport and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, other document or mark and may be composed of one or more lots;
- 7) lot means a number of units of a single type of plant, plant products and objects under supervision identifiable by its homogeneity of composition and origin, and forming a part of a consignment.
- 8) protected area means a territory of another state in which presence of one or more harmful organisms has not been established, despite favourable conditions for their occurrence, or a territory in which there is a danger of infestation by certain harmful organisms under favourable ecological conditions for particular plant species, while presence of such harmful organisms has not been established.

Lists I. A, II.A, I.B and II. B

Article 3

Harmful organisms considered particularly dangerous to health of plants and plant products are classified into the following lists:

- 1) List I.A (harmful organisms whose introduction and spreading is prohibited);
- 2) List II.A (harmful organisms whose introduction and spreading is prohibited in case their presence is established in certain plants or plant products);
- 3) List I.B (harmful organisms whose introduction into certain protected areas and spreading within such areas is prohibited);

4) List II.B (harmful organisms whose introduction into certain protected areas and spreading within such areas is prohibited in case their presence is established in certain plants or plant products).

The content of the lists referred to in the paragraph 1 of this Article, is given in Annexes 1 and 2 to this Rulebook and form an integral part thereof.

Lists III.A, III.B, IV.A, IV.B, V.A, V.B and VI. Article 4

Plants, plant products and objects under supervision that may be carriers of harmful organisms referred to in the Article 3 of this Rulebook are classified into the following lists:

- 1) List III.A (plants, plant products and objects under supervision introduction of which is prohibited);
- 2) List III.B (plants, plant products and objects under supervision introduction of which into certain protected areas is prohibited);
- 3) List IV.A (plants, plant products and objects under supervision for which special phytosanitary requirements have to be met during introduction and movement);
- 4) List IV.B (plants, plant products and objects under supervision for which special phytosanitary requirements have to be met during introduction in certain protected areas and movement within such areas);
- 5) List V.A (plants, plant products and objects under supervision, originating in Montenegro and have to undergo examination prior to their movement) includes:
 - List V.A.I (plants, plant products and objects under supervision that have to undergo examinations prior to their movement within the territory of Montenegro and have to be accompanied by a plant passport);
 - List V.A.II (plants, plant products and objects under supervision that have to undergo examinations prior to their introduction into certain protected areas and movement within such areas and have to be accompanied by a plant passport for the specific protected area);
- 6) List V.B (plants, plant products and objects under supervision, not originating in Montenegro and have to undergo examinations prior to introduction) includes:
 - List V.B.I (plants, plant products and objects under supervision, which have to undergo examinations at the moment of introduction and through which harmful organisms of significance for the territory of Montenegro may be transmitted);
 - List V.B.II (plants, plant products and objects under supervision which have to undergo examinations at the moment of introduction into certain protected areas and through which harmful organisms of significance for those protected areas may be transmitted);
- 7) List VI. (plants and plant products for which special procedures may be prescribed). The content of the lists referred to in the paragraph 1 of this Article, is given in Annexes 3, 4, 5 and 6 to this Rulebook and form an integral part thereof.

Phytosanitary measures Article 5

Phytosanitary measures carried out for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of harmful organisms from List I.A, List I.B, List II.A, List II.B and List VI. of this Rulebook are as follows:

- 1) Appropriate treatment, that is, disinfection or disinfestations of plants, plant products and objects under supervision;
- 2) Introduction of quarantine supervision pending the receipt of the results of laboratory analysis;
- 3) Monitoring of plant health condition at the end user (quarantine supervision);
- 4) Return of a consignment;
- 5) destruction of infected/infested plants, plant products and objects under supervision or plants for which other measures of destruction have been ordered, and
- 6) other measures in accordance with the law.

Plants, plant products and objects under supervision shall be destroyed by: incineration, application of plant health protection products, burying or plowing under, and in other way preventing the spread of harmful organisms.

Destruction of seed, seedlings of ligneous plants, wood and wooden or paper packaging and similar shall be done by incineration of plants, plant products and objects under supervision, in special pits or other places where there is no risk of fire for the surroundings.

Destruction of herbaceous and leafing plants shall be done by application of plant health protection products (herbicides), followed by plowing under or burying.

Rooty and tuberous plants, bulbs, packaging and other plants that cannot be destroyed in any other way shall be destroyed by deep burying, by covering the buried plants and plant parts with a layer of soil of minimum 1 m in thickness, which has to be level to the surrounding ground.

Burying of plants referred to in the paragraph 5 of this Article shall be carried out on the basis of a risk analysis performed by the public administration body in charge of plant health protection (hereinafter referred to as: the competent body) and in places at a distance of minimum 500 meters from water sources, in unarable, non-agricultural area, taking into account the soil type, the biology of the organism and the way it spreads.

The place of burying the plants referred to in the paragraph 6 of this Article shall be marked visibly and must not be cultivated for at least three years from the day of burying.

The packaging (metal, plastic-multilayer, aluminium, etc.) shall be separated from the infected/infested plant and destroyed in centres, that is, facilities for controlled destruction of packaging in accordance with special regulations governing the waste management.

Plants that still have no reproductive organs and that do not propagate vegetatively and in which presence of harmful organisms has not been established shall be destroyed by plowing under or in other mechanical way.

The means of transport used for transport of infected/infested plants shall undergo disinfection and disinfestation procedure, respectively.

The scope of destruction of plants shall be determined depending on the biology of the organism and the way it spreads (individual plants or parts of plantations or plants of the same variety or of the same origin) in a consignment or in the production unit, or cumulatively, in case presence of a harmful organism is established in the production unit for several consecutive years, or in case presence of several species of harmful organisms at the same time is established.

Phytosanitary inspection Article 6

Opening, that is, examination of consignments from the List V.B and the List VI. of this Rulebook, may be done only in presence of a phytosanitary inspector.

The plant consignment from the lists referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article which is subject to phytosanitary inspection shall remain under customs control pending the confirmation of completion of the phytosanitary inspection .

The consignment of plants not included in the lists referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, may be opened and examined only in presence of a phytosanitary inspector, in case the ►M1 authority responsible for plant health matters (hereinafter: competent authority) ◀ assesses that a risk to plant health exists.

The phytosanitary inspection of a consignment includes:

- checking of documents accompanying the consignment;
- identification of the consignment;
- health check of a consignment;
- checks of the means of transport (other than airplane, postal and general cargo) and packaging.

The checks of documents accompanying the consignment establish:

1) whether the importer is entered in the register of producers, processors, importers, distributors and stock-keepers of certain plants, plant products and objects under supervision, in accordance with the law;

2) whether the consignment is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or other authentic document in accordance with Article 9 of this Rulebook, as well as other documents needed (request for the phytosanitary inspection , bill of lading or shipping note, invoice, consignment note, approval of

the Phytosanitary Administration with prescribed phytosanitary conditions and other documents). ►M1 Without prejudice to the trade name, the botanic name of the genus or species shall be stated in the phytosanitary certificate or invoice; ◀

3) whether the consignment includes plants, plant products or objects under supervision from the List III.A and the List III. B of this Rulebook;

4) whether the consignment is marked with a mark in accordance with the phytosanitary model of the International Plant Protection Convention – IPPC;

5) whether the consignment, intended for trials and scientific research or for work on plant selection meets the conditions prescribed.

The identification of the consignment implies establishing, on the basis of the whole or one or several representative samples, whether the contents of the consignment correspond to the data entered in the accompanying documents and marks on the packaging.

The presence of harmful organisms from the List I.A, List II.A, List I.B, List II.B and List VI of this Rulebook is established by health examination of the consignment (carried out by visual examination, and in case of suspecting the presence of a harmful organism by taking samples for laboratory analysis).

Sampling Article 7

The size of the sample referred to in Article 6 paragraph 7 of this Rulebook, represents a minimum number of units needed for obtaining a representative sample, in accordance with the international standards.

For laboratory analysis, the phytosanitary inspector shall take at least two official samples per unit of examination of a consignment or lot.

Official seal shall be placed on the samples referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Abbreviations ►M1 "FI" ◀ shall be impressed into the one side of the official seal ►M1 ----- ◀ and on the other side of the official seal ►M1 ----- ◀ the abbreviation ►M1 „ME" ◀.

The sample shall be accompanied also by the mark (tag) on a cardboard, green in colour, of dimensions 120x90 mm.

The form of the mark referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article is given in Annex 7 to this Rulebook and forms an integral part thereof.

Small quantities Article 8

Small quantities of plant and plant products from the List V.B and List VI. of this Rulebook, originating in European states, introduced by natural persons for non-industrial and non-commercial purposes are not subject to phytosanitary inspection and are introduced without phytosanitary certificate, provided that there is no risk from the spread of harmful organisms, as follows:

- 1) fresh fruit and vegetables (other than potato), with total weight of no more than 5 kg;
- 2) cut flowers and plant parts tied into a bunch or wreath (one bunch of wreath);
- 3) seed of flowers and vegetables in original packaging, with total weight of no more than 100 g;
- 4) bulbs and tubers of ornamental plants, with total weight of no more than 3 kg;
- 5) house and pot plants (other than bonsai), no more than three plants;
- 6) balcony plants and non-lignified ornamental shrubs, no more than 10 plants.

Small quantities of plants and plant products referred to in paragraph 1 items 1 and 3 of this Article, may be introduced from countries other than European states.

European states in terms of this rulebook are states listed in the Annex 8 to this Rulebook and forms an integral part thereof.

Provisions of the paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply to introduction of plants in case of movement of a natural person to Montenegro from another country.

Opinion of a competent body shall be required for introduction of plants referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.

Phytosanitary certificate Article 9

Phytosanitary certificate shall be issued in a form which is in accordance with the prescribed model from the International Plant Protection Convention - IPPC.

The phytosanitary certificate for consignments of plants that are exported is green and printed in Montenegrin and English, in the form given in the Annex 9 to this Rulebook and forms an integral part thereof.

The phytosanitary certificate for re-export is brown and printed in Montenegrin and English, in the form given in the Annex 10 to this Rulebook and forms an integral part thereof.

The text of the phytosanitary certificate from paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article is printed on the back side of the phytosanitary certificate in French, German, Spanish and Russian.

The forms of the phytosanitary certificate referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article are printed and filled in two copies, of which one copy is the original, given to the exporter, while the copy of the original is kept by the phytosanitary inspector.

The phytosanitary certificate accompanying the consignment during introduction in Montenegro:

- 1) ► **M1** shall cease to be valid if the consignment of plants did not leave the country in which it was issued within 14 days from the date of ◀ issuance;
- 2) shall contain the additional declaration, if so prescribed in the List IV.A - section I or List IV.B to this Rulebook, which is entered into the box »additional declaration«;
- 3) shall contain the additional declaration, if so prescribed in ► **M1** the Law on Plant Health and ◀ the List VI. to this Rulebook, which is entered into the box »additional declaration—.

In case there is more than one option in lists referred to in paragraph 7 item 2 of this Article, the additional declaration shall be stated in the form of reference to one of the specific phytosanitary requirements stated in the List IV (item, sub-item, indent, list, part, section) fulfillment of which is certified by the phytosanitary certificate.

Phytosanitary certificate issued in a state that is not a signatory of the International Plant Protection Convention, may be accepted in case it contains data prescribed by the said Convention.

Electronic form of a phytosanitary certificate may be accepted provided that the conditions laid down for that certificate form by international standards for phytosanitary measures number 12 have been met.

A certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate may be accepted in cases when the original phytosanitary certificate has been lost or destroyed.

In case several plant consignments are imported in a single day from the same place of production (cellulose wood, etc.) and in case the competent body establishes through a risk analysis that there is no danger from introduction of harmful organisms, such consignments may be accompanied by a single phytosanitary certificate.

A consignment originating in Montenegro and returning to Montenegro may be imported without a phytosanitary certificate provided that there is no risk from introduction and the spread of harmful organisms.

Following the completion of the examination, the phytosanitary certificate shall be kept in the records of the competent body.

Advance notification of a consignment Article 10

A consignment from the List V. B and the List VI. to this Rulebook shall be announced to the phytosanitary inspector in person or by phone in advance, no later than one working day prior to its arrival to the point of entry.

Notification is not needed for postal consignments.

Declaring a consignment Article 11

The consignment notified in advance referred to in the Article 10 of this Rulebook shall be declared to the phytosanitary inspector upon its arrival to the point of entry.

Declaration of a consignment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be submitted in writing, in a form given in the Annex 11 to this Rulebook and forms an integral part thereof.

Documentation accompanying the consignment shall be presented together with the declaration stated in the paragraph 2 of this Article.

Marks Article 12

Once it is established by the phytosanitary inspection, in accordance with Article 6 of this Rulebook, that import of plants may be allowed, the phytosanitary inspector shall certify the customs declaration or the declaration referred to in Article 11 of this Rulebook by stamp and signature.

The stamp referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be rectangular in shape, in dark green colour, dimensions 60x20 mm, with the coat of arms of Montenegro and containing the following text:

»Montenegro

Phytosanitary Inspectorate

Phytosanitary inspection carried out

IMPORT ALLOWED Point of entry:.....«.

By certifying the documents referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the phytosanitary inspector certifies that the phytosanitary inspection was carried out for the purpose of continuing the customs procedure, and shall keep the certified copy of the document into the files of the Phytosanitary Inspectorate.

Where the phytosanitary inspection in accordance with the Article 6 of this Rulebook establishes that import of plants cannot be allowed, the phytosanitary inspector shall certify the phytosanitary certificate or the phytosanitary certificate for re-export by stamp and signature.

The stamp referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be red, triangular in shape, side dimensions 60 mm, with the coat of arms of Montenegro and containing the following text:

»Montenegro

Phytosanitary Inspectorate

Phytosanitary inspection carried out

IMPORT PROHIBITED Point of entry:.....«.

In case of prohibition of import referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, the phytosanitary inspector shall order phytosanitary measures referred to in Article 5 paragraph 1 items 4 and 5 of this Rulebook.

In case the conditions with regard to documentation have not been met, the phytosanitary inspector shall detain the consignment pending the receipt of complete documentation, even in cases where the phytosanitary measures referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article have been ordered.

The phytosanitary inspector shall notify the competent body of all cases of detained consignments, stating the reasons for detainment, for the purpose of notifying the competent body of the other country in accordance with the separate regulation governing the notification.

Handling the infected/infested part of the consignment Article 13

In case the phytosanitary inspector establishes through a phytosanitary inspection of a consignment that only a part of the consignment contains harmful organisms referred to in Article 3 of this Rulebook, he may allow the import of the rest of the consignment, provided that there is no risk from introduction and spread of harmful organisms.

Request Article 14

Where the importing state or the state of transit requires the consignment to be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, the request for phytosanitary inspection, ►M1 for the purpose of ◀ issuing a phytosanitary certificate, is submitted by the exporter or its authorized representative.

The request referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is submitted to the phytosanitary inspector in writing, no later than 24 hours before loading.

The form of the request referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article is given in the Annex 12 to this Rulebook and forms an integral part thereof.

The certificate on health condition of crops during vegetation and facilities for production of seed, planting and propagation material, as well as other documentation accompanying the consignment shall be presented together with the request for issuing of the phytosanitary certificate.

The phytosanitary inspector shall issue the phytosanitary certificate or the phytosanitary certificate for re-export once he establishes through a phytosanitary inspection of the consignment that the requests of the importing state or the state of transit have been met.

The original of the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the consignment in import or a certified copy shall be presented together with the request for issuing the phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

The phytosanitary inspection of the consignment shall be carried out by the phytosanitary inspector at the place of loading.

Notwithstanding the paragraph 7 of this Article, the phytosanitary inspection of the consignment may, for justified reasons, be carried out also at the point of exit from Montenegro, provided that it is not a consignment of plants intended for sowing or planting.

Transit procedure Article 15

The following shall be subject to mandatory phytosanitary inspection in transit:

- a consignment of wood transported in open means of transport;
- a consignment to be stored, divided, combined with other consignment, repackaged or packaged so that the risk from introduction and spread of harmful organisms is not excluded;
- any consignment that needs to be reloaded due to an accident that occurred in the customs area of Montenegro.

Risk assessment Article 16

In order to establish the presence of quarantine harmful organisms (hidden infections/infestations) in imported plants intended for planting, the competent body shall, on the basis of risk assessment, set the phytosanitary conditions for monitoring of health condition of plants at the point of planting (setting up of a quarantine supervision).

The conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article apply to planting material originating in areas known as those where relevant harmful organisms are present, particularly those of the following genera and species: *Solanum tuberosum* (basic, elite and superelite), *Vitis L.*, *Citrus L.*, *Fortunella Swingle*, *Poncirus Raf.*, *Malus L.*, *Pyrus L.*, *Prunus L.*, *Chaenomeles Lindl.*, *Crataegus L.*, *Cydonia Mill.*, *Photinia Ldl.*, *Amelanchier L.*, *Cotoneaster Ehrh.*, *Eriobotrya Lindl.*, *Mespilus L.*, *Rubus L.*, *Platanus L.*, *Pyracantha Roem.*, *Sorbus L.*, *Stranvaesia Lindl.*, *Castanea Mill.*, *Abies Mill.*, *Larix Mill.*, *Picea A. Dietr.*, *Pinus L.*, *Pseudotsuga Carr.*, *Tsuga Carr.*, *Quercus L.* and *Populus L.*

Setting up of a quarantine supervision Article 17

The importer of plants referred to in Article 16 of this Rulebook shall present to the phytosanitary inspector, together with the declaration of the consignment, also the data on the plant user, species, variety and number of plants, cadastral municipality and number of the cadastral plot on which the planting material will be planted, ► **M3** ----- ◀ for the purpose of following-up on the health condition of imported planting material.

The consignment shall remain under customs supervision pending the receipt of the data referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Following the completion of the phytosanitary inspection, the phytosanitary inspector shall allow the import and set up the quarantine supervision for the imported planting material.

Quarantine supervision Article 18

The monitoring of the health condition of plants referred to in Article 17 of this Rulebook includes checking:

- 1) the species and quantities of planting material cultivated;
- 2) health condition of imported planting material during the vegetation period, including the laboratory analyses needed, carried out by an authorized phytosanitary laboratory;
- 3) health condition of other host plants of harmful organisms, within the radius of 100 m of the plot on which the imported planting material is grown, and in case of monitoring the health condition of host plants of harmful organism *Erwinia amylovora* (Burrill) Winslow et al. within the radius of 500 meters of the plot.

Minimum two health examinations shall be performed in a single vegetation period.

A vegetation period means the period of active plant growth.

In case ► **M3** ----- ◀ the presence of a harmful organism is established during the monitoring of health condition of plants referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the phytosanitary inspector shall order the prescribed phytosanitary measures and notify the competent body.

During the monitoring of the plant health protection, the plants concerned shall not be propagated, taken out of the plot or removed to another plot.

► **M3** ----- ◀

Upon expiration of the period of monitoring the plant health condition, the phytosanitary inspector shall terminate the quarantine supervision and notify the competent body.

Application Article 19

Provisions of this Rulebook referring to the List IV.A section II from the Annex 4 to this Rulebook shall apply as of January 1, 2014.

The provisions of Articles 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Rulebook, referring to the protected zones from the Annexes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this Rulebook (Lists I.B, II.B, III.B, IV.B and V.B), shall apply from the day of Montenegro's accession to the European Union.

Cease of effect Article 20

The day this Rulebook enters into force, the following shall cease to have an effect:

- 1) provisions of Articles 5, 7, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 32 and 34 of the Rulebook on health examination of plant consignments in trade across the state border (Official Gazette of FRY No. 69/99) in the part that relates to quarantine harmful organisms;
- 2) the provision of Article 3 of the Rulebook on health examination of crops and objects for production of seed, seedlings and planting material and health examination of seed, plantings and planting material (Official Gazette of FRY No. 66/99 and 13/02 and Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro No. 10/03 and 13/03) in the part that relates to harmful organisms: *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc., *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Mulvey et Stone and *Globodera rostochiensis* (Woll.) Mulvey et Stone, from the Criteria for determining the health condition of crops and objects, seeds, seedlings and planting material to that Rulebook and form an integral part thereof;
- 3) Order on prohibition of imports and transit in certain plant species and on imposing of quarantine supervision over certain plant species imported for cultivation purposes (Official Gazette of FRY No. 8/99);
- 4) Order on types of planting material from imports and on monitoring of health condition at end user (Official Gazette of FRY No. 8/99) and
- 5) List of quarantine harmful organisms (Official Gazette of FRY No. 42/01 and Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro No. 9/03).

Entry into force Article 21

This Rulebook shall enter into force on the eighth day from the day of its publishing in the Official Gazette of Montenegro and shall apply in six months from the day of its entry into force.

Ref No.:
Milošević

MINISTER Podgorica, July 28, 2011

Tarzan

List I.A

HARMFUL ORGANISMS WHOSE INTRODUCTION INTO AND SPREAD WITHIN MONTENEGRO
SHALL BE BANNED

Section I

HARMFUL ORGANISMS IS KNOWN NOT TO OCCUR IN MONTENEGRO

(a) Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development

1. *Acleris* spp. (non-European)
- ▶ M2 1.1. *Agrilus anxius* Gory ◀
- ▶ M2 1.2. *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire ◀
- ▶ M2 1.3. *Anthonomus eugeni* Cano ◀
2. *Amauromyza* (*Nemorimyza*) *maculosa* (Malloch)
3. *Anomala* (*Blitopertha*) *orientalis* Waterhouse
4. *Anoplophora chinensis* (Thomson)
- 4.1. *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky)
5. *Anoplophora malasiaca* (Forster)
6. *Arrhenodes minutus* Drury
- ▶ M2 6.1 *Bactericera cockerelli* (Sulc.) ◀
7. *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (non-European populations), vector of viruses such as:
 - (a) Bean golden mosaic virus
 - (b) Cowpea mild mottle virus
 - (c) Lettuce infectious yellows virus
 - (d) Pepper mild tigré virus
 - (e) Squash leaf curl virus
 - (f) Euphorbia mosaic virus
 - (g) Florida tomato virus
8. Cicadellidae (non-European) known to be vector of Pierce's disease (caused by *Xylella fastidiosa*), such as:
 - (a) *Carneiocephala fulgida* Nottingham
 - (b) *Draeculacephala minerva* Ball
 - (c) *Graphocephala atropunctata* (Signoret)
9. *Choristoneura* spp. (non-European)
10. *Conotrachelus nenuphar* (Herbst)
- 10.0. *Dendrolimus sibiricus* Tschetverikov
- 10.1. *Diabrotica barberi* Smith et Lawrence
- 10.2. *Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi* Barber
- 10.3. *Diabrotica undecimpunctata undecimpunctata* Mannerheim
- 10.4. *Diabrotica virgifera zea* Krysan & Smith
- ▶ M2 10.5. *Diaphorina citri* Kuway ◀
11. *Heliothis* (*Helicoverpa*) *zea* (Boddie)
- 11.1. *Hirschmanniella* spp., other than *Hirschmanniella gracilis* (de Man) Luc et Goodey
- ▶ M2 11.2. *Keiferia lycopersicella* (Walsingham) ◀
12. *Liriomyza sativae* Blanchard
13. *Longidorus diadecturus* Eveleigh et Allen
14. *Monochamus* spp. (non-European)
15. *Myndus crudus* Van Duzee
16. *Nacobbus aberrans* (Thorne) Thorne et Allen
- 16.1. *Naupactus leucoloma* Boheman
17. *Premnotypes* spp. (non-European)
18. *Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus* (Zimmermann)
19. *Pseudopityophthorus pruinus* (Eichhoff)
- 19.1 *Rhynchophorus palmarum* (L.)
- ▶ M2 19.2. *Saperda candida* Fabricius ◀
20. *Scaphoideus luteolus* (Van Duzee)
21. *Spodoptera eridania* (Cramer)
22. *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Smith)
23. *Spodoptera litura* (Fabricius)

24. *Thrips palmi* Karny
25. Tephritidae (non-European), such as:
- (a) *Anastrepha fraterculus* (Wiedemann)
 - (b) *Anastrepha ludens* (Loew)
 - (c) *Anastrepha obliqua* Macquart
 - (d) *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew)
 - (e) *Dacus ciliatus* Loew
 - (f) *Dacus (Bactrocera) cucurbitae* Coquillett
 - (g) *Dacus (Bactrocera) dorsalis* Hendel
 - (h) *Dacus (Bactrocera) tryoni* (Froggatt)
 - (i) *Dacus (Bactrocera) tsuneonis* Miyake
 - (j) *Dacus (Bactrocera) zonatus* Saund.
 - (k) *Epochra canadensis* (Loew)
 - (l) *Pardalaspis (Trirhithromyia) cyanescens* Bezzi
 - (m) *Pardalaspis (Ceratitis) quinaria* Bezzi
 - (n) *Pterandrus (Ceratitis) rosa* (Karsch)
 - (o) *Rhacochlaena (Euphranta) japonica* Ito
 - (p) *Rhagoletis cingulata* (Loew)
 - (q) *Rhagoletis completa* Cresson
 - (r) *Rhagoletis fausta* (Osten-Sacken)
 - (s) *Rhagoletis indifferens* Curran
 - (t) *Rhagoletis mendax* Curran
 - (u) *Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh
 - (v) *Rhagoletis ribicola* Doane
 - (w) *Rhagoletis suavis* (Loew)
- M2 25.1. *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* (Meyrick) ◀
26. *Xiphinema americanum* Cobb *sensu lato* (non-European populations)
27. *Xiphinema californicum* Lamberti et Blevé-Zacheo

(b) Bacteria

- M2 01. *Candidatus Liberibacter* spp., causal agent of Huanglongbing disease of citrus/citrus greening ◀
- M2 2. *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *aurantifolii* ◀
- M2 2.1. *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *citri* ◀

(c) Fungi

- 1. *Ceratocystis fagacearum* (Bretz) Hunt
- 2. *Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli* Dietel
- 3. *Cronartium* spp. (non-European)
- 4. *Endocronartium* spp. (non-European)
- 5. *Guignardia loricata* (Saw.) Yamamoto et Ito
- 6. *Gymnosporangium* spp. (non-European)
- 7. *Inonotus weirii* (Murril) Kotlaba et Pouzar (*Phellinus weirii*)
- 8. *Melampsora farlowii* (Arthur) Davis
- M2 9. ----- ◀
- 10. *Mycosphaerella larici-leptolepis* Ito et al.
- 11. *Mycosphaerella populorum* G. E. Thompson
- 12. *Phoma andina* Turkensteen
- M2 12.1. *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Van der Aa ◀
- 13. *Phyllosticta solitaria* Ellis & Everhart
- 14. *Septoria lycopersici* Speg. var. *malagutii* Ciccarone et Boerema
- 15. *Thecaphora solani* Barrus
- 15.1. *Tilletia indica* Mitra
- 16. *Trechispora brinkmannii* (Bresad.) Rogers (*Phymatotrichopsis omnivora*)

(d) Viruses and virus-like organisms

1. Elm phloem necrosis mycoplasma
2. Potato viruses and virus-like organisms, such as:
 - (a) Andean potato latent virus
 - (b) Andean potato mottle virus (c) Arracacha virus B, oca strain
 - (d) Potato black ringspot virus
 - (e) Potato spindle tuber viroid
 - (f) Potato virus T
 - (g) Non-European isolates of potato viruses A, M, S, V, X and Y (including Yo, Yn and Yc) and Potato leafroll virus
3. Tobacco ringspot virus
4. Tomato ringspot virus
5. Viruses and virus-like organisms on plants of genera *Cydonia* Mill., *Fragaria* L., *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L., *Rubus* L. and *Vitis* L., such as:
 - (a) Blueberry leaf mottle virus
 - (b) Cherry rasp leaf virus (American)
 - (c) Peach mosaic virus (American)
 - (d) Peach phony rickettsia
 - (e) Peach rosette mosaic virus
 - (f) Peach rosette mycoplasma
 - (g) Peach X-disease mycoplasma
 - (h) Peach yellows mycoplasma
 - (i) Plum line pattern virus (American)
 - (j) Raspberry leaf curl virus (American)
 - (k) Strawberry latent »C« virus
 - (l) Strawberry vein banding virus
 - (m) Strawberry witches' broom mycoplasma
- (n) Non-European viruses and virus-like organisms on plants of genera *Cydonia* Mill., *Fragaria* L., *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L., *Rubus* L. and *Vitis* L.
6. Viruses transmitted by *Bemisia tabaci* Genn., such as:
 - (a) Bean golden mosaic virus
 - (b) Cowpea mild mottle virus
 - (c) Lettuce infectious yellows virus
 - (d) Pepper mild tigré virus
 - (e) Squash leaf curl virus
 - (f) Euphorbia mosaic virus
 - (g) Florida tomato (Tomato mottle) virus

(e) Parasitic plants

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

Section II
HARMFUL ORGANISMS KNOWN TO OCCUR IN MONTENEGRO

(a) Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development

- **M2** 0.01. *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner and Bühner) Nickle et al.* ◀
- **M2** ----- ◀
1. *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens *
 2. *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens*
 - 6.1. *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* Golden et al. (all populations) *
 - 6.2. *Meloidogyne fallax* Karssen *
 7. *Opogona sacchari* (Bojer) *
 8. *Popillia japonica* Newman *
 - 8.1. *Rhizoecus hibisci* Kawai et Takagi *
 9. *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisduval) *
- **M2** 10. *Trioza erytraeae* Del Guercio* ◀

(b) Bacteria

1. *Clavibacter michiganensis* (Smith) Davis et al. ssp. *sepedonicus* (Spieckermann et Kotthoff) Davis et al. *
 2. *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.*
- **M2** 3. *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.)* ◀

(c) Fungi

1. *Melampsora medusae* Thümen*
2. *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival*

(d) Viruses and virus-like organisms

1. Apple proliferation mycoplasma
 2. Apricot chlorotic leafroll mycoplasma*
- **M2** 2.1. *Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi** ◀
3. Pear decline mycoplasma

* Pending the day of Montenegro's accession to the European Union, harmful organisms marked with the asterisk(*), included in the List I.A, section II. shall be classified into the List I.A, section I.

- **M2** (a) 0.01 *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner and Bühner) Nickle et al. * ◀
- (a) 1. *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens *
 - (a) 2. *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens *
 - (a) 6.1. *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* Golden et al. (all populations) *
 - (a) 6.2. *Meloidogyne fallax* Karssen *
 - (a) 7. *Opogona sacchari* (Bojer) *
 - (a) 8. *Popillia japonica* Newman *
 - (a) 8.1. *Rhizoecus hibisci* Kawai et Takagi *
 - (a) 9. *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisduval) *
 - (a) 10. *Trioza erytraeae* Del Guercio*
 - (b) 1. *Clavibacter michiganensis* (Smith) Davis et al. ssp. *sepedonicus* (Spieckermann et Kotthoff) Davis et al. *
 - (b) 2. *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.*
- **M2** (b) 3. *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.)* ◀
- (c) 1. *Melampsora medusae* Thümen*
 - (c) 2. *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival*
 - (d) 1. Apricot chlorotic leafroll mycoplasma*
- **M2** (d) 2.1. *Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi**

Pending the day of Montenegro's accession to the European Union, the following harmful organisms shall be classified into the List I.A, section I.

- (a) *Gonipterus scutellatus* Gyll.
- (a) *Trogoderma granarium* Everts
- (c) *Stenocarpella maydis* (Berk.)
- (c) *Tilletia controversa* Kühn

List II.A

HARMFUL ORGANISMS WHOSE INTRODUCTION INTO AND SPREAD WITHIN MONTENEGRO SHALL BE BANNED IF THEY ARE PRESENT ON CERTAIN PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS

Section I

HARMFUL ORGANISMS IS KNOWN NOT TO OCCUR IN MONTENEGRO

(a) Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development

Species	Subject of contamination
1. <i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> Keifer	Plants of <i>Fuchsia</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds

2. <i>Aleurocanthus</i> spp.	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
3. <i>Anthonomus bisignifer</i> (Schenkling)	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
4. <i>Anthonomus signatus</i> (Say)	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
5. <i>Aonidiella citrina</i> Coquillet	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
6. <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie *	Sjeme <i>Oryza</i> spp.
7. <i>Aschistonyx eppoi</i> Inouye	Plants of <i>Juniperus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, originating in non-European countries

9. <i>Carposina niponensis</i> Walsingham	Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries

11. <i>Enarmonia (Cydia) packardi</i> (Zeller)	Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
12. <i>Enarmonia (Cydia) prunivora</i> Walsh	Plants of <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Photinia</i> Ldl., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Rosa</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, and fruit of <i>Malus</i> Mill. and <i>Prunus</i> L., originating in non-European countries
13. <i>Eotetranychus lewisi</i> McGregor	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
15. <i>Grapholita (Cydia) inopinata</i> Heinrich	Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
16. <i>Hishomonus phycitis</i> (Distant)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
17. <i>Leucaspis (Lopholeucaspis) japonica</i> Ckll.	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds

* *Aphelenchoides besseyi* Christie is not present on seeds of *Oryza* spp in the EU

List II

18. <i>Listronotus bonariensis</i> (Kuschel)	Seeds of <i>Brassicaceae</i> (<i>Cruciferae</i>), <i>Poaceae</i> (<i>Gramineae</i>) and <i>Trifolium</i> spp. Originating in Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, New Zealand and Uruguay
19. <i>Margarodes</i> , non-European, such as: (a) <i>Margarodes vitis</i> (Phillipi) (b) <i>Margarodes vredendalensis</i> de Klerk (c) <i>Margarodes prieskaensis</i> Jakubski	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds
20. <i>Numonia pyrivorella</i> (Matsumura)	Plants of <i>Pyrus</i> L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
21. <i>Oligonychus perditus</i> Pritchard et Baker	Plants of <i>Juniperus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, originating in non-European countries
22. <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European)	Plants of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), other than fruit and seeds, wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>) with bark and isolated bark of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), originating in non-European countries
23. <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> Huettel Dickson et Kaplan	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., <i>Strelitziaceae</i> , rooted or with growing medium attached or associated
25. <i>Scirtothrips aurantii</i> Faure	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than seeds
26. <i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i> Hood	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
27. <i>Scirtothrips citri</i> (Moultex)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than seeds
28. <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European)	Plants of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), over 3 m in height, other than fruit and seeds, wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>) with bark and isolated bark of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), originating in non-European countries
28.1 <i>Scrobipalopsis solanivora</i> Povolny	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.
29. <i>Tachypterellus</i> (<i>Anthonomus</i>) <i>quadrigibbus</i> Say	Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
30. <i>Toxoptera citricida</i> Kirk.	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds

32. <i>Unaspis citri</i> Comstock	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds

(b) Bacteria

Species	Subject of contamination

2. Citrus variegated chlorosis	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds

List II

3. <i>Erwinia stewartii</i> (Smith) Dye	Seeds of <i>Zea mays</i> L.

5. <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>oryzae</i> (Ishiyama) Dye and pv. <i>oryzicola</i> (Fang. et al.) Dye	Seeds of <i>Oryza</i> spp.

(c) Fungi

Species	Subject of contamination
1. <i>Alternaria alternata</i> (Fr.) Keissler (non-European pathogenic isolates)	Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill. and <i>Pyrus</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
1.1. <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller	Plants of <i>Corylus</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds originating in Canada and the USA
2. <i>Apiosporina morbosa</i> (Schwein.) v. Arx	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds
3. <i>Atropellis</i> spp.	Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, isolated bark and wood of <i>Pinus</i> L.
4. <i>Ceratocystis virescens</i> (Davidson) Moreau	Plants of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., other than fruit and seeds, originating in the USA and Canada; wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA and Canada
5. <i>Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae</i> (Hori et Nambu) Deighton (<i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i>) H.C. Evans	Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, and wood of <i>Pinus</i> L.
6. <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than seeds
7. <i>Ciborinia camelliae</i> Kohn	Plants of <i>Camellia</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
8. <i>Diaporthe vaccinii</i> Shaer	Plants of <i>Vaccinium</i> spp., intended for planting, other than seeds
9. <i>Elsinoe</i> spp. Bitanc. et Jenk. Mendes	Plants of <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds; Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L. and their hybrids, other than seeds and other than fruits, except fruits of <i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco and <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck originating in South America
10. <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>albedinis</i> (Kilian et Maire) Gordon	Plants of <i>Phoenix</i> spp., other than fruit and seeds
11. <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> Kiely (all strains pathogenic to <i>Citrus</i>)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than seeds
12. <i>Guignardia piricola</i> (Nosa) Yamamoto	Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
13. <i>Puccinia pittieriana</i> Hennings	Plants of <i>Solanaceae</i> , other than fruit and seeds
14. <i>Scirrhia acicola</i> (Dearn.) Siggers (<i>Mycosphaerella dearnessii</i>) M. E. Barr	Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds

List II

14.1 <i>Stegophora ulmea</i> (Schweinitz: Fries) Sydow & Sydow	Plants of <i>Ulmus</i> L. and <i>Zelkova</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
15. <i>Venturia nashicola</i> Tanaka et Yamamoto	Plants of <i>Pyrus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries

(d) Viruses and virus-like organisms

Species	Subject of contamination
1. Beet curly top virus (non-European isolates)	Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
2. Black raspberry latent virus	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting
3. Blight and blight-like organisms	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
4. Cadang-cadang viroid	Plants of <i>Arecaceae</i> (<i>Palmae</i>), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
5. Cherry leafroll virus*	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting
5.1 Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus	Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul. and <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
6. Citrus mosaic virus	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
7. Citrus tristeza virus (non-European isolates)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
8. Leprosis (Citrus leprosis virus)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
9. Little cherry pathogen (non-European isolates)	Plants of <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus incisa</i> Thunb., <i>Prunus sargentii</i> Rehd., <i>Prunus serrula</i> Franch., <i>Prunus serrulata</i> Lindl., <i>Prunus speciosa</i> (Koidz.) Ingram, <i>Prunus subhirtella</i> Miq., <i>Prunus yedoensis</i> Matsum., and hybrids and cultivars thereof, intended for planting, other than seeds
10. Naturally spreading psorosis	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
11. Palm lethal yellowing mycoplasma	Plants of <i>Arecaceae</i> (<i>Palmae</i>), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
12. Prunus necrotic ringspot virus**	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting
13. Satsuma dwarf virus	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
14. Tatter leaf virus	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
15. Witches' broom (MLO)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds

*Cherry leafroll virus is not present in *Rubus* L. in the EU

**Prunus necrotic ringspot virus is not present in *Rubus* L. in the EU

Section II
HARMFUL ORGANISMS KNOWN TO OCCUR IN MONTENEGRO

(a) Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development

Species	Subject of contamination
1. <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie**	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
2. <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch)	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds
3. <i>Ditylenchus destructor</i> Thorne	Flower bulbs and corms of <i>Crocus</i> L., miniature cultivars and their hybrids of the genus <i>Gladiolus</i> Tourn. ex L., such as <i>Gladiolus callianthus</i> Marais, <i>Gladiolus colvillei</i> Sweet, <i>Gladiolus nanus</i> hort., <i>Gladiolus ramosus</i> hort., <i>Gladiolus tubergenii</i> hort., <i>Hyacinthus</i> L., <i>Iris</i> L., <i>Tigridia</i> Juss., <i>Tulipa</i> L., intended for planting, and potato tubers (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.), intended for planting
4. <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev	Seeds and bulbs of <i>Allium ascalonicum</i> L., <i>Allium cepa</i> L. and <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L., intended for planting, plants of <i>Allium porrum</i> L., intended for planting, bulbs and corms of <i>Camassia</i> Lindl., <i>Chionodoxa</i> Boiss., <i>Crocus flavus</i> Weston 'Golden Yellow', <i>Galanthus</i> L., <i>Galtonia candicans</i> (Baker) Decne, <i>Hyacinthus</i> L., <i>Ismene</i> Herbert, <i>Muscari</i> Miller, <i>Narcissus</i> L., <i>Ornithogalum</i> L., <i>Puschkinia</i> Adams, <i>Scilla</i> L., <i>Tulipa</i> L., intended for planting, and seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.
5. <i>Circulifer (Neoliturus) haematoceps</i> **	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
6. <i>Circulifer tenellus</i> **	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
6.1. <i>Eutetranychus orientalis</i> Klein**	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
6.2. <i>Helicoverpa (Heliothis) armigera</i> (Hübner)	Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul, <i>Dianthus</i> L., <i>Pelargonium</i> l'Hérit. ex Ait. and <i>Solanaceae</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds
6.3 <i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> ** (Nietner)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
7. <i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne **	Plants of <i>Araceae</i> , <i>Marantaceae</i> , <i>Musaceae</i> , <i>Persea</i> spp., <i>Strelitziaceae</i> , rooted or with growing medium attached or associated
8. <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) **	Cut flowers, leafy vegetables of <i>Apium graveolens</i> L. and plants of herbaceous plant species intended for planting, other than : – bulbs, – corms, – plants of the family <i>Gramineae</i> – rhizomes, – seeds
9. <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess) **	Cut flowers, leafy vegetables of <i>Apium graveolens</i> L. and plants of herbaceous plant species, intended for planting, other than : – bulbs, – corms, – plants of the family <i>Gramineae</i>

List II

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – rhizomes, – seeds
10. <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) **	Plants of <i>Palmae</i> , intended for planting, with base stem diameter above 5 cm, 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.

(b) Bacteria

Species	Subject of contamination
1. <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>insidiosus</i> (McCulloch) Davis <i>et al.</i> **	Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.
2. <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis <i>et al.</i>	Plants of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> (L.), intended for planting
3. <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i>	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
4. <i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>dianthicola</i> (Hellmers) Dickey. **	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
5. <i>Pseudomonas caryophylli</i> (Burkholder) Starr and Burkholder **	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
6. <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier <i>et al.</i>) Young <i>et al.</i> **	Plants of <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch and <i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nectarina</i> (Ait.) Maxim, intended for planting, other than seeds
7. <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Dye	Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> L.
8. <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> **	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
9. <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> (Doidge) Dye	Plants of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw. and <i>Capsicum</i> spp., intended for planting
10. <i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i> Kennedy <i>et al.</i> **	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
11. <i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i> (Panagopoulos) Willems <i>et al.</i> **	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds

(c) Fungi

Species	Subject of contamination
1. <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. & T. C. Harr **	Plants of <i>Platanus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, and wood of <i>Platanus</i> L., including those which has not kept its natural round surface

3. <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
4. <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock <i>et al.</i>) v. Arx	Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting, other than seeds
5. <i>Phialophora cinerescens</i> (Wollenweber)	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting, other than

List II

van Beyma**	seeds
6. <i>Phoma tracheiphila</i> (Petri) Kanchaveli et Gikashvili **	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than seeds
7. <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> Hickmann var. <i>fragariae</i> **	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting , other than seeds
8. <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. et de Toni	Seeds of <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.
9. <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings	Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting, other than seeds
10. <i>Scirrhia pini</i> Funk et Parker	Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
11. <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> Reinke et Berthold	Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
12. <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Klebahn**	Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds

(d) Viruses and virus-like organisms

Species	Subject of contamination
1. Arabis mosaic virus**	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. and <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
2. Beet leaf curl virus**	Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
3. Chrysanthemum stunt viroid**	Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting, other than seeds
4. Citrus tristeza virus (European isolates) **	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds

6. Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO**	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds
7. Plum pox virus	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
7.1 Potato spindle tuber viroid	Plants for planting (including seeds) of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and its hybrids, <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L. and plants of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.
8. Potato stolbur mycoplasma**	Plants of Solanaceae family, intended for planting, other than seeds
9. Raspberry ringspot virus**	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. and <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
10. <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio et al. **	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
11. Strawberry crinkle virus**	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
12. Strawberry latent ringspot virus**	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. and <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
13. Strawberry mild yellow edge virus	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
14. Tomato black ring virus**	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. and <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
15. Tomato spotted wilt virus	Plants of <i>Apium graveolens</i> L., <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.,

List II

	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L., <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., all varieties of New Guinea hybrids from the genus <i>Impatiens</i> , <i>Lactuca sativa</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L., of which there is evidence that they are intended for sale to professional tobacco producers. <i>Solanum melongena</i> L. and <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
16. Tomato yellow leaf curl virus**	Plants of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds

(3) Pending the day of Montenegro's accession to the European Union, the following harmful organisms, stated in the List II.A Section II. and marked with two asterisks (**) shall be classified into the List II.A, section I.

- (a) 1. *Aphelenchoides besseyi* Christie**
- (a) 5. *Circulifer haematocephus***
- (a) 6. *Circulifer tenellus***
- (a) 6.1. *Eutetranychus orientalis* Klein**
- (a) 6.3 *Parasaissetia nigra* (Nietner) **
- (a) 7. *Radopholus similis* (Cobb) Thorne **
- (a) 8. *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (Blanchard) **
- (a) 9. *Liriomyza trifolii* (Burgess) **
- (a) 10. *Paysandisia archon* (Burmeister) **
- (b) 1. *Clavibacter michiganensis* spp. *insidiosus* (McCulloch) Davis et al.**
- (b) 4. *Erwinia chrysanthemi* pv. *dianthicola* (Hellmers) Dickey. **
- (b) 5. *Pseudomonas caryophylli* (Burkholder) Starr and Burkholder **
- (b) 6. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *persicae* (Prunier et al.) Young et al. **
- (b) 8. *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *pruni* (Smith) Vauterin et al.**
- (b) 10. *Xanthomonas fragariae* Kennedy et King**
- (b) 11. *Xylophilus ampelinus* (Panagopoulos) Willems et al. **
- (c) 1. *Ceratocystis platani* (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. & T. C. Harr **
- (c) 2. *Colletotrichum acutatum* Simmonds**
- (c) 5. *Phialophora cinerescens* (Wollenweber) van Beyma**
- (c) 6. *Phoma tracheiphila* (Petri) Kanchaveli et Gikashvili **
- (c) 7. *Phytophthora fragariae* Hickmann var. *fragariae* **
- (c) 12. *Verticillium dahliae* Klebahn**
- (d) 1. Arabis mosaic virus**
- (d) 2. Beet leaf curl virus**
- (d) 3. Chrysanthemum stunt viroid**
- (d) 4. Citrus tristeza virus (european isolates) **
- (d) 5. Citrus vein enation woody gall**
- (d) 6. Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO**
- (d) 7.1 Potato spindle tuber viroid**
- (d) 8. Potato stolbur mycoplasma**
- (d) 9. Raspberry ringspot virus**
- (d) 10. Spiroplasma citri Saglio et al. **
- (d) 11. Strawberry crinkle virus**
- (d) 12. Strawberry latent ringspot virus**
- (d) 14. Tomato black ring virus**
- (d) 16. Tomato yellow leaf curl virus**

List III. A

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OBJECTS UNDER SUPERVISION INTRODUCTION OF WHICH SHALL BE PROHIBITED IN MONTENEGRO

Description	Country of origin
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 <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L., with leaves, other than fruit and seeds	Non-European countries
3. Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., with leaves, other than fruit and seeds	North American countries

5. "Isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> Mill."	Third 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., <i>Pyrus</i> L., and <i>Rosa</i> L., intended for planting, other than dormant plants free from leaves, flowers and fruit	Non-European 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 and Democratic People's Republic of Korea
10. "Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., seed potato"	Third countries, other than Switzerland
11. "Plants of stolon or tuber forming species of <i>Solanum</i> L., or their hybrids, intended for planting, other than tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. as specified under item 10. of this part of the List "	Third countries
12. "Tubers of species from genus <i>Solanum</i> L., and their hybrids, other than those specified under items 10. and 11. of this part of the List "	Without prejudice to the requirements specified in the List IV.A, Section I., third countries other than Algeria, Egypt**, Israel, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Switzerland, Tunisia and Turkey, and other than European third countries considered free from harmful organism <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann etKotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i> or in which officially approved measures for combating <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i> , are implemented, in accordance with the

* As of the day of Montenegro's accession to the European Union, third countries shall be non-EU Member States

** Order to ban the introduction of ware potatoes originating in Egypt (Official Gazette of Montenegro, Number 27/14).

List III

	procedures laid down by the Ministry
13. Plants of <i>Solanaceae</i> family, intended for planting, other than seeds and those plants covered in items 10., 11. and 12. of this part of the List	Third countries, other than European and Mediterranean countries
14. Soil and growing medium as such, which consists in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as plant parts, humus including peat or bark, other than substrate for cultivation composed entirely of peat	Turkey, Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine and third countries that do not belong to continental Europe, other than Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
15. "Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruits"	Third countries, other than Switzerland
16. "Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds"	Third countries
17. Plants of <i>Phoenix</i> spp., other than fruit and seeds	Algeria, Morocco
18. Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L. and their hybrids, and <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to item 9. of this List, where approved, non-European countries, other than Mediterranean countries, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the continental states of the USA
19. Plants of family <i>Graminaceae</i> , intended for planting, other than plants of perennial ornamental grasses of the subfamilies <i>Bambusoideae</i> and <i>Panicoideae</i> and 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	Third countries, other than European and Mediterranean countries

Pending the day of Montenegro's accession to the European Union, the prohibition of introduction of plants specified in the List III.A items 5., 10., 11., 12., 15. and 16. and marked with "" shall not apply to plants originating from European countries.

List IV. A

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS WHICH MUST BE MET FOR INTRODUCTION OF PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OBJECTS UNDER SUPERVISION INTO MONTENEGRO AND THEIR MOVEMENT WITHIN MONTENEGRO

Section I

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OBJECTS UNDER SUPERVISION NOT ORIGINATING FROM MONTENEGRO WHICH ARE INTRODUCED INTO ITS TERRITORY

Plants, plant products and objects under supervision	Special requirements
<p>1.1. Wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), whether or not listed among CN codes from the List V.B, except that of <i>Thuja</i> L., other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, – wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, – wood of <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> Torr., where there is evidence that the wood has been intended for processing or production of pencils and undergone heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 82 °C for a seven to eight day period, <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> is known to occur.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood has undergone an appropriate :</p> <p>(a) heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). 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 phytosanitary certificate prescribed,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) fumigation, in accordance with the prescribed fumigation procedure (specification). There shall be evidence thereof in a form of an indication on the phytosanitary certificates, including the data on 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 approved in accordance with the procedure prescribed. There shall be evidence thereof in a form of an indication on certificates prescribed, which includes data on the active ingredient, pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%).</p> <p>and</p> <p>official statement that subsequent to its treatment the wood was transported until leaving the country issuing that statement outside of the flight season of the vector <i>Monochamus</i>, taking into account a safety margin of four additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season, or, except in the case of wood free from any bark, with a protective covering ensuring that infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> or its vector cannot occur.</p>
<p>1.2. Wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), whether or not listed among CN codes from the List V., Part B, except that of <i>Thuja</i> L., in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, <p>originating in Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where</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, to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate prescribed,</p> <p>or</p>

List IV

<p><i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> is known to occur.</p>	<p>(b) fumigation, in accordance with the prescribed fumigation procedure (specification). There shall be evidence thereof in a form of an indication on certificates prescribed, which includes data on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h).</p> <p>and</p> <p>official statement that subsequent to its treatment the wood was transported until leaving the country issuing that statement outside of the flight season of the vector <i>Monochamus</i>, taking into account a safety margin of four additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season, or, except in the case of wood free from any bark, with a protective covering ensuring that infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> or its vector cannot occur.</p>
<p>1.3. Wood of <i>Thuja</i> L., whether or not listed among CN codes from the List V., Part B, other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, – wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment <p>in Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> 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 '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 heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage, and on certificates prescribed,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) has undergone an appropriate fumigation, in accordance with the prescribed fumigation procedure (specification) laid down by the Ministry. There shall be evidence thereof in a form of an indication on phytosanitary certificates, which includes data on the active ingredient, 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, with a product approved in accordance with the procedure prescribed. There shall be evidence thereof in a form of an indication in the certificates prescribed, which includes data on the active ingredient, pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%).</p>

List IV

<p>1.5. Wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), whether or not listed among CN codes from the List V., Part B , other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, – wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether actually in use or not in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment,, <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey.</p>	<p>Official statement:</p> <p>a) that the wood originates in areas known areas known to be free from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European), – <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European), – <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European); <p>The area shall be mentioned in the certificates prescribed, under the rubric »Place of Origin«,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) that the wood is bark free and free from grub holes caused by the genus <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European), defined as holes larger than 3 mm in diameter,</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. 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 the current usage,</p> <p>or</p> <p>d) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). 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 phytosanitary certificate prescribed,</p> <p>or</p> <p>e) has undergone an appropriate fumigation, in accordance with the fumigation procedure (specification). There shall be evidence thereof in a form of an indication on certificates prescribed, which includes data on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h),</p> <p>or</p> <p>f) that that the wood has undergone an appropriate chemical pressure impregnation, with a product approved in accordance with the procedure prescribed. There shall be evidence thereof in a form of an indication on certificates prescribed, which includes data on the active ingredient, pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%).</p>
<p>1.6. Wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), whether or not listed among CN codes from the List V., Part B or not, other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part 	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) bark free and free from grub holes caused by the genus <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European), defined as holes larger than 3mm in diameter,</p> <p>or</p>

List IV

<p>from these conifers,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether actually in use or not in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in third countries, other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey, – European countries, – Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> is known to occur. 	<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 in a form of a mark »kiln-dried« or »KD« or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or any wrapping, in accordance with common practice,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) has undergone fumigation, in accordance with the prescribed fumigation procedure (specification). There shall be evidence thereof in a form of an indication on certificates prescribed, which includes data on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) has undergone chemical pressure impregnation, with a product approved in accordance with the procedure prescribed. There shall be evidence thereof in a form of an indication on certificates prescribed, which includes data on the active ingredient, 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 in a form of a mark »HT« put on the wood or any wrapping, in accordance with common practice, and on certificates prescribed</p>
<p>1.7. Wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), whether or not listed among CN codes from the List V., Part B or not, which is in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, obtained in whole or in part from conifers, originating in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey, – non-European countries, other than Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> is known to occur. 	<p>Official statement:</p> <p>(a) that the wood originates in areas known to be free from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European) – <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European) – <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European); <p>The area shall be mentioned in the certificates prescribed, under the rubric »Place of Origin«,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) that the wood has been produced from debarked round wood,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) 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,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) that the wood has undergone an appropriate fumigation, in accordance with the fumigation procedure (specification). There shall be evidence of the fumigation by indicating on the prescribed certificates, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and</p>

List IV

	<p>the exposure time (h),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(e) that the wood has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate prescribed.</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, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except raw wood of 6 mm thickness or less, processed wood produced by glue, heat and pressure, or a combination thereof, and dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, coming from third countries, except Switzerland</p>	<p>The wood packaging material shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — be made of debarked wood, as specified in Annex I to FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15 on Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade — be subject to one of the approved treatments as specified in Annex I to that International standard, and — display a mark as specified in Annex II to that International standard, indicating that the wood packaging material has been subjected to an approved phytosanitary treatment in accordance with this standard.
<p>2.1. Wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — wood intended for the production of veneer sheets, and — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, — wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, <p>originating in the USA and Canada.</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 in a form of a mark »kiln-dried« or »KD« or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or any wrapping, in accordance with the 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) and is intended for the production of veneer sheets</p>
<p>2.3 Whether or not listed among CN codes in Annex V, Part B, wood of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., other than in the form of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, obtained in whole or part 	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) originates in areas established by the national organization for plant protection as free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire. The name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate</p> <p>or</p>

List IV

<p>from these trees,</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, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment,</p> <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, and furniture and other objects made of untreated wood, originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA</p>	<p>(b) the bark and at least 2.5 cm of the outer sapwood are removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant protection organisation,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) the wood has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood..</p>
<p>2.4 Whether or not listed among CN codes in Annex V, Part B, wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or in part from <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc. originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood: originates in areas established by the national organization for plant protection as free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire. The name of the area shall be mentioned on the prescribed certificate.</p>
<p>2.5 Isolated bark of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans atlantifolia</i> Carr., <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, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and the USA</p>	<p>Official statement that the bark: originates in an area recognized as being free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire by the national organization for plant protection. The name of the area shall be mentioned on the prescribed certificates.</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 cooper's products and parts thereof, including staves where there is written evidence that the wood has been produced or manufactured using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 176 °C for 20 minutes,</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, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) has been squared (in rough) so as to remove entirely the rounded surface,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) is bark free and the water content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, is less than 20%,</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 residues of bark, 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 in a form of a mark »kiln-dried« or »KD« or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or any wrapping, in accordance with current usage.</p>

List IV

<p>requirements as the wood in the consignment, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA.</p>	
<p>-----</p>	
<p>4.1 Whether or not listed among CN codes in Annex V, Part B, wood of <i>Betula</i> L., other than in the form of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap 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, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, and furniture and other objects made of untreated wood, originating in Canada and the USA where <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory is known to occur.</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the bark and at least 2.5 cm of the outer sapwood are removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant protection organisation,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) the wood has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood.</p>
<p>4.2 Whether or not listed among CN codes in Annex V, Part B, wood chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or in part from <i>Betula</i> L.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood originates in a country known to be free of <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory.</p>
<p>4.3 Whether or not listed among CN codes in Annex V, Part B, bark and objects made of bark of <i>Betula</i> L., originating in Canada and the USA where <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory is known to occur.</p>	<p>Official statement that the bark is free from wood.</p>
<p>5. Wood of <i>Platanus</i> L., except wood in the form of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, — wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA,</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 in a form of a mark »kiln-dried« or »KD« or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or any wrapping, in accordance with current usage.</p>

List IV

Switzerland or Armenia.	
<p>6. Wood of <i>Populus</i> L., except wood in the form of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap , — wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in countries of the American continent.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>is bark free,</p> <p>or</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 in a form of a mark »kiln-dried« or »KD« or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or any wrapping, in accordance with current usage.</p>
<p>7.1.1. Wood, whether or not listed among CN codes from the List V., Part B, in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, obtained in whole or in part from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., originating in the USA and Canada, – <i>Populus</i> L., originating in the American continent. 	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) has been produced from debarked round wood, 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, in accordance with the prescribed fumigation procedure (specification). There shall be evidence of the fumigation by indicating on the prescribed certificates, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) that the wood has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate prescribed.</p>
<p>7.1.2 Wood, whether or not listed among CN codes from the List V., Part B, in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, obtained in whole or in part from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Platanus</i> L., originating in the USA and Armenia 	<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> <p>(b) has undergone an appropriate fumigation, in accordance with the prescribed fumigation procedure (specification). There shall be evidence of the fumigation by indicating on the prescribed certificates, the active ingredient, the</p>

List IV

	<p>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, which has to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate prescribed.</p>
<p>7.2. Wood of <i>Quercus</i> L., whether or not listed among CN codes from the List V., Part B, in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, obtained in whole or in part from that wood, 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> <p>(b) that the wood has undergone an appropriate fumigation, in accordance with the fumigation procedure (specification). There shall be evidence of the fumigation by indicating on the prescribed certificates, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) that the wood has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate prescribed</p>
<p>7.3. Isolated bark of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), originating in non-European countries.</p>	<p>Official statement that the isolated bark:</p> <p>(a) has been subjected to an appropriate fumigation with a fumigant approved. There shall be evidence thereof, in the form of an indication on the phytosanitary certificate prescribed, which includes data on the active ingredient, 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 a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes, the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate prescribed.</p> <p>and</p> <p>© official statement that subsequent to its treatment the bark was transported until leaving the country issuing that statement outside of the flight season of the vector <i>Monochamus</i>, taking into account a safety margin of four additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season, or with a protective covering ensuring that infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> or its vector cannot occur.</p>
<p>7.4. Whether or not listed among the CN codes</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p>

List IV

<p>in Part B of Annex V, wood of <i>Amelanchier</i> Medik., <i>Aronia</i> Medik., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyracantha</i> M. Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Sorbus</i> L., other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — chips, sawdust and shavings, obtained in whole or part from these plants, — wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignments and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, <p>but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada and the USA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) originates in an area free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius, established by the national plant protection organisation, which is mentioned on the prescribed certificates under the rubric 'Additional declaration', or (b) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate prescribed, or © has undergone an appropriate ionising radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood, to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate.
<p>7.5. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Part B of Annex V, wood in the form of chips obtained in whole or part from <i>Amelanchier</i> Medik., <i>Aronia</i> Medik., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyracantha</i> M. Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Sorbus</i> L., originating in Canada and the 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 as being free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric 'Additional declaration', or (b) has been processed into pieces of not more than 2,5 cm thickness and width, or (c) that the wood has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate prescribed
<p>-----</p>	
<p>8.1. Plants of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), other than fruit and seeds, originating in non-European countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to item 1., from the List III., Part A, where appropriate, the 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).</p>
<p>8.2. Plants of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), other than fruit and seeds, over than 3 m in height, originating in non-European countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to item 1., from the List III., Part A and item 8.1 from the List IV., Part A, Section I., and where appropriate, the official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from Scolytidae (non-European).</p>
<p>9. Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to item 1., from the List III., Part A and items 8.1 and 8.2 from the List IV., Part A, Section I., the official statement that there are no</p>

List IV

	symptoms of presence of <i>Scirrhia acicola</i> (Dearn.) Siggers or <i>Scirrhia pini</i> Funk et Parker at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period.
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 item 1., from the List III., Part A and items 8.1, 8.2 or 9, from the List IV., Part A, Section I., where appropriate, the official statement that there are no symptoms of presence of <i>Melampsora medusae</i> Thümen at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period.
11.01. Plants of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, originating in the USA.	Without prejudice to item 2., from the List III., Part A, the 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> L., other than fruit and seeds, originating in non-European countries.	Without prejudice to item 2. from the List III., Part A and item 11.01. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement that there are no symptoms of presence of <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-European) at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period.
11.2. Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L., intended for planting other than seeds	Without prejudice to item 2. from the List III., Part A and item 11.1. from the List IV. Part A, Section I, the official statement: (a) that the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr; or (b) that there are no symptoms of presence of <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period.
11.3. Plants of <i>Corylus</i> L., intended for planting , other than seeds, originating in Canada and the USA.	Official statement that the plants have been grown in nurseries and: (a) originate in areas established by the national organization for plant protection in the exporting country as areas free from <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is indicated in the certificates prescribed under the rubric »Additional Declaration«, or (b) originate in areas established by the national organization for plant protection in the exporting country as areas free from <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller, on the basis of official inspection carried out at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last three complete vegetation periods, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which has to be indicated in the certificates

List IV

	prescribed under the rubric »Additional Declaration«.
11.4. Plants of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans atlantifolia</i> Carr., <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, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and the USA	Official statement that the plants: originate in an area recognised as being free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire. The name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate.
11.5 Plants of <i>Betula</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, but including cut branches of <i>Betula</i> L. with or without foliage	Official statement that the plants originate in a country known to be free of <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory.
12. Plants of <i>Platanus</i> L., intended for planting , other than seeds, originating in the USA, Switzerland and Armenia	Official statement that there no symptoms of presence of <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. & T. C. Harr have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period.
13.1. Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in third countries	Without prejudice to item 3. from the List III., Part A, the official statement that there have been no symptoms of presence of <i>Melampsora medusae</i> Thümen at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period.
13.2. Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, originating in countries of the American continent	Without prejudice to item 3. from the List III., Part A and item 13.1. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement that there have been no symptoms of presence of <i>Mycosphaerella populorum</i> G. E. Thompson at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period.
14. Plants of <i>Ulmus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in North American countries	Without prejudice to item 11.4. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement that no symptoms of 'Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi' have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period.
14.1. Plants intended for planting, other than scions, cuttings, plants in tissue culture, pollen and seeds, of <i>Amelanchier</i> Medik., <i>Aronia</i> Medik., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyracantha</i> M. Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Sorbus</i> L. originating in Canada and the USA.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants in Annex 3(A)(9) and (18), Annex 3(B)(1), (2) or Annex 4(A)(I), (17), (19.1), (19.2), (20), (22.1), (22.2), (23.1) and (23.2) where appropriate, official statement that the plants: (a) have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate, under the rubric 'Additional declaration', or

List IV

	<p>(b) have been grown during a period of at least two years prior to export, or in the case of plants which are younger than two years have been grown throughout their life, in a place of production established as free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures:</p> <p>(i) which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, and</p> <p>(ii) which has been subjected annually to two official inspections for any signs of <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius carried out at appropriate times, and</p> <p>(iii) where the plants have been grown in a site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius, <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — with the application of appropriate preventive treatments and surrounded by a buffer zone with a width of at least 500 m where the absence of <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius was confirmed by official surveys carried out annually at appropriate times, <p>and</p> <p>(iv) immediately prior to export the plants have been subjected to a meticulous inspection for the presence of <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius, in particular in the stems of the plant, including, where appropriate, destructive sampling.</p>

16.1. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, originating in third countries	The fruits shall be free from peduncles and leaves and the packaging shall bear an appropriate mark of origin.
16.2. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Naringi</i> Adans., <i>Swinglea</i> Merr., and their hybrids, originating in third countries	<p>Without prejudice to items 16.1., 16.3., 16.4., 16.5. and 16.6. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement:</p> <p>(a) that the fruits originate in a country recognised as being free of <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p>

	<p>or</p> <p>(b) the fruits originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificates under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) the fruits originate in a place of production established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificates under the rubric 'Additional declaration',</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) the site of production and the immediate vicinity are subject to appropriate treatments and cultural practices against <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>, and the fruits have been subjected to a treatment with sodium orthophenylphenate, or another effective treatment mentioned on the phytosanitary certificates, provided that the treatment method has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission, and official inspections carried out at appropriate times prior to export have shown that the fruits are free from symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>, and information on traceability is included in the phytosanitary certificates,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(e) in the case of fruits destined for industrial processing, official inspections prior to export have shown that the fruits are free from symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>, and the site of production and the immediate vicinity are subject to appropriate treatments and cultural practices against <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv.</p>
--	--

List IV

	<p><i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>, and movement, storage and processing takes place under approved conditions, and the fruits have been transported in individual packages bearing a label, which contains a traceability code and the indication that the fruits are destined for industrial processing, and information on traceability is included in the phytosanitary certificates.</p>
<p>16.3. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, originating in third countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to items 16.1., 16.2., 16.4. and 16.5. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement:</p> <p>(a) that the fruits originate in a country recognized as free from <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes, relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission, or (b) that the fruits originate in an area recognized as free from <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission, or (c) that there no symptoms of presence of <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes have been observed in the site of production and its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period, and that none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, during an appropriate official examination, the 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 third countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to items 16.1., 16.2., 16.3., 16.5. and 16.6. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement:</p> <p>(a) that the fruits originate in a country recognized as free from <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa (all strains pathogenic to Citrus), in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country</p>

List IV

	<p>concerned to the Commission</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) that the fruits originate in an area recognized as free from <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa (all strains pathogenic to Citrus), in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) that the fruits originate in a place of production established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric 'Additional declaration',</p> <p>and</p> <p>that none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, during an appropriate official examination, the symptoms of the presence of this organism.</p>
<p>16.5. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, originating in third countries, where Tephritidae (non-European) are known to occur on these fruits</p>	<p>Without prejudice to items 16.1., 16.2. and 16.3. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement:</p> <p>(a) that the fruits originate in areas known to be free from the relevant harmful organisms; or, if this requirement cannot be met,</p> <p>(b) that, during official inspections carried out at least once a month during the three months prior to harvesting at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity, since the last complete vegetation period, there have been no signs of presence of the relevant harmful organisms and that none of the fruits harvested at the place of production has shown, during the appropriate official inspection, the signs of a relevant harmful organisms, or if this requirement can also not be met either,</p> <p>(c) that the appropriate official examinations of representative samples have shown that the fruits are free from the relevant harmful organism in all stages of its development, or if this requirement can also not be met,</p> <p>(d) that the fruits have been treated by an appropriate procedure, either by vapour heat treatment, cold treatment or quick freeze treatment, which has been shown to be efficient against the relevant harmful organism without damaging the fruit, and where not available, by chemical treatment in so far as it is in</p>

List IV

	accordance with the legislation.
16.6. Fruits of <i>Capsicum</i> (L.), <i>Citrus</i> L., other than <i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Osbeck. and <i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle, <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch and <i>Punica granatum</i> L. originating in countries of the African continent, Cape Verde, Saint Helena, Madagascar, La Reunion, Mauritius and Israel	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Annex 4 List IV(A)(16.1), (16.2), (16.3), (16.4), (16.5) and (36.3), official statement that the fruits:</p> <p>(a) originate in a country recognised as being free of <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick), in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric 'Additional declaration',</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) originate in a place of production established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures and information on traceability is included in the phytosanitary certificates,</p> <p>and</p> <p>official inspections have been carried out in the place of production at appropriate times during the growing season, including a visual examination on representative samples of fruit, shown to be free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) have been subjected to an effective cold treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) or another effective treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) and the treatment data should be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate, provided that the treatment method has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission.</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 items 9., 9.1. and 18. from the List III., Part A, item 1. from the List III., Part B or item 15. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, where appropriate, the official statement:</p> <p>(a) that the plants originate in countries recognized as free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al., in accordance with the procedures prescribed ,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) that the plants originate in areas for that have</p>

List IV

	<p>been established in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures as free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al., and recognizes as such in accordance with the procedures prescribed,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) that the plants in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity which have shown symptoms of presence of <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al., have been removed.</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 Araceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae, <i>Persea</i> spp. and Strelitziaceae, rooted or with growing medium attached or associated.</p>	<p>Without prejudice to item 16. from the List III., Part A, where appropriate, the official statement:</p> <p>(a) that the plants originates in countries known to be free from <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> Huettel et al. and <i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) that, since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period, representative samples of soil and roots have been taken from the place of production, and officially tested at least to the presence of nematodes <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> Huettel et al. and <i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne and that the tests shown that the samples are free from those harmful organisms.</p>
<p>18.1. Plants of <i>Aegle</i> Corrêa, <i>Aeglopsis</i> Swingle, <i>Afraegle</i> Engl, <i>Atalantia</i> Corrêa, <i>Balsamocitrus</i> Stapf, <i>Burkillanthus</i> Swingle, <i>Calodendrum</i> Thunb., <i>Choisya</i> Kunth, <i>Clausena</i> Burm. f., <i>Limonia</i> L., <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle., <i>Murraya</i> J. Koenig ex L., <i>Pamburus</i> Swingle, <i>Severinia</i> Ten., <i>Swinglea</i> Merr., <i>Triphasia</i> Lour. and <i>Vepris</i> Comm., other than fruit (but including seeds); and seeds of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle and <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, originating in third countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants in Annex 4 List IV A (18.2) and (18.3), official statement that the plants originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Candidatus Liberibacter</i> spp., causal agent of Huanglongbing disease of citrus/citrus greening.</p>
<p>18.2. Plants of <i>Casimiroa</i> La Llave, <i>Choisya</i> Kunth <i>Clausena</i> Burm. f., <i>Murraya</i> J.Koenig ex L., <i>Vepris</i> Comm, <i>Zanthoxylum</i> L., other than fruits and seeds, originating in third countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants referred to in Annex 4 List IV Part A (18.1) and (18.3), official statement that:</p> <p>a) the plants originate in a country in which <i>Trioza erytreae</i> Del Guercio is known not to occur,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) the plants originate in an area free from <i>Trioza erytreae</i> Del Guercio, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on phytosanitary certificate under the rubric 'Additional declaration',</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) the plants have been grown in a place of production, which is registered and supervised and</p> <p>where the plants are placed in a site with complete physical protection against the</p>

List IV

	<p>introduction of <i>Trioza erytrae</i> Del Guercio, and</p> <p>where, during the last complete cycle of vegetation prior to the movement, two official inspections were carried out at appropriate times and no signs of <i>Trioza erytrae</i> Del Guercio have been observed in that site, and in the surrounding area with a width of at least 200 m.</p>
<p>18.3. Plants of <i>Aegle</i> Corrêa, <i>Aeglopsis</i> Swingle, <i>Afraegle</i> Engl., <i>Amyris</i> P. Browne, <i>Atalantia</i> Corrêa, <i>Balsamocitrus</i> Stapf, <i>Choisya</i> Kunth, <i>Citropsis</i> Swingle & Kellerman, <i>Clausena</i> Burm. f., <i>Eremocitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Esenbeckia</i> Kunth., <i>Glycosmis</i> Corrêa, <i>Limonia</i> L., <i>Merrillia</i> Swingle, <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Murraya</i> J. Koenig ex L., <i>Naringi</i> Adans., <i>Pamburus</i> Swingle, <i>Severinia</i> Ten., <i>Swinglea</i> Merr., <i>Tetradium</i> Lour., <i>Toddalia</i> Juss., <i>Triphasia</i> Lour., <i>Vepris</i> Comm., <i>Zanthoxylum</i> L., other than fruit and seed, originating in third countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants in Annex 4 Lst IV Part (A) I (18.1) and (18.2), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in a country in which <i>Diaphorina citri</i> Kuway is known not to occur,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) the plants originate in an area free from <i>Diaphorina citri</i> Kuway, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric 'Additional declaration'.</p>
<p>18.4. Plants of <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Naringi</i> Adans. and <i>Swinglea</i> Merr., other than fruits and seeds, originating in third countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants in Annex 4 List IV Part A I (18.1), (18.2) and (18.3), official statement that the plants:</p> <p>(a) originate in a country recognised as being free of <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission.</p>
<p>19.1. Plants of <i>Crataegus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in countries where <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. et Ev. Is known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to item 9. from the List III, Part A and items 15. and 17. from the List IV, Part A, Section I, the official statement that on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period no symptoms of presence of <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. et Ev have been observed.</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.</p>	<p>Without prejudice to items 9. and 18. from the List III, Part A and items 15. and 17. from the List IV,</p>

List IV

<p>intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on the genera concerned</p> <p>Relevant harmful organisms are:</p> <p>on plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> Hickman var. <i>fragariae</i>, – Arabis mosaic virus, – Raspberry ringspot virus, – Strawberry crinkle virus, – Strawberry latent ringspot virus, – Strawberry mild yellow edge virus, – Tomato black ring virus, – <i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i> Kennedy et King; <p>on plants of <i>Malus</i> Mill.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. et Ev.; <p>on plants of <i>Prunus</i> L.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Apricot chlorotic leafroll mycoplasma, – <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin et al., <p>on plants of <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier et al.) Young et al.; <p>on plants <i>Pyrus</i> L.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. et Ev <p>on plants of <i>Rubus</i> L.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Arabis mosaic virus, – Raspberry ringspot virus, – Strawberry latent ringspot virus, – Tomato black ring virus, <p>on all species:</p> <p>non-European viruses and virus-like organisms</p>	<p>Part A, Section I, the official statement that on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed.</p>
<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 items 9. and 18. from the List III, Part A and items 15., 17. and 19.2. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement that the plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity showing symptoms giving rise to suspicion of contamination by Pear decline mycoplasma have been destroyed at that place within the last three complete vegetation periods.</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 item 28. from the List III., Part A and item 19.2. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement:</p> <p>(a) that the plants, other than that grown from the seeds, have been:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from the material kept under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at</p>

List IV

	<p>least the relevant harmful organisms, using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and that the testing established that it has not been infected with those harmful organisms,</p> <p>or</p> <p>derived in direct line from the material kept under appropriate conditions and subjected to at least one official testing within the last three complete vegetation periods for at least the relevant harmful organisms, using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and that the testing established that it has not been infected with those harmful organisms,</p> <p>(b) that 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 vegetation period.</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 item M28. from the List III., Part A and item</p> <p>19.2. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement:</p> <p>(a) that no symptoms of presence of <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) in case of plants in tissue culture, that the plants were derived from plants complying with the requirements under the sub-item (a) of this item, or that they have been officially tested for nematodes by appropriate methods, and that no presence of <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie has been established.</p>
<p>21.3. Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to item M28. from the List III., Part A, and items</p> <p>19.2., 21.1. and 21.2. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the 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>
<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 plants of <i>Malus</i> Mill.</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cherry rasp leaf virus (American strains), – Tomato ringspot virus 	<p>Without prejudice to items 9. and 18. from the List III., Part A, item 1. from the List III., Part B, and items 15., 17. and 19.2. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement:</p> <p>(a) that 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 the material kept under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms, using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and that the testing established that it has not

List IV

	<p>been infected with those harmful organisms, or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – derived in direct line from the material kept under appropriate conditions and subjected to at least one official testing within the last three complete vegetation periods for at least the relevant harmful organisms, using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and that the testing established that it has not been infected with those harmful organisms, <p>(b) that 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 vegetation period.</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 List III Part A (9) and (18), List III Part B(1) and List IV Part 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, <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 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) that 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 three complete vegetation periods.</p>
<p>23.1. Plants of following species of the genus <i>Prunus</i> 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., 	<p>Without prejudice to items 9. and 18. from the List III., Part A, and items 15. and 19.2. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement:</p> <p>(a) that the plants, other than those grown from seeds have been:</p> <p>either officially certified under a certification</p>

List IV

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <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 et 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 et 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. and – other species of the genus <i>Prunus</i> L. susceptible to Plum pox virus 	<p>scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from the material kept under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least Plum pox virus, using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and that the testing established that it has not been infected with that harmful organism ,</p> <p>or</p> <p>derived in direct line from the material kept under appropriate conditions and subjected to at least one official testing within the last three complete vegetation periods for at least Plum pox virus, using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and that the testing established that it has not been infected with that harmful organism,</p> <p>(b) that no symptoms of diseases 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 vegetation periods.</p> <p>(c) that the plants in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity which have shown symptoms of diseases caused by other viruses or virus-like organisms have been removed.</p>
<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 plants from the genus <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tomato ringspot virus; <p>In the case of (b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cherry rasp leaf virus (American strains), – Peach mosaic virus (American strains), – Peach phony rickettsia, – Peach rosette mycoplasm, – Peach yellows mycoplasm, – Plum line pattern virus (American strains) – Peach X-disease mycoplasm; <p>In the case of (c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Little cherry pathogen 	<p>Without prejudice to items 9. and 18. from the List III., Part A, and items 15., 19.2. and 23.1. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, where appropriate, the official statement:</p> <p>(a) that 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 the material kept under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least relevant harmful organisms, using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and that the testing established that it has not been infected with those harmful organisms, <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – derived in direct line from the material kept under appropriate conditions and subjected to at least one official testing within the last three complete vegetation periods for at least the relevant harmful organisms, using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and that the testing established that it has not been infected with those harmful organisms, <p>(b) that 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</p>

List IV

	the beginning of the last three complete vegetation periods.
<p>24. Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting:</p> <p>(a) originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on plants of the genus <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> <p>In the case of (a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tomato ringspot virus, – Black raspberry latent virus, – Cherry leafroll virus, – Prunus necrotic ringspot virus, <p>In the case of (b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Raspberry leaf curl virus (American strains) – Cherry rasp leaf virus (American strains) 	<p>Without prejudice to item 19.2. from the List IV., Part A, Section I,</p> <p>(a) the plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs,</p> <p>(b) the official statement:</p> <p>(aa) that 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 the material kept under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least relevant harmful organisms, using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and that the testing established that it has not been infected with those harmful organisms, <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – derived in direct line from the material kept under appropriate conditions and subjected to at least one official testing within the last three complete vegetation periods for at least the relevant harmful organisms, using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and that the testing established that it has not been infected with those harmful organisms, <p>(bb) that 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 vegetation period.</p>
<p>25.1. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., originating in countries where <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival is known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to items 10., 11. and 12. from the List III., Part A, the official statement:</p> <p>(a) that the tubers originate in areas known to be free from <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival (all patho-types other than the patho-type 1, the common European patho-type) and that since the beginning of an adequate period, no symptoms of infection with <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival have been observed either at the place of production or its vicinity;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) that provisions recognized as equivalent to the provisions on combating <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival. have been complied with in the country of origin, in accordance with the procedures prescribed.</p>
<p>25.2. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.</p>	<p>Without prejudice to items 10., 11. and 12. from the List III., Part A, and item 25.1. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement:</p> <p>(a) that the tubers originate in countries known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann et Kotthoff) Davis</p>

List IV

	<p>et al.,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) that provisions recognized as equivalent to the provisions on combating <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann et Kotthoff) Davis et al. have been complied with in the country of origin, in accordance with the procedures prescribed</p>
25.3. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than early potato, originating in countries where Potato spindle tuber viroid is known to occur	Without prejudice to items 10., 11. and 12. from the List III., Part A, and items 25.1. and 25.2. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, that germination of tubers has been suppressed
25.4. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting	<p>Without prejudice to items 10., 11. and 12. from the List III., Part A, and items 25.1., 25.2. and 25.3., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement that the tubers originate from fields known to be free from <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens and <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(aa) that the tubers either originate in areas in which <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. is known not to occur;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(bb) if originating in areas where <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. is known to occur, that the tubers originate from a place of production found free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. or considered free from that harmful organism, as an appropriate procedure of eradication of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. has been implemented in accordance with the procedure prescribed,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(cc) that the tubers, either originate in areas where <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen are known not to occur;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(dd) in areas where <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen are known to occur,</p> <p>either that the tubers originate from a place of production which has been found free from <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen, based on an annual systematic survey of host crops by visual inspection carried out at appropriate times and visual inspection of both whole and cut tubers taken after harvesting potato at the place of production, or</p>

List IV

	<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 tested in a laboratory and inspected visually at appropriate times both whole and cut tubers, and in all cases at the time of closing the packages or containers before marketing in accordance with the relevant regulations, and no symptoms of presence of <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen have been observed.</p>
25.4.1. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those intended for planting	Without prejudice to item M22 from the List III, Part A, and items 25.1, 25.2 and 25.3 from the List IV, Part A, Section I, the official statement that tubers originate from an area where <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. is known not to occur.
25.4.2. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	Without prejudice to items 10, 11 and 12 from the List III, Part A and items 25.1, 25.2, 25.3, 25.4 and 25.4.1 from the List IV, Part A, Section I, the official statement that: <p>(a) the tubers originate in a country where <i>Scrobipalopsis solanivora</i> Povolny is known not to occur</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) the tubers originate in an area established by the national organization for plant protection in the area free from <i>Scrobipalopsis solanivora</i> Povolny, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.</p>
25.5. Plants of the family Solanaceae, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Potato stolbur mycoplasma is known to occur	Without prejudice to items 10., 11., 12. and 13. from the List III., Part A, and items 25.1., 25.2., 25.3. and 25.4., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement that no symptoms of presence of Potato stolbur mycoplasma have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period.
25.6. Plants of the family Solanaceae, intended for planting, other than tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. and other than seeds <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., originating in countries where Potato spindle tuber viroid is known to occur	Without prejudice to items 11. and 13. from the List III., Part A, and item 25.5., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, where appropriate, the official statement that no symptoms of presence of Potato spindle tuber viroid have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period.
25.7. Plants of <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., <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>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. is known to occur	Without prejudice to items 11. and 13. from the List III., Part A, and items 25.5. and 25.6., from the List IV., Part A, Section I., where appropriate, the official statement: <p>(a) that the plants originate in an area established as free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith)</p>

List IV

	<p>Yabuuchi et al.;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of presence of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period.</p>
25.7.1. Plants of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., other than fruits and seeds	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants in List III(A)(13) and List IV(A)(I)(25.5), (25.6), (25.7), (28.1), and (45.3), official statement that the plants:</p> <p>(a) originate in a country recognised as being free of <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the certificates under the rubric 'Additional declaration'</p>
25.7.2. Fruits of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	<p>Official statement that the fruits:</p> <p>(a) originate in a country recognised as being free of <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates under the rubric 'Additional declaration',</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) originate in a place of production, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham), on the basis of official inspections and surveys carried out during the last three months prior to export, which is mentioned on the certificates under the rubric 'Additional declaration'.</p>
26. Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	<p>Official statement that no symptoms of presence of <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> Reinke et Berthold and <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Klebahn, have been observed on hops at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period.</p>
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 seeds	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(aa) the plants originate in an area free from <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hübner) and <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i> (Boisd.), established by the national</p>

List IV

	<p>plant protection organization in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(a) no signs of <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hübner), or <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i> (Boisd.) 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>
<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>	<p>Without prejudice to item 27.1., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, official statement that:</p> <p>(aa) the plants originate in an area free from <i>Spodoptera eridania</i> (Cramer), <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> Smith and <i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fabricius), established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(a) no signs of <i>Spodoptera eridania</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>
<p>28. Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to items 27.1. and 27.2., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants are seedlings of no more than third generation stock, derived from material which has been found free from <i>Chrysanthemum stunt viroid</i> during virological tests, or are derived directly from the material of which representative sample of at least 10%, has been found to be free from <i>Chrysanthemum stunt viroid</i> 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 once a month during the period of three months prior to dispatch and on which no symptoms of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings have been observed during that period and that in the immediate vicinity no symptoms of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings have occurred during the three months prior to export</p> <p>or</p> <p>have undergone appropriate treatment to protect</p>

List IV

	<p>them against <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings;</p> <p>(c) in case of unrooted cuttings, no symptoms of presence of <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock et Davis) v. Arx were observed on the cuttings or on the plants from which the cuttings were derived, or in case of rooted cuttings, no symptoms of <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock et Davis) v. Arx were observed either on the cuttings or on the rooting bed.</p>
<p>28.1. Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., and <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to item M23 from the List III, Part A, and items 25.5, 25.6, 25.7, 27.1, 27.2. and 28 from the List IV, Part A, Section I, the official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants have, throughout their life cycle, been grown in soil free from Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) the plants have, throughout their life cycle, been grown in an area established by the national organization for plant protection in the area free from Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) the plants have, throughout their life cycle, been grown at the place of production established as free from Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus and verified through official inspections and testing, as appropriate.</p>
<p>29. Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to items 27.1. and 27.2., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the 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 et Burkholder and <i>Phialophora cinerescens</i> (Wollenw.) Van Beyma on the basis of officially approved tests, carried out at least once within the two previous years;</p> <p>no symptoms of the infection with the above mentioned harmful organisms have been observed on the plants.</p>
<p>30. Bulbs of <i>Tulipa</i> L. and <i>Narcissus</i> L., other than those for which their packaging or other means provides evidence that they are intended for sale to end users not involved in professional cut flower production</p>	<p>Official statement that no symptoms of presence of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed on the plants since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period.</p>
<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 sensu</p>	<p>Without prejudice to items 27.1. and 27.2., from the List IV., Part A, Section I</p> <p>official statement that the plants:</p>

List IV

<p>lato (non-European populations) or other vectors of Tomato ringspot virus are known not to occur</p> <p>(b) where <i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb sensu lato (non-European populations) or other vectors of Tomato ringspot virus are known to occur</p>	<p>(a) originate directly in the place of production known to be free from Tomato ringspot virus;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) derived from cuttings 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) originate directly in places of production known to be free from Tomato ringspot virus in soil or in plants;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) derived from cuttings of no more than second generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from Tomato ringspot virus under an official approved system of virological testing</p>
<p>32.1. 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>originating in third countries where <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) are known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to items 27.1., 27.2., 28. and 29., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, where appropriate, the official statement that the plants have been grown in nurseries and:</p> <p>(a) originate in areas established by the national plant protection service of the exporting country as free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch), in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which shall be indicated in the phytosanitary certificates under the rubric »Additional Declaration«, or</p> <p>(b) originate in a place of production established by the national plant protection service of the exporting country as free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch), on the basis of official inspections carried out at least once a month during the three months prior to export, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which shall be indicated in the phytosanitary certificates under the rubric »Additional Declaration«,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) that 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 indicated in the phytosanitary certificates.</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch); are grown <i>in vitro</i> in a sterile medium under sterile conditions</p>

List IV

	that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch); and are shipped in transparent containers under sterile conditions.
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.	Official statement that the cut flowers and leafy vegetables: originate in a country free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch), or that immediately prior to their export, they have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch).
32.3. Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than : – bulbs, – corms – Plants of the family Gramineae, – rhizomes, – seeds – tubers, originating in third countries	Without prejudice to items 27.1., 27.2., 28., 29. and 32.1., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement that: (a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess), or (b) on official inspections carried out at the place of production at least monthly during the three months prior to harvesting, no symptoms of presence of <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess) have been observed, or (c) immediately prior to export, the plants have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) and officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch). or (d) the plants originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess); are grown <i>in vitro</i> in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess); and are shipped in transparent containers under sterile conditions.
33. Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, produced in the open air	Official statement that (a) the place of production is known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann et Kotthoff) Davis et al. and <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival and (b) the plants originate from a field known to be free from <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens.

List IV

<p>34. Soil and growing medium, attached to or associated with plants, consisting in whole or parts of soil or solid organic substances such as plant parts, 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 other than Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia 	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) at the time of planting, the growing medium was:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">either free from soil and organic matter, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">found free from insects and harmful nematodes and subjected to appropriate examination or heat treatment or fumigation to ensure that it is free from other harmful organisms,</p> <p>or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Subjected to appropriate heat treatment or fumigation to ensure that it is free from harmful organisms, and</p> <p>(b) Since planting:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Either appropriate measures have been taken to ensure that the growing medium is kept free from harmful organisms,</p> <p>or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">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 item (a).</p>
<p>35.1. Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Official statement that there no symptoms of presence of Beet curly top virus (non-European isolates) have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period.</p>
<p>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>	<p>Without prejudice to item 35.1., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the 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 presence of Beet leaf curl virus at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity have been observed since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period.</p>
<p>36.1. Plants, intended for planting, other than :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bulbs - corms - rhizomes, - tubers, <p>originating in third countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to items 27.1., 27.2., 28., 29., 31., 32.1. and 32.3., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement that the plants have been grown in nurseries and:</p> <p>(a) originate in an area, established by the national plant protection service of that country as free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is indicated in the phytosanitary certificates under the rubric »Additional Declaration«,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) originate in a place of production established by the national plant protection service of the exporting country as free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny, in accordance with the relevant</p>

List IV

	<p>International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is indicated in the phytosanitary certificates 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, where presence of <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny have not been established. Details of the treatment shall be indicated in the phytosanitary certificates.</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny; are grown <i>in vitro</i> in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny; and are shipped in transparent containers under sterile conditions.</p>
<p>36.2. Cut flowers of Orchidaceae and fruits of <i>Momordica</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., originating in third countries</p>	<p>Official statement that the cut flowers and the fruits: 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>
<p>36.3 Fruits of <i>Capsicum</i> L. originating in Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, USA and French Polynesia where <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> Cano is known to occur</p>	<p>Official statement that the fruits:</p> <p>(a) originate in an area free from <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> Cano, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the required certificates 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 organisation in that country, as being free from <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> Cano, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric 'Additional declaration', and declared free from <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> Cano on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the two months prior to export, at the place of production and its immediate vicinity.</p>
<p>37. Plants of Palmae, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to item 17., from the List III., Part A, where appropriate, the official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants either originate in areas known to be free from Palm lethal yellowing mycoplasma and</p>

List IV

	<p>Cadang-cadang viroid and no symptoms of those harmful organisms have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period;</p> <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 case of plants in tissue culture, that the plants were derived from plants complying with the requirements laid down in items (a) and (b).</p>
<p>37.1. Plants of Palmae, intended for planting, with base stem diameter exceeding 5cm and of 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 item 27 from the List III, Part A, and item 37 from the List IV, Part A, Section I, the official statement that the plants:</p> <p>(a) have, throughout their life cycle been grown in the soil where <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) is known not to occur,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) throughout their life cycle grown in an area that the national plant protection service has, in accordance with the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, established as free from <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister);</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) In the period of at least two years prior to export, been grown at the place of production:</p> <p>Registered and placed under supervision of the national organization for plant production in the country of origin, and</p> <p>Where the plants were put in a place with complete physical protection against introduction of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) or application of appropriate preventative treatments, and</p> <p>Where during three inspections in a year, carried out at appropriate time, including immediately prior to export, no signs of presence of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) have been observed</p>
<p>38.1. -----</p>	
<p>38.2. Plants of <i>Fuchsia</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in the USA or Brazil</p>	<p>Official statement that no symptoms of infestation with <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.</p>

List IV

39. Trees and shrubs intended for planting, other than seeds and plants in tissue culture, originating in third countries, other than European and Mediterranean countries	<p>Without prejudice to items 1., 2., 3., 9., 13., 15., 16., 17., 18., from the List III., Part A, item 1., from the List III., Part B, and items 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., 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., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, where appropriate, the official statement that the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are clean (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 infection with harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms and that there are no signs of symptoms of harmful nematodes, 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 third countries, other than European and Mediterranean countries	<p>Without prejudice to items 2., 3., 9., 15., 16., 17. and 18., from the List III., Part A, item 1., from the List III., Part B, and items 11.1., 11.2., 11.3., 12., 13.1., 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., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, where appropriate, the official statement that the plants are dormant and free from leaves.</p>
41. Annual and biennial plants, other than plants of the family Gramineae, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	<p>Without prejudice to items 11. and 13. from the List III., Part A, and items 25.5., 25.6., 32.1., 32.2., 32.3., 33., 34., 35.1. and 35.2., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, where appropriate, the 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 <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Either found free from signs or symptoms of presence of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to an appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.</p>
42. Plants of the family Gramineae (Poaceae) 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	<p>Without prejudice to items 33. and 34., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, where appropriate, the official statement that the plants :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have been grown in nurseries , <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, <p>and</p>

List IV

<p>European and Mediterranean countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 presence of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to an appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms
<p>43. Dwarf plants, produced naturally or artificially, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to items 1., 2., 3., 9., 13., 15., 16., 17., 18., from the List III., Part A, item 1., from the List III.. Part B, and items 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., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, where appropriate, the 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 provided for in Article 7 of this Directive 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, which are those in the Annexes to the Directive. 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 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, — have been found free, in these inspections, from the relevant harmful organisms of concern as specified in the previous indent. Infested plants shall be removed. The

List IV

	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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, — have been kept under conditions which ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from harmful organisms and within two weeks prior to dispatch, have been: — shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, or — shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down in (aa) fifth indent, or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure that it is free from harmful organisms, the active ingredient, concentration and the date of application of these treatments shall be indicated in the phytosanitary certificate, under the rubric »Disinfestation and/or disinfection procedure« (bb) be packed in closed containers officially sealed and marked with a registration number of the registered nursery concerned; this number shall also be indicated under the rubric »Additional declaration« of the phytosanitary certificate, enabling the consignment to be identified.
<p>44. Herbaceous perennial plants, intended for planting, other than seeds, of the families Caryophyllaceae (other than <i>Dianthus</i> L.), Asteraceae (Compositae) (other than <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul.), Cruciferae, Leguminosae and Rosaceae (other than <i>Fragaria</i> L.) originating in third countries, other than European and Mediterranean countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to items 32.1., 32.2., 32.3., 33. and 34., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, where appropriate, the 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 — inspected at appropriate times and prior to export, and — found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or 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 or tubers, originating in non-European countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to items 27.1., 27.2., 28., 29., 32.1., 32.3. and 36.1., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the official statement that the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) originate in an area established by the national plant protection service of the exporting country as free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations), in accordance with appropriate International Standards for

List IV

	<p>Phytosanitary Measures, which is indicated in the phytosanitary certificates under the rubric »Additional Declaration«,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) originating in a place of production that the national plant protection service established, through official inspections, as free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) in accordance with appropriate International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is indicated in the phytosanitary certificates under the rubric »Additional declaration« and declared free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) on the basis of official inspections carried out at least once in 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 kept or produced at the place of production and have undergone an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) and that subsequently that place of production has to be found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aiming at eradication of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations), in both official inspections carried out once a week during nine weeks prior to export and in monitoring procedures throughout the said period. Details of the treatment shall be indicated in the phytosanitary certificates.</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations); are grown <i>in vitro</i> in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations); and are shipped in transparent containers under sterile conditions.</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 cut flowers and leafy vegetables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – originates in a country free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations), <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations).
<p>45.3. Plants of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds originating in countries where Tomato yellow leaf curl virus is known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to items 13., from the List III., Part A, and items 25.5., 25.6. and 25.7., from the List IV., Part A, Section I, where appropriate:</p>

List IV

(a) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. is known not to occur	Official statement that no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on plants.
(b) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. is known to occur	<p>Official statement:</p> <p>(a) that no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on plants, and (aa)the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn., or (bb)the place of production has been established as free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn, on the basis of official inspections carried out at least once a month during the three months prior to the export;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed at the place of production and that the place of production has been subjected to an appropriate treatment and monitoring to ensure that they are free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn.</p>
<p>46. Plants intended for planting, other than seeds, bulbs, corms, tubers 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, – Squash leaf curl virus and – other viruses transmitted by <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. 	<p>Without prejudice to item 23. from the List III., Part A, and items 25.5., 25.6., 32.1., 32.2., 32.3., 35.1., 35.2., 44., 45.1., 45.2. and 45.3. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, where appropriate:</p>
(a) where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) or other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are is known not to occur	Official statement that symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants during their complete vegetation period.
(b) where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) or other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur	<p>Official statement that no symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants during an adequate period, and</p> <p>(a) that 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) that the official inspections carried out at appropriate times established that the place of production is free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) that the plant have been subjected to appropriate treatments aimed at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn.</p> <p>or</p>

List IV

	(d) the plants originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) and which did not show any symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms; are grown <i>in vitro</i> in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations); and are shipped in transparent containers under sterile conditions.
47. Seeds of <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	Official statement that: (a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. et de Toni; or (b) the seeds, other than those produced on varieties resistant to all races of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. et de Toni present in the area of production, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. et de Toni
48. Seeds of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	Official statement that the seeds have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent official method, in accordance with the procedures prescribed, and (a) either originate in areas where <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis et al., <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> (Doidge) Dye and Potato spindle tuber viroid are not known to occur; or (b) no symptoms of diseases caused by those harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete vegetation period; or (c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing on a representative sample to at least those harmful organisms and using appropriate methods and that the testing established that the seed is free from those harmful organisms.
49.1. Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	Official statement that: (a) no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete vegetation period and no <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev has been revealed by laboratory tests on a representative sample; or (b) fumigation has been carried out prior to export. or (c) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate physical treatment against <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev and have been found to be free of this harmful organism after laboratory tests on a representative

List IV

	sample.
49.2. Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. originating in countries where <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis <i>et al.</i> is known to occur	<p>Without prejudice to item 49.1. from the List IV., Part A, Section I, the 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 agricultural holding or in its immediate vicinity in the past ten years</p> <p>(b) either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the crop belongs to a variety recognized as being highly resistant to <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis <i>et al.</i>, <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the fourth complete vegetation period from sowing had not yet started when the seed was harvested and that there was no more than one preceding seed harvest from the crop, <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – that content of inert matter, determined in accordance with the rules applicable for the certificate of seed, does not exceed 0,1 % by weight; <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 vegetation period, or, where appropriate, during the last two vegetation periods;</p> <p>(d) that the crop has been grown on land where 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 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 been tested and found free from <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Dye.</p>
52. Seeds of <i>Zea mays</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>

List IV

	(b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from <i>Erwinia stewartii</i> (Smith) Dye.
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 seed originates in an area where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known not to occur. The name of the area shall be indicated in 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	Official statement that either: (i) the grains originates in an area where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known not to occur. The name of the area or areas shall be indicated in the phytosanitary certificate, under the rubric »Place of origin« or (ii) at the place of production on the plants during the last complete vegetation period, no symptoms of <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra have been observed that the representative samples of the grain have been taken both at the time of harvest and before dispatch and have been tested and established as free from <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra; the latter shall be indicated in the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric (name of product) as: »Tested and found free from <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra«.

Section II

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OBJECTS UNDER SUPERVISION ORIGINATING IN MONTENEGRO AND BEING MOVED ON ITS TERRITORY

...

List V. A

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OBJECTS UNDER SUPERVISION ORIGINATING FROM MONTENEGRO AND SUBJECT TO A PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION IF MOVED WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF MONTENEGRO

...

List V. B

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OBJECTS UNDER SUPERVISION NOT ORIGINATING IN MONTENEGRO AND SUBJECT TO MANDATORY PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR THE EXPORTING COUNTRY

I. Plants, plant products and objects under supervision which might transmit harmful organisms of relevance for the whole territory of Montenegro and which have to be accompanied by a plant certificate if moved within the territory of Montenegro

1. Plants intended for planting, other than seeds, including seeds of *Brassicaceae* (*Cruciferae*), *Poaceae* (*Gramineae*), *Trifolium* spp., originating in Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, New Zealand and Uruguay, of the genera *Triticum*, *Secale* and *X Triticosecale* originating in Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Republic of South Africa and USA and *Capsicum* spp., *Helianthus annuus* L., *Solanum lycopersicum* L., *Medicago sativa* L., *Prunus* L., *Rubus* L., spp., *Oryza* spp., *Zea mays* L., *Allium ascalonicum* L., *Allium cepa* L., *Allium porrum* L., *Allium schoenoprasum* L. and *Phaseolus* L.

2. Plant parts, other than fruit and seeds:

- *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 USA and Canada,
- *Prunus* L., originating in non-European countries,
- cut flowers of *Aster* spp., *Eryngium* L., *Hypericum* L., *Lisianthus* L., *Rosa* L. and *Trachelium* L., originating in non-European countries,
- leafy vegetables of *Apium graveolens* L., *Ocimum* L. *Limnophila* L. and *Eryngium* L.,
- Leaves of *Manihot esculenta* Crantz,
- Cut branches of *Betula* L. with or without foliage,
- Cut branches of *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans ailantifolia* Carr., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch. and *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., with or without foliage, originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA,
- *Amyris* P. Browne, *Casimiroa* La Llave, *Citropsis* Swingle & Kellerman, *Eremocitrus* Swingle, *Esenbeckia* Kunth., *Glycosmis* Corrêa, *Merrillia* Swingle, *Naringi* Adans., *Tetradium* Lour., *Toddalia* Juss. and *Zanthoxylum* L.

2.1. Parts of plants, other than fruits but including seeds, of *Aegle* Corrêa, *Aeglopsis* Swingle, *Afraegle* Engl., *Atalantia* Corrêa, *Balsamocitrus* Stapf, *Burkillanthus* Swingle, *Calodendrum* Thunb., *Choisya* Kunth, *Clausena* Burm. f., *Limonia* L., *Microcitrus* Swingle, *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Pamburus* Swingle, *Severinia* Ten., *Swinglea* Merr., *Triphasia* Lour and *Vepris* Comm.

3. Fruits of:

- ***– *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. And their hybrids, *Momordica* L., *Solanum lycopersicum* L., and *Solanum melongena* L.,
- *Punica granatum* L. originating in countries of the African continent, Cape Verde, Saint Helena, Madagascar, La Reunion, Mauritius and Israel.
- *Annona* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Diospyros* L., *Malus* Mill., *Mangifera* L., *Passiflora* L., *Prunus* L., *Psidium* L., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L. *Syzygium* Gaertn. and *Vaccinium* L., originating in non-European countries.
- *Capsicum* L.

4. Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.

List V

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 and Zucc., originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA.
- *Betula* L., originating in Canada and the USA.

6. Wood that retains all or part of its natural round surface, with or without bark, as well as wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust and other wood waste, or pallets and box pallets and other wooden packing material used in transport of all kinds of commodities, provided that such material presents a plant health risk where it:

(a) has been obtained in whole or part from one of the order, genera or species as described hereafter, except for wood packaging material stated in the List IV., Part A, Section I., item 2.:

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 the CN code 4416 00 00 where there is written evidence that the wood has been processed or manufactured using a heat treatment to achieve minimum temperature of 176 °C for 20 minutes,

Platanus L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA and 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 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 and Zucc., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA.

— *Betula* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada and the USA; and

— *Amelanchier* Medik., *Aronia* Medik., *Cotoneaster* Medik., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyracantha* M. Roem., *Pyrus* L. and *Sorbus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, except sawdust or shavings, originating in Canada or the USA,

(b) meets one of the following descriptions laid down in the Customs Tariff:

CN code	Description
4401 11 00	Coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 12 00	Non-coniferous 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 40 10	Sawdust, not agglomerated
4401 40 90	Wood waste and scrap (other than sawdust), not agglomerated
ex 4403 11 00	Coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 12 00	Non-coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote

List V

	or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 21	Coniferous wood of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 22	Coniferous wood of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 23	Coniferous wood of fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 24	Coniferous wood of fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 25	Coniferous wood, other than of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 26	Coniferous wood, other than of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
4403 91	Oak wood (<i>Quercus</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
4403 95	Wood of birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
4403 96 00	Wood of birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
4403 97 00	Wood of poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
ex 4403 99 00	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.) or eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.)), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
ex 4404	Split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise
4406	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood
ex 4407	Coniferous wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness

List V

	exceeding 6 mm
4407 91	Oak wood (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not 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, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 94	Wood of cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.) sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 95	Wood of ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 96	Wood of birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 97	Wood of poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
ex 4407 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) or poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.)), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4408 10	Coniferous sheets for veneering (including those obtained by slicing laminated wood), for plywood or for similar laminated wood and other wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded, spliced or end-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm
4416 00 00	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other cooper's products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves
9406 10 00	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 plant parts, humus including peat or bark, other than substrate for cultivation composed entirely of peat.

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

- Turkey,
- Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine,
- non-European countries, other than Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia.

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

*** Pending the day of Montenegro's accession to the European Union, fruits of plants from genera *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids, specified in the List V., Part B, Section I., item 3., indent 1 shall be included in the List only if originating in non-European countries.

II. Plants, plant products and objects under supervision which might transmit harmful organisms of relevance for certain protected areas and which have to be accompanied by a plant certificate if they are introduced in those areas

...

List VI

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OBJECTS UNDER SUPERVISION TO WHICH SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS APPLY FOR INTRODUCTION INTO MONTENEGRO AND THEIR MOVEMENT WITHIN MONTENEGRO

1. Plants of *Dianthus* L., must be free from carnation tortrix moths *Cacoecimorpha pronubana* Hb and *Epichoristodes acerbella* (Walk.) Diak., and in case presence of carnation tortrix moths is established, they should be treated in the way ensuring that it would be free from such harmful organisms in accordance with a special regulation governing phytosanitary measures for detection, prevention of spread and combating carnation tortrix moths.

In the period October 16 to April 30, introduction and movement of cut flowers from the genus *Dianthus* L., shall be allowed provided that it is lightly contaminated with carnation tortrix moths.
2. Plants intended for planting of: *Viburnum* spp. *Camellia* spp. and *Rhododendron* spp. (other than *Rhododendron simsii* Planch.), must be free from phytophthoral drying caused by *Phytophthora ramorum* in accordance with a special regulation governing phytosanitary measures for detection, prevention of spread and combating phytophthoral drying.
3. Seeds of *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw, must be free from **Pepino mosaic virus**, except for small quantities for non-commercial use by end users, in accordance with a special regulation governing phytosanitary measures for detection, prevention of spread and combating of Pepino mosaic virus.
4. Plants intended for planting of: *Castanea crenata* Sieb. et Zucc. (Japanese chestnut), *Castanea dentata* Marsh. (American chestnut), *Castanea mollissima* Blume (Chinese chestnut) and *Castanea sativa* Mill. (European chestnut), must be free from chestnut gall wasp *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* Yasumatsu in accordance with a special regulation governing phytosanitary measures for detection, prevention of spread and combating chestnut gall wasp.
5. Plants of **Palmae**, of base stem diameter exceeding 5 cm., intended for planting of: *Areca catechu*, *Arenga pinnata*, *Borassus flabellifer*, *Brahea armata*, *Butia capitata*, *Calamus merilii*, *Caryota maxima*, *Caryota cumingii*, *Chamaerops humilis*, *Cocos nucifera*, *Corypha gebanga*, *Corypha elata*, *Elaeis guineensis*, *Livistona australis*, *Livistona decipiens*, *Metroxylon sagu*, *Oreodoxa regia*, *Phoenix canariensis*, *Phoenix dactylifera*, *Phoenix theophrasti*, *Phoenix sylvestris*, *Sabal umbraculifera*, *Trachycarpus fortunei* and *Washingtonia* spp., must be free from the red palm weevil *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Olivier), in accordance with a special regulation governing phytosanitary measures for detection, prevention of spread and combating the red palm weevil.
6. Plants, intended for planting, of *Pinus* L. and *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, including seed and seedlings for propagation must be free from *Gibberella circinata* Nirenberg, in accordance with a special regulation governing phytosanitary measures for detection, prevention of spread and combating *Gibberella circinata* Nirenberg.
7. Plants, intended for planting, of *Brugmansia* Pers. spp. and *Solanum jasminoides* Paxton, including seeds, must be free from viroid **Potato spindle tuber**, in accordance with a special regulation governing phytosanitary measures for detection, prevention of spread and combating the viroid *Potato spindle tuber*.
8. Plants, intended for planting, of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Carpinus* spp., *Citrus* spp., *Corylus* spp., *Cotoneaster* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Lagerstroemia* spp., *Malus* spp., *Platanus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Prunus* spp., *Pyrus* spp., *Salix* spp. and *Ulmus* spp., must be free from *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster), in accordance with a special regulation governing phytosanitary measures for detection, prevention of spread and combating *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster).
9. Cut flowers from the **Orchidaceae** family originating in Thailand must be free from *Thrips palmi* Karny, in accordance with a special a regulation governing phytosanitary measures in relation to the detection, prevention and spread of *Thrips palmi* Karny from Thailand.
10. Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella Swingle*, *Poncirus Raf.* and their hybrids, originating in non-EU Member States, must be free from harmful organisms *Xanthomonas campestris*, *Cercospora angolensis* Carv. et Mendes and *Guignardia citricarpa* Kiely in line with a special regulation

- governing phytosanitary measures in relation to the detection and prevention of the spread of harmful organisms *Xanthomonas campestris*, *Cercospora angolensis* Carv. et Mendes and *Guignardia citricarpa* Kiely.
11. Phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction and spread, detection and eradication of ***Xylella fastidiosa*** (Wells et al.) in accordance with special regulations governing phytosanitary measures in relation to *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.).
 12. Phytosanitary measures for the prevention of the introduction and spread, detection and eradication of ***Anoplophora glabripennis*** (Motschulsky) in accordance with a special regulation governing phytosanitary measures in relation to *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky).
 13. The ban on imports of mercantile potatoes originating in Egypt is subject to a special regulation governing phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction and spread of ***Ralstonia solanacearum*** (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.
 14. For the plants of ***Colocasia* Schott, *Momordica* L., *Solanum melongena* L. and *Trichosanthes* L., *Mangifera* L.** originating in India, import ban, in accordance with a special regulation governing phytosanitary measures in relation to the introduction of plants - *Colocasia* Schott, *Momordica* L., *Solanum melongena* L. and *Trichosanthes* L. originating in **India**.
 15. Phytosanitary measures for wood packaging material shall be carried out in accordance with a special regulation governing phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction of harmful organisms on plants, plant products and specified commodities originating in China and accompanied by **wood packaging material**.
 16. The tubers of ***Solanum tuberosum* L.** must be free from ***Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix similis* (Gentner), *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) and *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner)** according to a special regulation governing phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction and spread of *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix similis* (Gentner), *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) and *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner).
 17. Fruits of ***Citrus* L., *Fortunella Swingle*, *Poncirus Raf.*** and their hybrids, other than the fruits of *Citrus aurantium* L. and *Citrus latifolia* Tanaka, must be free of ***Phyllosticta citricarpa*** (McAlpine) Van der Aa, in accordance with a special regulation governing phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction and spread of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Van der Aa.
 18. Prohibition of the importation of plants other than seeds, of ***Capsicum* L., *Lagenaria* Ser., *Luffa* Mill., *Momordica* L., *Solanum* L., except *S. lycopersicum* L., originating in Ghana**, in accordance with a special regulation governing phytosanitary measures in relation to the introduction of plants of *Capsicum* L., *Lagenaria* Ser., *Luffa* Mill., *Momordica* L., *Solanum* L., except *S. lycopersicum* L., originating in Ghana.
 19. Live pollen and herbs intended for planting of ***Actinidia* Lindl.** must be free from ***Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae*** Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto in accordance with a special regulation governing phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction and spread of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto.