TÜRKEI

Verordnung über Pflanzenquarantäne (ABl. Nr. 28131/2011)

Quelle: Ministerium für Landwirtschaft

(Änderungen durch Julius Kühn-Institut, Bundesforschungsinstitut für Kulturpflanzen, Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit, 29.01.2026)

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M3 Amtsblatt Nr. 28379/2012
M4 Amtsblatt Nr. 28497/2012
M5 Amtsblatt Nr. 28530/2013
M6 Amtsblatt Nr. 28866/2013
M7 Amtsblatt Nr. 29345/2015
M8 Amtsblatt Nr. 29596/2016
M9 SPS-Notifizierung G/SPS/N/TUR/116 (Xylella fastidiosa, Anhang 4)
M10 SPS-Notifizierung G/SPS/N/TUR/134 (Rohtabak, Anhang 5)
M11 SPS-Notifizierung G/SPS/N/TUR/135 (gebrauchte Geräte und Maschinen, Anhang 5, Anhang 4)
M12 SPS-Notifizierung G/SPS/N/TUR/155 (Obststeine und -kerne, Anhang 5, Anhang 4)

From the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock:

REGULATION ON PLANT QUARANTINE

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

Objective

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

Scope

ARTICLE 2 (1) This Regulation specifies pests hindering the import of, phytosanitary conditions applying to and official inspections required for plants, plant products and other articles of plant origin entering or leaving the customs area of Turkey.

(2) Products brought into a free zone from another country or sent from a free zone to another country shall be subject to the provisions of this Regulation.

[OJ 29345/2015]

Legal Basis

ARTICLE 3 (1) This Regulation has been drawn up on the basis of the relevant articles of the Decree Having Force of Law on the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and

Livestock No. 639 and dated 3/6/2011 and “Law on Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed” No. 5996 dated 11/6/2010.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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

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

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

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

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

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

e) “Exit” refers to the exit or export of plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin from the customs area of Turkey, including free zones.

[OJ 29345/2015]

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

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

ğ) Plants intended for planting means any plant which is already planted and shall remain planted or plants which will be later dislocated as well as plants which are not already planted, but shall be planted,

h) Fumigation means the release of a certain amount of fumigant that is effective in gaseous form in a closed environment which has a certain temperature and keeping it there for a certain period of time in order to eradicate harmful organisms,

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

j) “Entry” refers to the entry or import of plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin into the customs area of Turkey, including free zones, or their transit through the customs area of Turkey.

[OJ 29345/2015]

k) ISPM stands for International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.

l) “Inspector” refers to an authorised inspection official trained by the Ministry to carry out any kind of official phytosanitary inspection on plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin entering, exiting or transiting the customs area of Turkey, including free zones;

[OJ 29345/2015]

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

n) Quarantine means control of plants, plant products and other articles in order to prevent entry into or spread in Turkey of harmful organisms,

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

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

q) Country of origin means for plants, the country where the plants are grown; for plant products, the country where the plants from which the plant products are obtained are grown; and for other articles, the country where these articles were first exposed to pests.

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

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

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

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

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

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

x) “Transit” refers to the passage of plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin not in free circulation from one foreign country to another through the customs area of Turkey.

[OJ 29345/2015]

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

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

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

bb) Pest free area refers to an area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained,

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

dd) Interception:

(1) “Interception of pests” refers to identification of pests by means of visual inspection or testing on a shipment intended for entry.

(2) “Interception of a shipment” refers to rejection of a shipment intended for entry, due to non-compliance with plant health legislation, or authorisation for controlled entry of such a shipment.

[OJ 29345/2015]

ee) “Point of entry” refers to the area where plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin are first brought into the customs area of Turkey, including free zones: for arrival by air, the airport; for arrival by sea, the sea port; and for arrival by land, the customs office responsible for the area of arrival.

[OJ 29345/2015]

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

[OJ 28866/2013]

gg) “Debarked wood” refers to wood from which the bark has been removed (debarked wood need not be entirely free of bark).

[OJ 29345/2015]

hh) “Bark-free wood” refers to wood from which all bark has been removed, except for bark spaces between annual growth rings and bark growing inwards around knots.

[OJ 29345/2015]

ii) The “customs area of Turkey” refers to the territories of the Republic of Turkey, including its territorial waters, inland waters and airspace.

[OJ 29345/2015]

PART TWO
Official Controls

Official Control

ARTICLE 5 (1) The entry, transit and exit of plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin into, through or from the customs area of Turkey, including free zones, shall be subject to official inspection.

[OJ 29345/2015]

(2) Plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin shall be officially inspected by an inspector; such inspections shall involve document, declaration and phytosanitary checks, including on-the-spot checks, laboratory sampling and testing or ordering tests for laboratory examination.

[OJ 29345/2015]

(3) Laboratory phytosanitary tests on plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin shall be carried out at the Directorates for Agricultural Quarantine, Plant Protection Research Institutes and Stations, Forestry Research Institutes and other research institutes and stations under and authorised by the Ministry.

[OJ 29345/2015]

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

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

Entry and exit gates

ARTICLE 6 (1) Entry and exit gates of plants and plant products into Turkey, laid down in Annex-5, shall be determined with a Communiqué to be published by the Ministry of Customs and Trade upon the consent of the Ministry.

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

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

[OJ 28866/2013]

PART THREE
Entry control

Import Control

ARTICLE 7 (1) Natural or legal persons or their legal representatives responsible for the shipment during the entry of plants, plant products and other articles into Turkey shall apply to the Directorate with the Entry Application Form of which a sample has been laid down by the General Directorate. Originals of Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate drawn up by the official plant protection office of the exporting country, a copy of international transportation documents declared to the customs and a photocopy of the invoice of the product are enclosed to the Application Form. Importers and their legal representatives must fulfill the following conditions before the importation:

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

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

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

a) Documentary check is a control whether the documents required to be enclosed to the application letter for the shipment or batch are drawn up in a complete and orderly manner and whether plants, plant products and growth mediums banned for entry into Turkey as indicated in Annex-3 exist and whether the specific requirements presented in Annex-4 are indicated in the Phytosanitary Certificate.

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

c) Plant health check is an official control made, following the completion of document and declaration controls, to determine whether plants, plant products and other articles intended to be introduced, their packages and transportation vehicles, when necessary, are free from harmful organisms subject to quarantine given in Annex-1 and Annex-2 of this Regulation and whether they possess the specific requirements presented in Annex-4 and whether plants, plant products and growth mediums banned for entry into Turkey as indicated in Annex-3 exist.

(3) Wooden packing materials used to transport goods other than plants or plant products covered by this Regulation shall be subject to reduced official checks at appropriate intervals, based on risk, in cooperation with Customs Directorates.

(4) Inspectors shall conduct laboratory tests to determine whether any pest they detect during an official check on plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin intended for entry is listed in Annex 1 or Annex 2 as being subject to quarantine.

(5) For undeclared shipments containing plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin or if there are reasonable grounds to suspect the presence of such material, official checks shall be carried out to ensure compliance with this Regulation.

(6) If a declaration and phytosanitary check on any of the plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin listed in Annex 5 cannot be made at the point of entry, they may be transferred to another authorised inspection point in Turkey after a document check at the point of entry. If this occurs:

(a) An original and a copy of a phytosanitary circulation document shall be completed and approved by inspectors at the first point of entry, according to the example in Annex 11, and the original document shall accompany the shipment. The document shall be completed in legible

handwritten capital letters or electronically. The phytosanitary circulation document shall be requested by the relevant Directorate at the point of arrival.

(b) Official checks shall be carried out in customs areas, temporary storage areas under customs supervision and isolated depository areas.

(c) Part 4 of the phytosanitary circulation document, relating to transport, shall be completed and signed by the importer or its representative or by the carrier, under the supervision of the Directorate, to avoid the risk of infection or spread of pests during transport.

(d) The Directorate responsible for inspection at the point of arrival shall ensure compliance with the minimum conditions set by the Ministry in its instructions for official checks, as well as the availability or acquisition of adequate facilities, tools and equipment.

(e) Vehicles used to transport products which could not be checked at the point of entry or packing on such shipments must be closed and sealed to ensure that products do not cause infestation or infection and that their contents remain unaltered during transport to proper inspection locations (warehouses, depository areas, etc.). In exceptional cases, the relevant Directorate may allow such products to be transported uncovered or unsealed, if they do not cause infestation or infection during transport to an approved inspection location.

(f) Temporary storage and depository areas referred to under (b) above shall be under the supervision of the Customs Directorate; they shall have no physical contact with their surroundings and shall be isolated from the environment; necessary measures shall be taken to prevent outside contamination from pests; and entry into and exit from such areas shall be controlled. If requested by a trader, the adequacy of temporary storage and depository areas shall be checked by the relevant Directorate. The Directorate shall notify the importer and the relevant Customs Directorate of any reasons for which a temporary storage or depository area is found to be inadequate and of any additional measures to be taken.

(g) The Directorate and the Customs Directorates shall ensure an efficient exchange of information on the packing and transport of plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin intended for import by using paper or electronic versions of the phytosanitary circulation document.

(h) The importer of a shipment shall notify the relevant Directorate at the point of arrival of the entry of such products in advance, as provided for in Article 7(1)(b).

The importer shall notify the relevant Directorate at the point of arrival of any change relating to such notification.

(i) Under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), a risk analysis in conformity with international phytosanitary standards may be requested the first time that plants or plant products are to be imported from a given country or if phytosanitary conditions change.

[OJ 29345/2015]

Transit control

ARTICLE 8 (1) The transit of plants, plant products, and other materials that are not in free circulation from one foreign country to another through the Turkish Customs Territory is subject to transit procedures. However, plants, plant products, and other materials brought to a port area in sealed containers by sea and sent abroad by sea without being opened at the same port area, as well as plants, plant products, and other materials brought to an airport area in sealed packaging by air

and sent abroad or domestically by air without being opened at the same airport, are not subject to transit procedures.

[OJ 29596/2016]

(2) An application for any plants or plant products intended for transit inspection shall be made to the Directorate by submitting a transit form, a template for which has been drawn up by the Directorate-General.

(3) Plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin shall be authorised for transit in closed, sealed transport vehicles preventing the contamination and spread of pests on Turkish territory, subject to an official document check and, if necessary, declaration and phytosanitary checks, and provided they pose no phytosanitary risk.

(4) Plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin listed in Annex 3 as banned from entry shall transit in protected refrigerator or closed container transport vehicles with no change in customs status. They may not be subject to grounding, unloading or transfer procedures.

(5) No phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary re-export certificate may be issued for non-imported plants or plant products transiting the customs area of Turkey without exposure to pest invasion or contamination. If non-imported plants or plant products under the transit regime are separated, combined with another shipment, loaded onto another vehicle or repacked, the phytosanitary certificate from the exporting country shall be requested and the necessary checks carried out; if appropriate, a phytosanitary re-export certificate shall then be issued and a certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate from the exporting country attached. If a shipment has been exposed to pest invasion or contamination, a phytosanitary certificate indicating the country of origin shall be issued, if the requirements of the importing country have been fulfilled, and the product shall continue to transit.

[OJ 29345/2015]

Free zones

ARTICLE 9 - (1) Official inspections of plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin entering a free zone from another country or leaving a free zone for another country shall be carried out as provided for in this Regulation.

(2) Plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin entering a free zone from another country shall be subject to entry inspection at their point of entry into the customs area of Turkey, including free zones.

(3) Plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin which have entered a free zone from another country after a phytosanitary check and which subsequently re-enter the customs area of Turkey shall not be subject to a new phytosanitary check.

(4) Plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin entering a free zone from the customs area of Turkey or entering one free zone from another shall not be subject to a phytosanitary check.

(5) Plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin which have entered a free zone from the customs area of Turkey or have entered one free zone from another without a phytosanitary check and which subsequently re-enter the customs area of Turkey shall not be subject to a phytosanitary check.

(6) If plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin have entered a free zone after a phytosanitary check and have subsequently been processed to become plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin corresponding to one of the Customs Tariff Statistics Positions listed in Annex 5, the resulting plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin shall not be subject to a phytosanitary check upon entering the customs area of Turkey or another free zone.

Plants, plant products and other articles prohibited from entering Turkey

ARTICLE 10 - (1) Plants, plant products and other articles listed in Annex 3 of this Regulation are banned to enter Turkey.

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

Harmful organisms prohibited from entering Turkey

ARTICLE 11 (1) Harmful organisms subject to quarantine, which are included in the lists in Annex-1 and Annex-2, as well as harmful organisms not included in the said lists and which are found to be risky for Turkey as a result of the harmful risk analysis, and plants, plant products and other materials contaminated with these organisms cannot be brought to Turkey.

Special requirements for plants, plant products and other articles

ARTICLE 12 (1) The special requirements applying to plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin intended for entry are laid down in Annex 4. Plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin not fulfilling those requirements shall not be authorised for entry into the customs area of Turkey, including free zones.

[OJ 29345/2015]

Interception of and the notification on the plants, plant products and other articles as a result of official controls

ARTICLE 13 (1) Plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin intended for entry shall be barred from entry if they have been contaminated by any of the pests listed in Annex 1 or Annex 2 as being subject to quarantine, appear in Annex 3, do not fulfil the special requirements laid down in Annex 4, or are not accompanied by complete and proper documentation, with any missing documentation or information duly provided. The owner of such products and the relevant Customs Directorate shall be notified in writing. The products shall be returned to the exporting country within ten days or shall be destroyed, as provided for in customs legislation. They shall be destroyed in the presence of the product owner or the owner's representative, as well as an inspector and an official from the customs office, with the costs of destruction borne by the owner. Plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin intended for entry shall immediately be sent abroad by the liable party if found to be dangerous or harmful to plant health. Such products may not be destroyed in the customs area of Turkey, including free zones, and may not be left with customs authorities.

(2) If plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin intended for entry are contaminated by any of the pests listed in Annex 1 or Annex 2 as being subject to quarantine or by any other pest controlled in Turkey, the pest shall be intercepted. If such plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin can be cleaned by fumigation or disinfection, this shall be done, with the

costs borne by the liable party. If they are then officially inspected and found to be free of pests, they shall be authorised for entry.

(3) For plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin not allowed to enter Turkey, the words “Banned from entry into Turkey” shall be entered in red ink in the front part of the phytosanitary certificate, and the certificate shall be cancelled and returned to the relevant person. For a phytosanitary certificate representing more than one lot of products, some of which are accepted and some of which are rejected, the original phytosanitary certificate shall be retained and a certified copy shall be given to the relevant person, with the words “Banned from entry into Turkey”.

(4) If plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin are barred from entry for any of the reasons listed below, a notification form according to the template in Annex 9 shall be issued in English and stamped by an inspector within two working days and sent to the General Directorate by e-mail and by post. The Directorate-General shall notify the country in question and the points of entry of the interception. A reference number (format: TR Provincial Traffic Code – Year – Notification No) shall be entered in the notification form in the event of:

(a) contamination by any pest;

(b) contamination by one of the pests listed in Annex 1 or Annex 2 as being subject to quarantine;

(c) incomplete or inconsistent product documentation, such as:

1. lack of phytosanitary certificate;

2. unauthorised alterations or deletions on a phytosanitary certificate;

3. a false phytosanitary certificate; or

4. incomplete information on a phytosanitary certificate;

(d) products banned from entry;

(e) partially banned plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin in a shipment; or

(f) improper fumigation or disinfection.

(5) If plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin intended for entry have been contaminated by any pest not listed in Annex 1 or Annex 2 and not known to be present in Turkey, they shall be barred from entry and subject to a risk analysis. Quarantine measures shall be taken until the risk analysis is concluded; products found to pose a risk shall be barred from entry.

(6) Any unnotified propagation material found on a passenger at a border crossing shall be confiscated and quarantined, regardless of the amount.

[OJ 28866/2013], [29345/2015

Product entry by post or cargo

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

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

[OJ 29345/2015]

Import or movement of material and harmful organisms for scientific purposes

ARTICLE 15 (1) Introduction of plants, plant products and other articles into Turkey and their movement within Turkey for the purposes of scientific research, tests and variety improvement shall be carried out in accordance with the Regulation established by the Ministry.

[OJ 28886/2013]

Article 16 deleted by 28886/2013

PART FOUR
Export

Export inspections

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

as the Phytosanitary Certificate. In the relevant section of the Phytosanitary Certificate it is stated that the required particulars in that section are attached.

(9) If the plant and plant product to be exported have not been produced in Turkey and if they are plant and plant products for which information concerning the area of production or the stages of growing are required, a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is drawn up and an approved copy of the Phytosanitary Certificate of the country of origin is attached thereto. For plant and plant products for which information concerning the area of production or the stages of growing are not required, in case the importer country does not require a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate, a Phytosanitary Certificate is drawn up, stating the country of origin.

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

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

Re-export of plants, plant products and other articles

ARTICLE 18 (1) For plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin which have been exported but which return for any reason, an application must be made to the Directorate by submitting an entry application form, a template for which has been drawn up by the Directorate-General. The application shall be accompanied by the original Turkish phytosanitary certificate for the product or a certified copy provided by the Directorate which issued the phytosanitary certificate, as well as the customs clearance statement and a photocopy of the invoice of the product.

[OJ 29345/2015]

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

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

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

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

PART FIVE
Phytosanitary Certificates

Phytosanitary Certificate and Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate

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

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

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

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

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

[OJ 29345/2015]

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

[OJ 29345/2015]

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

[OJ 29345/2015]

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

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

(10) The Phytosanitary Certificates to be issued for plants and plant products that are to be exported are issued in accordance with the provisions of article 17 of this Regulation.

[OJ 28295/2012]

Situations where a Phytosanitary Certificate is not necessary

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) A phytosanitary certificate shall not be required for the entry of wood packing materials arriving or accumulating in a free zone, accompanied by goods and marked as provided for in ISPM-15.

[OJ 29345/2015]

(5) A phytosanitary certificate shall not be required for the entry of plants, plant products or other articles of plant origin which have been left at customs and have become public property.

[OJ 29345/2015]

PART SIX
Sampling and Analysis

Sampling and sending for analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Objection and assessment of the objection

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

(2) The Directorate that has conducted the analysis establishes a commission to assess the objection. This Commission consists of three experts on the analysis conducted, working in the Plant Protection Central Research Institute, Research Station Directorates and the Quarantine Directorates that have a laboratory. The expert who has conducted analysis objected may not be a member of this commission.

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

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

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

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

PART SEVEN
Miscellaneous and Final Provisions

Administrative sanctions

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

Repealed legislations

ARTICLE 24 (1) The Plant Quarantine Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 3/12/2011 and numbered 28131 has been abolished.

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

Enforcement

ARTICLE 25 (1) This Regulation shall enter into force sixty days after the date of publication. The provisions of the existing Plant Quarantine Regulation continue to be implemented until the date of entry into force.

Execution

ARTICLE 26 (1) The provisions of this Regulation shall be enforced by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

ANNEX 1 [replaced by OJ 29345/2015]

HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT ARE SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE AND THAT HINDER IMPORTATION

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

Insects

Acleris gloverana

Acleris variana

Aeolesthes sarta

Agrilus auroguttatus [29596/2016]

Agrilus anxius

Agrilus planipennis

Aleurolobus marlatti

Amauromyza maculosa

Anastrepha fraterculus

Anastrepha ludens

Anastrepha obliqua

Anastrepha suspensa

Anoplophora glabripennis

Anoplophora malasiaca

Anthonomus bisignifer

Anthonomus eugenii

Anthonomus grandis

Anthonomus quadrigibbus

Anthonomus signatus

Apriona cinerea

Apriona germari

Apriona japonica

Aromia bungii

Arrhenodes minutus

[11]*Bactericera cockerelli*

Bactrocera ciliatus

Bactrocera cucumis

Bactrocera cucurbitae

Bactrocera latifrons [29596/2016]

Bactrocera minax

Bactrocera dorsalis

Bactrocera tryoni

Bactrocera tsuneonis

Bactrocera zonatus

Blitopertha orientalis

Cacyreus marshalli

[1]*Carneocephala fulgida*

Ceratitis rosa

Choristoneura spp.

Conotrachelus nenuphar

Cydia inopinata

Cydia packardi

Dendroctonus adjunctus

Dendroctonus brevicomis

Dendroctonus frontalis

Dendroctonus ponderosae

Dendroctonus pseudotsugae

Dendroctonus rufipennis

Dendrolimus sibiricus

Diabrotica balteata

Diabrotica barberi

Diabrotica speciosa

Diabrotica trivittata

Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi

Diabrotica undecimpunctata undecimpunctata

Diabrotica virgifera zeae

[2]*Diaphorina citri*

Diabrotica virgifera

[2]*Diaphorina citri*

Diaprepes abbreviatus

[1]*Draeculacephala minerva*

Drosophila suzukii

Dryocoetes confusus

Epichoristodes acerbella

Epitrix cucumeris

Epitrix similaris [29596/2016]

Epitrix tuberis

Erschoviella musculana

Epochra canadensis

Erythroneura comes

Euphranta japonica

Euwallacea fornicatus [29596/2016]

Euzophera osseatella

Gnathotrichus sulcatus

Gonipterus gibberus

Gonipterus scutellatus

[1]*Graphocephala atropunctata*

Helicoverpa zea

Heteronychus arator

[1]*Homalodisca vitripennis*

Hylurgopinus rufipes

Ips calligraphus

Ips cembrae

Ips confusus

Ips dublicatus

Ips grandicollis

Ips lecontei

Ips paraconfusus

Ips plastographus

Ips pini

Iridomyrmex humilis

Jacobiasca lybica

Keiferia lycopersicella

Limonius californicus

Liriomyza sativae

Listronotus bonariensis

Maconellicoccus hirsutus

Malacosoma americanum

Malacosoma disstria

Margarodes prieskaensis

Margarodes vitis

Margarodes vredendalensis

Massicus raddei [29596/2016]

Matsucoccus feytaudi

Megaplatypus mutatus

Melanotus communis

[3]*Monochamus spp.*

[4]*Myndus crudus*

Naupactus leucoloma

Neoleucinodes elegantalis

Neoclytus spp.

Nipaecoccus vastator

Numonia pyrivorella

Oemona hirta

Opogona sacchari

Orgyia pseudotsugata

Parasaissetia nigra

Pardalaspis cyanescens

Pardalaspis quinaria

Paysandisia archon

Pissodes nemorensis

Pissodes strobi

Pissodes terminalis

Platypus parallelus

Polygraphus proximus

Popillia japonica

Premnotrypes spp.

Pristiphora abietina

[5]*Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus*

[5]*Pseudopityophthorus pruinosus*

Rhagoletis cingulata

Rhagoletis completa

Rhagoletis fausta

Rhagoletis indifferens

Rhagoletis mendax

Rhagoletis pomonella

Rhagoletis suavis

Rhagoletis ribicola

Rhizoecus hibisci

Rhynchophorus palmarum

Saperda candida

[6]*Scaphoideus luteolus*

[7]*Scaphoideus titanus*

[8]*Scaphytopius acutus*

Scirtothrips aurantii

Scirtothrips citri

Scirtothrips dorsalis

Scolytus mortawitzi

Sirex ermak

Sirex noctilio

Spodoptera eridania

Spodoptera frugiperda

Spodoptera litura

Sternochetus mangiferae

Tetropium gracilicorne

Thaumetopoea processionea

Thaumatotibia leucotreta

Thrips palmi

Thrips setosus [29596/2016]

[9]*Toxoptera citricida*

Trichoferus campestris

[2]*Trioza erythreae*

Unaspis citri

Unaspis yanonensis

Xylosandrus crassiusculus [29596/2016]

Xylotrechus altaicus

Xylotrechus namanganensis

Mites

[10]*Brevipalpus californicus*

Oligonychus perditus

Tetranychus evansi [29596/2016]

Nematodes

Heterodera glycines

Hirschmanniella spp.

Longidorus diadecturus

Nacobbus aberrans

Xiphinema americanum

Xiphinema bricolense

Xiphinema californicum

Xiphinema rivesi

Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)

Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma

Peach rosette phytoplasma

Peach X-disease phytoplasma

Peach yellows phytoplasma

Strawberry witches' broom phytoplasma

Xylella fastidiosa

Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum

Fungi

Apiosporina morbosa

Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli

Ceratocystis fagacearum

Ceratocystis fimbriata f.sp. *platani*

Cronartium spp.

Endocronartium harknessii

Glomerella gossypii

Guignardia citricarpa

Guignardia laricina

Hypoxylon mammatum

Melampsora farlowii

Melampsora medusa

Monilinia fructicola

Mycosphaerella larici-leptolepis

Mycosphaerella populorum

Phellinus weirii

Phoma andigena

Phoma exigua var. foveata

Phyllosticta solitaria

Phymatotrichopsis omnivora

Phytophthora fragariae

Phytophthora ramorum

Septoria lycopersici var. malagutii

Thecaphora solani

Tilletia indica

Venturia nashicola

Viruses, Virus-like Organisms and Viroids

Andean potato latent tymovirus

Andean potato mottle comovirus

Arracacha B nepovirus

Barley stripe mosaic hordeivirus

Bean golden mosaic begomovirus

Blueberry scorch carlavirus

Cowpea mild mottle carlavirus

Euphorbia mosaic begomovirus

Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus

Lettuce infectious yellows crinivirus

Pepper mild tigré begomovirus

Potato black ringspot nepovirus

Potato T trichovirus

Potato V potyvirus (non-European isolates)

Potato yellow dwarf nuchleorhabdovirus

Potato yellow vein crinivirus

Potato yellowing alfamovirus

Squash leaf curl begomovirus

Tobacco ringspot nepovirus

Tomato mottle begomovirus

Watermelon silver mottle tospovirus

Viruses of *Cydonia* Mill. (quince*), Malus* Mill (apple), *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), *Prunus* L. (stone fruits), *Pyrus* L.(pear), *Ribes* L.*(*currant), *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Vitis* L. (grapevine),

Specified below:

a)American plum line pattern ilarvirus

b)Blueberry leaf mottle nepovirus

c)Cherry necrotic rusty mottle disease

ç)Cherry rasp leaf cheravirus

d)Peach latent mosaic pelamoviroid

e)Peach mosaic trichovirus

f)Peach rosette mosaic nepovirus

g)Raspberry leaf curl nepovirus

ğ)Strawberry latent C rhabdovirus

h)Strawberry vein banding caulimovirus

ı) Non-European Viruses and virus-like organisms of *Cydonia* Mill. (quince*), Malus* Mill (apple), *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), *Prunus* L.

(stone fruits), *Pyrus* L.(pear), *Ribes* L. (currant), *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Vitis* L. (grapevine)

Weeds

Arceuthobium spp.

Eichhornia crassipes

[1]Vector of *Xylella fastidiosa*

[2]Vector of *Candidatus* Liberibacter africanus*, Candidatus* L. americanus and *Candidatus* L. asiaticus (Citrus greening bacterium)

[3]Vector of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*

[4]Vector of Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasma

[5]Vector of *Ceratocystis fagacearum*

[6]Vector of Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma

[7]Vector of *Grapevine flavescence dorée*

[8]*phytoplasma vector*

[9]*Citrus tristeza virus vector*

[10]Vector of *Citrus leprosis rhabdovirus*

[11]Vector of *Candidatus* Liberibacter solanacearum

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

Insects

Anoplophora chinensis [29596/2016]

Bemisia tabaci

Cacoecimorpha pronubana

Ceratitis capitata

Chrysomphalus aonidum

Dendroctonus micans

Dryocosmus kuriphilus

Frankliniella occidentalis

Helicoverpa armigera

Ips acuminatus

Ips curvidens

Ips sexdentatus

Ips typographus

Liriomyza bryoniae

Liriomyza huidobrensis

Liriomyza trifolii

Lopholeucaspis japonica

Lymantria monacha

Pammene fasciana

Pissodes castaneus

Quadraspidiotus perniciosus

Spodoptera littoralis

Tuta absoluta

Mites

Eutetranychus orientalis

Phytonemus pallidus

Nematodes

Aphelenchoides besseyi

Aphelenchoides fragariae

Globodera pallida

Globodera rostochiensis

Heterodera fici

Meloidogyne spp.

Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)

Apple proliferation phytoplasma

Apricot chlorotic leafroll phytoplasma

Pear decline phytoplasma

Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *sepedonicus*

Ralstonia solanacearum

Fungi

Alternaria mali

Discula spp.

Elsinoe spp.

Gymnosporangium spp.

Phoma tracheiphila

Synchytrium endobioticum

Viruses, Virus-like Organisms and Viroids

Apple mosaic ilarvirus

Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus

Citrus ringspot virus

Tomato ringspot nepovirus

Pepino mosaic potexvirus

Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid

Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus

ANNEX 2 [replaced by OJ 29345/2015]

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

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

Insects

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Aschistonyx eppoi	Plants of *Juniperus* L., other than fruit and seeds,
Aleurocanthus spp.	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
Carposina niponensis	Plants of Cydonia Mill., Malus Mill., Prunus spp. and Pyrus L.
Enarmonia prunivora	Plants of *Crataegus* L., *Malus* Mill., *Photinia* Ldl., *Prunus* spp. and *Rosa* L., intended for planting, other than seeds, and fruit of *Malus* Mill. and *Prunus* spp.
Hishomonus phycitis	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
Rhopalomyia chrysanthemi	Plants and cut flowers of *Chrysanthemum* spp. intended for planting, other than seeds
Tecia solanivora	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (Potato)

Mites

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Aculops fuchsiae	Plants of *Fuchsia* L. intended for planting, other than seeds
Eotetranychus lewisi	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds

Nematodes

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

Radopholus similis	Plants of *Araceae*, *Maranthaceae*, *Musaceae*, *Persea* spp., *Strelitziaceae,* rooted or with growing medium attached or associated

Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Burkholderia caryophylli	Plants of *Dianthus* (carnation), intended for planting, other than seeds
Citrus variegated chlorosis (strains of *Xylella fastidiosa* specific for citrus species)	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *insidiosus*	Seeds of *Medicago sativa* L.(alfalfa)
Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. *flaccumfaciens*	Seeds of *Phaseolus* spp. (bean) and *Dolichos*
Erwinia chrysanthemi pv. *dianthicola*	Plants of *Dianthus* (carnation), intended for planting, other than seeds
Grapevine flavescense dorée phytoplasma	Plants of *Vitis* L. (grapevine), other than fruit and seeds
Candidatus Liberibacter africanus, *Candidatus* L. americanus and *Candidatus* L. asiaticus	Other than grown fruit; plants ve seeds of *Aegle* Corrêa, *Aeglopsis* Swingle, *Afraegle* Engl, *Atalantia* Corrêa, *Balsamocitrus* Stapf, *Burkillanthus* Swingle, *Calodendrum* Thunb., *Choisya* Kunth, *Clausena* Burm. f., *Limonia* L., *Microcitrus* Swingle., *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Pamburus* Swingle, *Severinia* Ten., *Swinglea* Merr., *Triphasia* Lour. and *Vepris* Comm.; ve *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle and *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids
Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasma	Plants of *Palmae* (palm), intended for planting, other than seeds
Pantoea stewartii subsp. *stewartii*	Seeds of *Zea mays* L.(maize)
Peach phony rickettsia (strains of *Xylella fastidiosa* specific for *Prunus* species)	All plants of *Prunus* spp. intended for planting
Pseudomonas syringae pv. *persicae*	Plants of *Prunus persica* (peach) and *Prunus persica* var. *nectarina* (nectarine), intended for planting, other than seeds
Pseudomonas syringae pv. *pisi*	Seeds of *Pisum sativum* (garden pea) and *P. sativum* var. *arvense*
Pseudomonas syringae pv. *actinidiae*	Plants and live pollen of *Actinidia* spp., intended for planting, other than seeds

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *aesculi*	*Aesculus* spp. plants intended for planting, excluding seed [29596/2016]
Witches' broom phytoplasma	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. *pruni*	Plants of *Prunus* spp., intended for planting, and their hybrids, other than seeds
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *allii*	All plants of *Allium* spp., including fruit and seeds
Xanthomonas axonopodis (*Citrus* L'da pathogen all strain's)	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than seeds
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *poinsettiicola*	*Codiaeum variegatum, Euphorbia heterophylla, Euphorbia milii, Euphorbia pulcherrima, Cassava esculenta* plants intended for planting, excluding seed [29596/2016]
Xanthomonas fragaria	Plants of *Fragaria* L.(strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. *oryzae*	Seeds of *Oryza* spp. (rice)

Fungi

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Anisogramma anomala	Plants of *Corylus* L.(hazelnut), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in Canada and the United States of America,
Atropellis spp.	Plants of *Pinus* L., other than fruit and seeds, isolated bark and wood of *Pinus* L.
Ceratocystis virescens	*Plants of Acer saccharum* Marsh., other than fruit and seeds, wood of *Acer saccharum* Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada and the United States of America,
Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae	Plants of *Pinus* L., other than fruit and seeds, and wood of *Pinus* L. ,
Ciborinia camelliae	Plants of *Camellia* L. (camellia), intended for planting, other than seeds
Claviceps africana	Seeds of *Sorghum*
Diaporthe vaccinii	Plants of *Vaccinium* spp., intended for planting, other than seeds
Didymella ligulicola	Plants of *Dendranthema* spp., intended for planting, other than seeds

Diplodia macrospora and *Diplodia zea* (=*maydis*)	Seeds of *Zea mays* (maize)
Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. albedinis	Plants of Phoenix spp., other than fruit and seeds
Fusarium oxyporum f.sp.cubense	Reproduction material of plants of Plants of *Musa* spp., other than seeds
Gibberella circinata	Plants of *Pinus* spp. and *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, intended for planting, including seeds and cones intended for propagation
Guignardia piricola	Plants of *Cydonia* Mill., *Malus* Mill., *Chaenomeles japonica* and *Pyrus* L., other than seeds
Phaeoramularia angolensis	Plants of *Citrus* L, *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than seeds
Phialophora cinerescens	Plants of *Dianthus* L. (carnation), intended for planting, other than seeds
Phialophora gregata	Seeds of *Glycine max* (L.) Merr. (soy bean), sowing material
Puccinia pittieriana	Plants of *Solanaceae*, other than fruits and seeds
Scirrhia acicola	Plants of *Pinus* L., other than fruits and seeds
Scirrhia pini	Plants of *Pinus L., Larix decidua, Picea sitchensis, Pseudotsuga menziesii* intended for planting, other than seeds
Stegophora ulmea	Plants of *Ulmus* L. and *Zelkova* L., intended for planting, other than seeds

Viruses, Virus-like **Organisms** and Viroids

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Banana bunchy top nanovirus	Reproduction material of plants of *Musa* spp. (banana), other than seeds
Beet curly top curtovirus	Plants of *Beta vulgaris* L. (beet), intended for planting, other than seeds
Black raspberry latent ilarvirus	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry), intended for planting
Chrysanthemum stem necrosis tospovirus	Plants of *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul. S*olanum lycopersicum* Mill.(tomato) intended for planting, other than fruits and seeds
Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid	Plants of *Dendranthema spp.,* intended for planting, other than seeds
Citrus blight disease	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Citrus leprosis rhabdovirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds

Citrus mosaic badnavirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Citrus tatter leaf capillovirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid	Plants of *Palmae* (palm), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
Little cherry closterovirus	Plants of *Prunus avium* L. (cherry), *Prunus cerasus* L (sour cherry), *Prunus incisa* Thunb., *Prunus sargentii* Rehd., *Prunus serrula* Franch, *Prunus serrulata* Lindl., *Prunus speciosa* (Koidz.) Ingram, *Prunus subhirtella* Miq., *Prunus yedoensis* Matsum and their hybrids, intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato mop top pomovirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L (potato), intended for planting, other than seeds
Tobacco rattle tobravirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato) and *Nicotiana* spp. (tobacco), intended for planting, other than seeds
Tobacco streak ilarvirus	Plants of *Nicotiana tabacum* (tobacco) and seeds of *Phaseolus vulgaris* (bean), intended for planting, other than seeds

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

Insects

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Aoinidiella citrina	Plants of *Citrus* L. (citrus), *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Balaninus glandium	Fruits of *Quercus* (oak)
Circulifer haematoceps	Plants of *Citrus* L. (citrus), *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Circulifer tenellus	Plants of *Citrus* L. (citrus), *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Merodon equestris	Ornamental flowers with bulbs and flower bulbs
Pectinophora gossypiella	Seeds of *Gossypium* spp. (cotton)
Phthorimaea operculella	*Solanum tuberosum* (potato) tubers intended as seed and food
Rhynchophorus ferrugineus	Of the family Palmae (Arecaceae); *Areca catechu* (Areca palm),

	Arecastrum romanzoffianum *Arenga pinnata*, *Borassus flabellifer*, *Brahea armata,* *Butia capitata,* *Calamus merillii*, *Caryota maxima* (Giant Mountain Fishtail Palm), *C. cumingii*, *Cocos nucifera* (Coconut palm), *Corypha gebang,* (Syn.:*C. elata, C. utan)*, *Elaeis guineensis* (African oil palm), *Howea forsteriana,* *Jubea chilensis,* *Livistonia australis* *Livistona decipiens* (Syn.:*Livistona decora*) (Ribbon Fan Palm), *Metroxylon sagu*, *Oreodoxa regia* (Syn*:Roystonea regia*) (West Indian palm)*,* *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island date palm), *P. dactylifera* (Date palm), *P. sylvestris* (Silver date palm), *Sabal umbraculifera* (Syn.:*Sabal palmetto, Cabbage palmetto*), *Trachycarpus fortunei* (Syn.:*Chamaerops excelsa*) (Chusan Palm), *Washingtonia* spp., *Chamaerops humilis*, Plants of *Phoenix theophrasti* and of the family *Agavaceae* Plants of *Agave americana* intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm, other than fruits and seeds
Virachola isocrates	Fruits of *Punica granatum* (pomegranate)
Viteus vitifolii	Tohum hariç, dikim amaçlı Plants of *Vitis* (grapevine), intended for planting, other than seeds

Nematodes

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Ditylenchus destructor	Flower bulbs and tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* (potato)
Ditylenchus dipsaci	Seeds and bulbs of *Allium ascalonicum* L., *Allium cepa* L. and *Allium schoenoprasum* L., intended for planting and plants of *Allium porrum* L., intended for planting, bulbs and corms of *Camassia* Lindl., *Chionodoxa* Boiss., *Crocus flavus* Weston 'Golden Yellow', *Galanthus* L., *Galtonia candicans* (Baker) Decne, *Hyacinthus* L., *Ismene* Herbert, *Muscari* Miller, *Narcissus* L., *Ornithogalum* L., *Puschkinia* Adams, Scilla L., *Tulipa* L, intended for planting, and seeds of *Medicago sativa* L. (alfalfa), tubers of Potato*(Solanum tuberosum L.)* and plants of *Fragaria L.,* intended for planting.

Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)

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

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

Fungi

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

Viruses, Virus-like Organisms and Viroids

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Arabis mosaic nepovirus	Plants of *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Vitis* L. (grapevine), intended for planting, other than seeds
Beet leaf curl rhabdovirus	Plants of *Beta vulgaris* L. (beet), intended for planting, other than seeds
Cherry leaf roll nepovirus	Plants of Rubus L. (raspberry), Olea spp. (olive), Prunus spp. (stone fruits), Ulmus L. (elm) and Juglans L. (walnut)
Citrus tristeza closterovirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Citrus vein enation virus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Grapevine fanleaf nepovirus	Reproduction material of plants of *Vitis* L. (grapevine), other than seeds

Grapevine leafroll associated closterovirus	Reproduction material of plants of *Vitis* L. (grapevine), other than seeds
Plum pox potyvirus	Plants of *Prunus* spp. (stone fruits), intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato A potyvirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato) and *Capsicum* spp. (pepper) intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato leafroll luteovirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato) and *Capsicum* spp. (pepper) intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato M carlavirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato) and *Capsicum* spp. (pepper) intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato X potexvirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato) and *Capsicum* spp. (pepper) intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato Y potyvirus (including Yo, Yn, Yntn and Yc)	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato) and *Capsicum* spp. (pepper) intended for planting, other than seeds
Prune dwarf ilarvirus	Plants of *Prunus spp.* (stone fruits), intended for planting
Prunus necrotic ringspot ilarvirus	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry), *Prunus* spp. (stone fruits) and *Rosa* spp. (rose), intended for planting
Raspberry ringspot nepovirus	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), intended for planting
Satsuma dwarf nepovirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Strawberry crinkle cytorhabdovirus	Plants of *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds
Strawberry mild yellow edge potex virus	Plants of *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds
Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), intended for planting
Tomato black ring nepovirus	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry), *Fragaria* (strawberry) and *Vitis* (grapevine), intended for planting

Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus	Reproduction material of plants of *Solanum Lycopersicon*Mill. (tomato), other than seeds

ANNEX 3

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

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

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS	**COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**
Soil	All countries
Natural fertilizer	All countries
Unginned cotton	All countries
Coniferales woods (for firewood)	All countries
Castanea Mill., *Quercus* L. *Acer saccharum*, *Populus* L. insulated barks	All countries
Coffee (coffee) plants intended for planting, excluding seeds	Costa Rica and Honduras [29596/2016]
▼M9 *Acacia* *Acer* *Aesculus* *Agrostis gigantea Roth* *Albizia julibrissin Durazz.* *Alnus rhombifolia Nutt.* *Alternanthera tenella Colla* *Amaranthus blitoides S. Watson* *Amaranthus retroflexus* L. *Ambrosia* *Ampelopsis arborea (L.) Koehne* *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata* *Ampelopsis cordata Michx.* *Anthyllis hermanniae* L. *Artemisia douglasiana Hook.* *Artemisia* *Asparagus acutifolius* L. *Avena fatua L.* *Baccharis halimifolia L.*	Contaminated areas of production in countries where the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* is known [29596/2016]

Baccharis	
Bidens pilosa L.	
Brachiaria decumbens (Stapf)	
Brachiaria plantaginea (Link) Hitchc.	
Brassica	
Bromus diandrus Roth	
Calicotome spinosa (L.) Link	
Calicotome villosa (Poiret) Link	
Callicarpa americana L.	
Callistemon citrinus (Curtis) Skeels	
Calluna vulgaris (L.) Hull	
Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik.	
Carex	
Carya	
Cassia tora (L.) Roxb.	
Catharanthus	
Celastrus orbiculata Thunb.	
Celtis occidentalis L.	
Cenchrus echinatus L.	
Cercis canadensis L.	
Cercis occidentalis Torr.	
Cercis siliquastrum L.	
Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michx.) Greene	
Chenopodium album L.	
Chenopodium quinoa Willd.	
Chionanthus	
Chitalpa tashkinensis T. S. Elias & Wisura	
Cistus	
Citrus	
Clematis cirrhosa L.	
Coelorachis cylindrica (Michx.) Nash	
Coffea	

Commelina benghalensis L. *Conium maculatum L.* *Convolvulus arvensis L.* *Convolvulus cneorum* L. *Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronquist* *Coprosma repens* A. Rich. *Cornus florida L.* *Coronilla glauca* (L.) Batt. *Coronilla valentina* L. *Coronopus didymus (L.) Sm.* *Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.* *Cyperus eragrostis Lam.* *Cyperus esculentus L.* *Cytisus* *Datura wrightii Regel* *Digitaria* *Dimorphoteca* *Diospyros kaki* L.f. *Diplocyclos palmatus* (L.) C. Jeffrey *Disphania ambrosioides (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants* *Dodonaea viscosa* (L.) Jacq. *Duranta erecta L.* *Echinochloa crus-galli (L.) P. Beauv.* *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L. *Encelia farinosa A. Gray ex Torr.* *Eremophila maculata* (Ker Gawler) F. von Müller. *Erigeron* *Eriochloa contracta Hitchc.* *Erodium* *Erysimum* *Escallonia montevidensis Link & Otto* *Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh.*	

Eucalyptus globulus Labill. *Eugenia myrtifolia Sims* *Euphorbia chamaesyce* L. *Euphorbia hirta L.* *Euphorbia terracina* L. *Euryops chrysanthemoides* (DC.) B.Nord *Euryops pectinatus* (L.) Cass. *Fagus crenata Blume* *Fallopia japonica* (Houtt.) Ronse Decr. *Fatsia japonica* (Thunb.) Decne.& Planch. *Ficus carica L.* *Fragaria vesca L.* *Frangula alnus* Mill. *Fraxinus* *Fuchsia magellanica Lam.* *Genista* *Geranium dissectum L.* *Ginkgo biloba L.* *Gleditsia triacanthos L.* *Grevillea juniperina* Br. *Hebe* *Hedera helix L.* *Helianthus* *Helichrysum* *Heliotropium europaeum* L. *Hemerocallis* *Heteromeles arbutifolia (Lindl.) M. Roem.* *Hevea brasiliensis* (Willd.ex A.Juss.) Müll. Arg. *Hibiscus* *Hordeum murinum L.* *Humulus scandens* (Lour.) Merr. *Hydrangea paniculata Siebold*	

Ilex aquifolium L.	
Ilex vomitoria Sol. ex Aiton	
Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth	
Iva annua L.	
Jacaranda mimosifolia D. Don	
Juglans	
Juniperus ashei J. Buchholz	
Koelreuteria bipinnata Franch.	
Lactuca serriola L.	
Lagerstroemia	
Laurus nobilis L.	
Lavandula	
Ligustrum lucidum L.	
Lippia nodiflora (L.) Greene	
Liquidambar styraciflua L.	
Liriodendron tulipifera L.	
Lolium perenne L.	
Lonicera japonica (L.) Thunb.	
Ludwigia grandiflora (Michx.) Greuter & Burdet	
Lupinus	
Magnolia grandiflora L.	
Mallotus paniculatus (Lam.) Müll.Arg.	
Malva	
Marrubium vulgare L.	
Medicago arborea L.	
Medicago polymorpha L.	
Medicago sativa L.	
Melilotus	
Melissa officinalis L.	
Metrosideros	
Mimosa	
Modiola caroliniana (L.) G. Don	

Montia linearis (Hook.) Greene *Morus* *Myoporum insulare* R. Br. *Myrtus communis L.* *Nandina domestica Murray* *Neptunia lutea (Leavenw.) Benth.* *Nerium oleander L.* *Nicotiana glauca Graham* *Olea Origanum majorana L.* *Osteospermum ecklonis* DC. *Osteospermum fruticosum* (L.) Norl. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (L.) Planch. *Paspalum dilatatum Poir.* *Pelargonium* *Persea americana Mill.* *Phagnalon saxatile* (L.) Cass. *Phillyrea angustifolia* L. *Phillyrea latifolia* L. *Phlomis fruticosa* L. *Phoenix reclinata Jacq.* *Phoenix roebelenii O'Brien* *Pinus taeda L.* *Pistacia vera L.* *Plantago lanceolata L.* *Platanus* *Pluchea odorata (L.) Cass.* *Poa annua L.* *Polygala myrtifolia L.* *Polygala* x *grandiflora* Nana *Polygonum arenastrum Boreau* *Polygonum lapathifolium (L.) Delarbre* *Polygonum persicaria Gray*	

Populus fremontii S. Watson *Portulaca* *Prunus* *Pterospartum tridentatum* (L.) Willk. *Pyrus* *Quercus* *Ranunculus repens L.* *Ratibida columnifera (Nutt.) Wooton & Standl.* *Rhamnus alaternus L.* *Rhus* *Robinia pseudoacacia* L. *Rosa* *Rosmarinus officinalis L.* *Rubus* *Rumex crispus L.* *Salix* *Salsola tragus L.* *Salvia mellifera Greene* *Sambucus* *Santolina chamaecyparissus* L. *Sapindus saponaria L.* *Sassafras* *Schinus molle L.* *Senecio vulgaris L.* *Setaria magna Griseb.* *Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn.* *Simmondsia chinensis (Link) C. K. Schneid.* *Sisymbrium irio L.* *Solanum americanum Mill.* *Solanum elaeagnifolium Cav.* *Solidago fistulosa* Mill. *Solidago virgaurea L.*	

Sonchus *Sorghum* *Spartium Spermacoce latifolia Aubl.* *Stellaria media (L.) Vill.* *Stewartia pseudocamellia* *Strelitzia reginae* Aiton *Streptocarpus* *Symphyotrichum divaricatum* (Nutt.) G.L. Nesom *Teucrium capitatum* L. *Tillandsia usneoides (L.) L.* *Toxicodendron diversilobum (Torr. & A. Gray) Greene* *Trifolium repens L.* *Ulex* *Ulmus* *Ulmus americana L.* *Ulmus crassifolia Nutt.* *Umbellulari californica (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt.* *Urtica dioica L.* *Urtica urens L.* *Vaccinium* *Verbena litoralis Kunth* *Veronica* *Vicia faba L.* *Vinca* *Vitis* *Westringia fruticosa (Willd.) Druce* *Westringia glabra* R.Br. *Xanthium spinosum L.* *Xanthium strumarium L.* plants intended for planting, excluding seed	
Belonging to Palmae (Arecaceae) family; *Areca catechu* (Malabar palm) *Arecastrum romanzoffianum*,	Egypt, Spain, Italy, France, Greece, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mynm, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi

Arenga pinnata, *Borassus flabellifer*, *Brahea armata,* *Butia capitata,* *Calamus merillii,* *Caryota maxima* (Fishtail palm), *C. cumingii*, *Cocos nucifera* (Coconut), *Corypha gebang*, (Syn.:*C. elata, C. utan*), *Elaeis guineensis* (African oil palm) *Howea forsteriana,* *Jubea chilensis,* *Livistonia australis,* *Livistona decipiens* (Syn.:*Livistona decora*) (Ribbon fan palm), *Metroxylon sagu*, *Oreodoxa regia* (Syn.:*Roystonea regia*)(Royal Palm), *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island date Palm), *P. dactylifera* (Date Palm), *P. sylvestris* (Wild date-palm) *Sabal umbraculifera* (Syn.*Sabal palmetto*, *Cabbage palmetto),* *Trachycarpus fortunei* (Syn.:*Chamaerops excelsa*) (Chusan palm), *Washingtonia* spp., *Chamaerops humilis*, *Phoenix theophrasti* plants and belonging to *Agavaceae* family *Agave americana,* plants, whose ground body diameter is above 5 cm, intended for planting, excluding fruits and seeds, of the plant above.	Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Australia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands Countries

ANNEX 4 [replaced by 29345/2015]

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

Plants, plant products and other articles		Special requirements
1) Gymnosperm Forestry Products (Coniferales – Conifers)		
1.1.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), except that of *Thuja* L.and *Taxus* L, other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, - Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products, – wood of *Libocedrus decurrens* Torr. where there is evidence that the wood has been processed or manufactured for pencils using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 82°C for a 7 to 8-day period, – **wood for fibre, chip and paper, with central diameter smaller than 12 cm** – but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, **originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal**, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) is bark free and it is transported from the declarant country out of the flying season of *Monochamus* by taking into account an additional 4 weeks of safety margin at the beginning and end of the expected flying season of *Monochamus* or it is transported after being coated with a protective layer to prevent the infection with *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* ot its vector except for debarked wood, and b) It must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark, or c) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m^3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or d) has been subjected to chemical pressure impregnation with an approved product and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or e) has undergone kiln drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark ‘kiln dried’ or ‘K.D.’ or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood.

1.2	**Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA** and **Portugal origin** where the presence of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known**;** wood of coniferales stated below: -Chip, particle, sawdust, shaving, wood residues and scraps obtained from conifelares partly or completely.	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that heat treatment is done at minimum 56 °C for minimum 30 minutes on the whole wood surface including the core, or b) An approved fumigation must be made and active component, minimum wood temperature, dose (g / m³) and application (exposure) time (hour) must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate. [29596/2016]
1.3	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), except that of *Thuja* L.and *Taxus* L. in the **form of:** **a) wood for fibre, chip and paper, with central diameter smaller than 12 cm** **Originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur.**	a) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that it is transported from the declarant country out of the flying season of *Monochamus* by taking into account an additional 4 weeks of safety margin at the beginning and end of the expected flying season of *Monochamus*, and b) It must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark, or c) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or d) has been subjected to chemical pressure impregnation with an approved product and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or e) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood.
1.4.	Wood of *Thuja* L.and *Taxus* L., other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) is bark free, or

	– wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, – wood used to wedge or support non-wood cargo, **originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal**, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur,	b) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood. or c) has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark, or d) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m^3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or e) has been subjected to chemical pressure impregnation with an approved product and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
1.5.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, - Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products, but including that which has not kept its natural round surface,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) The wood must be bark free and must be free from grub holes, caused by the Monochamus spp larvae., which are larger than 3 mm across, and originates in areas known to be free from: b) *Monochamus* spp., *Pissodes nemorensis, P. strobi, P. terminalis, P. castaneus* and *Scolytus morawitzi* and the area must be mentioned on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or c) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood, or d) It must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature

	originating in **Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.**	of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark, or e) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m^3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or f) has been subjected to chemical pressure impregnation with an approved product and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
1.6.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, -Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products. but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in countries other than **Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine**, with **Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal**, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) is bark free and and free from grub holes, caused by the *Monochamus* spp larvae., defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across, or b) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognized mark, put on the wood, or c) has been subjected to chemical pressure impregnation with an approved product and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or d) It must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark.
1.7.1	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in	a) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall specify that the product has been produced from peeled round wood,

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

		ingredient, the minimum bark temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or b) It must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark.
2) Angiosperm Forestry Products (Deciduous and evergeens with broad leaves)		
2.1.	Wood of *Acer saccharum* Marsh, including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, other than in the form of: – Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products.wood intended for the production of veneer sheets, – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, originating in the **USA and Canada**.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood, or b) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
2.2.	Wood of *Acer saccharum* Marsh., intended for the production of veneer sheets, originating in the **USA and Canada.**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood originates in areas known to be free from *Ceratocystis virescens* and is intended for the production of veneer sheets.
2.3.	Wood of *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch., *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. and *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., other than in the form of;	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) originates in an area free from *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards or

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

	Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	
2.6.1	Wood of *Quercus L„* including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the **USA**: - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, - casks, barrels, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves where there is documented evidence that the wood has been produced or manufactured using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 176 °C for 20 minutes, - Wood for coating purposes that retains its natural round surface. - Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products.	a) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood has been rendered into a four-cornered shape in such a way as to eliminate the round surface. or b) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood is bark-free and has moisture content, below 20% expressed as a ratio (percentage) of dry matter. or c) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood is bark-free and has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot water treatment, or d) If sawn, with or without residual bark attached; 1) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood has been made subject to kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. The wood shall bear a mark 'Kiln dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark. or 2) Approved fumigation shall be performed and the Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h).
2.6.2	Wood of *Quercus* L. which has kept its natural round surface for processing, originating in the USA	(a) Approved fumigation shall be performed and the Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h). b) Entry should be provided for through the entrance gates authorized in accordance with the communiqué issued by the Ministry of Customs and Trade.
2.7.	Wood of *Platanus* L., except that in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, but including wood which has not kept its natural round	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.'

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

		b) An approved fumigation must be made and active component, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m³) and application (exposure) time (hour) must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate. [29596/2016]
2.8.3	**USA origin** bark and products manufactured from the bark, obtained from *Betula L.* tree growing in the areas where the presence of *Agrilus anxius* is known.	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the bark is free from wood. [29596/2016]
2.9	Except for the followings, wood of *Populus* L. in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap including those which have not kept its natural round surface **originating in the American continent.** Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) is bark-free, or b) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood.
2.10	Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap and obtained in whole or in part from: - *Acer saccharum* Marsh., originating in the **USA and Canada**, - *Platanus* L., **originating in the USA or Armenia**, - *Populus* L., **originating in the American continent.**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) has been produced from debarked round wood, or b) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or c) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate

		(g/m³) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or d) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes.
2.11	Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap and obtained in whole or in part from *Quercus* L, **originating in the USA**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or b) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or c) has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes..
2.12	Wood of *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, *Aesculus californica* (Spach) Nutt., *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (Hook.&Arn.) Rehd., *Quercus* spp. L and *Taxus brevifolia* Nutt.	a) The plants shall be originating from zones that are free from Phytophthora ramorum and the name of the zone in question shall be indicated under “place of origin” field of the Phytosanitary Certificate. or b) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall be issued after the official confirmation that the barks of the wood have been peeled off. and - The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood has been rendered into a four-cornered form in such a way as to eliminate its round surface, or - that the wood has a moisture content below 20%, expressed as the percentage of dry matter, or - that the wood has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot water treatment. or

		c) If sawn, with or without residual bark attached; 1) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood has been made subject to kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. The wood shall bear a mark 'Kilndried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark. or 2) Approved fumigation shall be performed and the Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m^3) and the exposure time (h),
2.13	Countries origin where the presence of *Anoplophora glabripennis* is known; *Acer* spp. *Aesculus* spp. *Albizia* spp. *Alnus* spp. *Betula* spp. *Buddleja* spp. *Carpinus* spp. *Celtis* spp. *Cercidiphyllum* spp. *Corylus* spp. *Elaeagnus* spp. *Fagus* spp. *Fraxinus* spp. *Hibiscus* spp. *Koelreuteria* spp. *Malus* spp. *Melia* spp. *Morus* spp. *Platanus* spp. *Populus* spp. *Prunus* spp. *Pyrus* spp. *Quercus rubra* *Robinia* spp. *Salix* spp. *Sophora* spp. *Sorbus* spp. *Tilia* spp. *Ulmus* spp except the ones stated below, including the ones which do not preserve their disc and furniture	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate in accordance with the related ISPM Standards that the production area is an area-origin which is determined to be free from *Anoplophora glabripennis* Fairmaire and also the name of the production area, or b) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that it is produced from debarked round wood and the heat treatment is done at minimum 56 °C for minimum 30 minutes on the whole wood surface including the core. The HT sign indicating that it is heat-treated must be on the wood or the package. [29596/2016]

	manufactured from raw wood and other products, the wood -Chip, particle, sawdust, shaving, wood residues and scraps obtained from all or some of the trees stated above -Chips obtained from all or some of the trees stated above, - Except for the dunnage and ancillary wooden products; wooden packing materials such as packing cases, boxes, crates, pulleys and similar packages, pallets, box pallets and other carrying tools, palet circles, dunnage which are in the same type and quality with the wood subject to dispatch and fulfill the Plant Health requirements determined by our country for packing materials as a wood, used in transport defacto or not.	
2.14	Countries origin where the presence of *Anoplophora glabripennis* is known; *Acer* spp. *Aesculus* spp. *Albizia* spp. *Alnus* spp. *Betula* spp. *Buddleja* spp. *Carpinus* spp. *Celtis* spp. *Cercidiphyllum* spp. *Corylus* spp. *Elaeagnus* spp. *Fagus* spp. *Fraxinus* spp. *Hibiscus* spp. *Koelreuteria* spp. *Malus* spp. *Melia* spp. *Morus* spp. *Platanus* spp. *Populus* spp. *Prunus* spp. *Pyrus* spp. *Quercus rubra* *Robinia* spp.	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate in accordance with related ISPM Standards that the production area is an area-origin which is determined to be free from *Anoplophora glabripennis* Fairmaire and also the name of the production area, or b) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that it is produced from debarked round wood and the heat treatment is done at minimum 56 °C for minimum 30 minutes on the whole wood surface including the core. The HT sign indicating that it is heat-treated must be on the wood or the package, or c) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that it is treated in a way that it will not be in a width and thickness more than 2,5 cm. [29596/2016]

	Salix spp. *Sophora* spp. *Sorbus* spp. *Tilia* spp. *Ulmus* spp. Chip, particle, sawdust, shaving, wood residues and scraps obtained from all or some of the trees stated above	
3.	Wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except raw wood of 6 mm thickness or less and processed wood produced by glue, heat and pressure, or a combination	Wood packaging materials shall: - be subjected to one of the treatments as specified in Annex-1 of the ISPM–15 standard, and - display a mark as specified in Annex-2 of the ISPM–15 standard.
4.	Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from *Pissodes nemorensis, P. strobi, P. terminalis* and *P. castaneus.*
5.	Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds over 3 m in height	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from *Scolytus morawitzi.*
6.	Plants of *Pinus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Scirrhia acicola* or *Scirrhia pini* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
7.	Plants of *Pinus* spp. and *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, intended for planting, including seeds and cones intended for propagation	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: — have been produced in places of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin and a) are from a country of origin that is free of *Gibberella circinata*, or b) have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from *Gibberella circinata*, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of

		origin in accordance with relevant ISPM. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubric "place of origin" or c) no symptoms of *Gibberella circinata* have been observed in the official inspections made at the place of production within the two-year period before exportation and have been subjected to tests immediately before exportation.
8.	Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L. *Pseudotsuga* Carr. and *Tsuga* Carr., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that no symptoms of *Melampsora medusae* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
9.	Plants of *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., *Adiantum aleuticum* (Rupr.) Paris, *Adiantum jordanii* C. Muell., *Aesculus californica* (Spach) Nutt., *Aesculus hippocastanum* L., *Arbutus menziesii* Pursch., *Arbutus unedo* L., *Arctostaphylos* spp. Adans, *Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull, *Camellia* spp. L., *Castanea sativa* Mill., *Fagus sylvatica* L., *Frangula californica* (Eschsch.) Gray, *Frangula purshiana* (DC.) Cooper, *Fraxinus excelsior* L., *Griselinia littoralis* (Raoul), *Hamamelis virginiana* L., *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (Lindley) M. Roemer, *Kalmia latifolia* L., *Laurus nobilis* L., *Leucothoe* spp. D. Don, *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (Hook.&Arn.) Rehd., *Lonicera hispidula* (Lindl.) Dougl. ex Torr.&Gray, *Magnolia* spp. L., *Michelia doltsopa* Buch.-Ham. ex DC, *Nothofagus oblique* (Mirbel) Blume,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from *Phytophthora ramorum* and the name of the place of production must be written on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or b) it has been officially verified that in the official inspections made since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and if exists in the laboratory tests made upon suspicious indications, no symptoms of *Phytophthora ramorum* have been observed, and that representative sample taken from the plants before shipment has been examined and that the plant is found to be free from *Phytophthora ramorum*.

	Osmanthus heterophyllus (G. Don) P. S. Green, *Parrotia persica* (DC) C.A. Meyer, *Photinia x fraseri* Dress, *Pieris* spp. D. Don, *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirbel) Franco, *Quercus* spp. L., *R. simsii* Planch. hariç *Rhododendron* spp. L., *Rosa gymnocarpa* Nutt., *Salix caprea* L., *Sequoia sempervirens* (Lamb. ex D. Don) Endl., *Syringa vulgaris* L., *Taxus* spp. L., *Trientalis latifolia* (Hook), *Umbellularia californica* (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt., *Vaccinium ovatum* Pursh *Viburnum* spp. L., other than fruits and seeds originating in countries where *Phytophthora ramorum* is known to exist	
10.	**Countries origin where the presence of *Anoplophora chinensis* is known;** 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. plants, the plants intended for planting, excluding seed	a) Along with the name of the production area, it must be stated under the title of "place of origin" of the Phytosanitary Certificate that they are grown in a production area where is recorded and inspected by the origin country National Plant Protection Organization and where this Organization determines that it is free from the pest according to the related ISPM (ISPM No: 4). or b) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that they are grown in a production area which is free from *Anoplophora chinensis* according to the international standards (ISPM No: 10) for a minimum two-year period before the export and this production area: (aa) is recorded and inspected by the National Plant Production Organization of origin country, and (bb) is subject to minimum two official inspections in the convenience times of the year and there is not any sign of the presence of *Anoplophora chinensis*, and

		(cc) is under completely physical protection against the infestation of *Anoplophora chinens is* due to its location, or by implementing suitable preventive measures, official surveys are made on it in the convenience times of the year to determine the presence or sign of *Anoplophora chinensis*, it is surrounded by buffer zone with a minimum two-km diameter; in case of the sign of *Anoplophora chinensis*, eradication measures are immediately taken to become the buffer zone free from the pest, [29596/2016] and (dd) the plants, before their export, are carefully inspected for the determination of the presence of *Anoplophora chinensis* in especially their branches and the roots, this inspection covers a destructive sampling, the sample amount for inspection is as adequate as can detect the 1% septicity with the 99% reliability rate.
11	Countries origin where the presence of *Anoplophora glabripennis* is known; excluding fruits and their seeds ***Acer* spp.** ***Aesculus*** spp. *Albizia* spp. *Alnus* spp. ***Betula*** spp. ***Buddleja*** spp. *Carpinus* spp. *Celtis* spp. *Cercidiphyllum* spp. *Corylus* spp. *Elaeagnus* spp. *Fagus* spp. ***Fraxinus*** spp. *Hibiscus* spp. *Koelreuteria* spp. ***Malus*** spp. *Melia* spp. *Morus* spp. ***Platanus*** spp. *Populus* spp. ***Prunus*** spp. ***Pyrus*** spp. ***Quercus*** *rubra* *Robinia* spp. ***Salix*** spp. *Sophora* spp. *Sorbus* spp.	a) Along with the name of the production area, it must be stated under the title of "place of origin" of the Phytosanitary Certificate that they are grown in a production area where is recorded and supervised by the origin country National Plant Protection Organization and where this Organization determines that it is free from the pest according to the related ISPM (ISPM No: 4). or b) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that they are grown in a production area where is free from *Anoplophora glabripennis* Fairmaire according to the international standards (ISPM No: 10) for a minimum two-year period before the export and this production area: (aa) is recorded and supervised by the origin country National Plant Production Organization, and (bb) is subject to minimum two official inspections in the convenience times of the year and there is not any sign of the presence of *Anoplophora glabripennis* Fairmaire, and (cc) is under completely physical protection against the infestation of *Anoplophora glabripennis* due to its location, or by implementing suitable preventive measure, official surveys are made on it in the convenience times of the year to determine the presence or sign of *Anoplophora glabripennis* Fairmaire, it is surrounded by a buffer zone with minimum two-km radius; in case of the sign of *Anoplophora glabripennis* Fairmaire, eradication measures are

	Tilia spp. *Ulmus* spp. plants	immediately taken to become the buffer zone free from the pest, and (dd) the plants, before their export, are carefully inspected for the determination of the presence of *Anoplophora glabripennis* Fairmaire in especially their branches and the roots, this inspection covers a destructive sampling, the sample amount for inspection is as adequate as can detect the 1% septicity with the 99% reliability rate. [29596/2016]
12	Plants of *Castanea* Mill., intended for planting, other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that **a)** the plants originate in countries known to be free from *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*, or b) the plants have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* , established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with relevant ISPM. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubric "place of origin"
13.1	Plants of *Castanea* Mill. and *Quercus* L., other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants originate in areas known to be free from *Ceratocystis fagacearum*.
13.2	Plants of *Castanea* Mill. and *Quercus* L., other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate no symptoms of *Cronartium* spp. have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
13.3	Plants of *Castanea* Mill. ve *Quercus* L. , intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that **a)** the plants originate in areas known to be free from *Cryphonectria parasitica*, or **b)** no symptoms of *Cryphonectria parasitica* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
14.	Plants of *Corylus* L. , intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in **Canada and the USA**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from *Anisogramma anomala*, or b) originate in a place of production which has been determined as being free from *Anisogramma anomala* on official inspections carried out at the place of

		production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
15.	Plants of *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch., *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. and *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., intended for planting, other than seeds and plants in tissue culture originating in **Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and the USA**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Agrilus planipennis.
16.	Plants of *Betula* L. including leafy or leafless chopped branches other than fruits and seeds.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that country of origin of the plant is free from *Agrilus anxius* Gory.
17.	Plants of *Platanus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in countries known to be free from *Ceratocystis fimbriata* f. sp. *platani*, or b) no symptoms of *Ceratocystis fimbriata* f. sp. *platani* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
18.1.	Plants of *Populus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Melampsora medusae* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
18.2.	Plants of *Populus* L., other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Mycosphaerella populorum* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
19.	Plants of *Ulmus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
20.1	Plants of *Aegle* Corrêa, *Aeglopsis* Swingle, *Afraegle* Engl, *Atalantia* Corrêa, *Balsamocitrus* Stapf, *Burkillanthus* Swingle, *Calodendrum* Thunb., *Choisya* Kunth, *Clausena* Burm. f., *Limonia* L., *Microcitrus* Swingle., *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Pamburus* Swingle, *Severinia* Ten., *Swinglea* Merr., *Triphasia* Lour. and *Vepris* Comm. ; and *Citrus* L.,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in countries known to be free from *Candidatus* Liberibacter spp. which is the cause of citrus greening disease.

	Fortunella Swingle and *Poncirus* Raf. other than fruits, and their grown seeds and their hybrids.	
20.2	Plants of *Casimiroa* La Llave, *Clausena* Burm. f.,*Vepris* Comm, *Zanthoxylum* L., other than fruits and seeds.	(a) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been grown in a country where *Trioza erytreae* Del Guercio is not known to exist, or (b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate by the national plant protection service of the exporting country that the plants originate in an area free from *Trioza erytreae* Del Guercio in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards.
20.3	Plants of *Aegle* Corrêa, *Aeglopsis* Swingle, *Afraegle* Engl., *Amyris* P. Browne, *Atalantia* Corrêa, *Balsamocitrus* Stapf, *Choisya* Kunth, *Citropsis* Swingle & Kellerman, *Clausena* Burm. f., *Eremocitrus* Swingle, *Esenbeckia* Kunth., *Glycosmis* Corrêa, *Limonia* L., *Merrillia* Swingle, *Microcitrus* Swingle, *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Naringi* Adans., *Pamburus* Swingle, *Severinia* Ten., *Swinglea* Merr., *Tetradium* Lour., *Toddalia* Juss., *Triphasia* Lour., *Vepris* Comm., *Zanthoxylum* L. other than fruits and seeds.	(a) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been grown in a country free from *Diaphorina citri* Kuway, or (b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate by the national plant protection service of the exporting country that the plants originate in an area free from Diaphorina citri Kuway in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards.
21.1.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. plants and their hybrids	The fruits shall be free from peduncles and leaves and the packaging shall bear an appropriate origin mark.
21.2.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. plants and their hybrids	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the fruits originate in an area or country known to be free from *Xanthomonas axonopodis* (all strains pathogenic to *Citrus* L), as determined by official controls, or b) in accordance with an official control and examination regime, no symptoms of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* (all strains pathogenic to *Citrus* L) have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle, or

		c) none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown symptoms of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* (all strains pathogenic to *Citrus* L), and — the fruits have been subjected to treatment such as sodium orthophenylphenate, and — the fruits have been packed at premises or dispatching centres registered for this purpose.
21.3.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. plants and their hybrids	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the fruits originate in areas or countries known to be free from *Phaeoramularia angolensis* as determined by official controls, or b) no symptoms of *Phaeoramularia angolensis* have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle, and - none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of *Phaeoramularia angolensis*.
21.4.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle*., Poncirus* Raf. plants and their hybrids, other than fruits of *Citrus aurantium* L.(bitter orange)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits originate in a country or area recognised as being free from *Guignardia citricarpa,* as determined by official controls, or a) no symptoms of *Guignardia citricarpa* have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle, and none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of this organism.
21.5.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. plants and their hybrids, originating in countries where *Tephritidae* are known to occur on these fruits	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the fruits originate in areas known to be free from the relevant organism, or b) no signs of the relevant organism have been observed at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the 3 months prior to harvesting, and none of the fruits harvested at the place of production has

		shown, in appropriate official examination, signs of the relevant organism, or c) the fruits have shown, in appropriate official examination on representative samples, to be free from the relevant organism in all stages of their development, or d) the fruits have been subjected to an appropriate treatment, any acceptable vapour heat treatment, cold treatment, or quick freeze treatment, which has been shown to be efficient against the relevant organism without damaging the fruit.
22.	Plants of *Amelanchier* Med., *Chaenomeles* Lindl., *Cotoneaster* Ehrh., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Malus* Mill., *Mespilus* L., *Photinia davidiana* (Dcne.) Cardot, *Pyracantha* Roem., *Pyrus* L. and *Sorbus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in an area or country known to be free from *Erwinia amylovora,* as determined by official controls, or b) In countries where *Erwinia amylovora* is known to occur, no symptoms of *Erwinia amylovora* have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity.
23.	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds and plants of *Araceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae, Persea* spp. *Strelitziaceae* rooted or with growing medium attached or associated.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in countries known to be free from *Radopholus citrophilus* and *R. similis*, or b) representative samples of soil and roots from the place of production have been subjected, during the last complete vegetation cycle, to official nematological testing and have been found, in these tests, free from *Radopholus citroplilus* and *R. Similis*.
24.	Plants of *Crataegus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Phyllosticta solitaria* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that that no symptoms of *Phyllosticta solitaria* have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
25.	Plants of *Cydonia* Mill. (quince), *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), *Malus* Mill. (apple), *Prunus* L.(stone fruits), *Pyrus* L. (pear),	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.

	Ribes L. (currant), *Rubus* L. (raspberry), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on the genera concerned The relevant harmful orgtanisms are —on *Fragaria* L.: *Arabis mosaic nepovirus* *Phytophtora fragariae* var. *fragariae* *Raspberry ringspot nepovirus* *Strawberry crinkle cytorhabdovirus* *Strawberry mild yellow edge potex virus* *Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus* *Tomato black ring nepovirus* *Xanthomonas fragariae* —on *Malus* Mill.: *Phyllosticta solitaria* —on *Prunus* L.: Apricot chlorotic leafroll phytoplasma *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *pruni* —on *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *persicae* —on *Pyrus* L.: *Phyllosticta solitaria* —on *Rubus* L. için: *Arabis mosaic nepovirus* *Raspberry ringspot nepovirus* *Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus*	

	Tomato black ring nepovirus — on all species of plants mentioned above: Relevant viruses and virus-like organisms.	
26.	Plants of *Cydonia* Mill. (quince) and *Pyrus* L. (pear) intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where **Pear decline mycoplasm** is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Pear decline phytoplasma, or b) the plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity, which have shown similar symptoms caused by Pear decline phytoplasma, have been rogued out at that place during the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
27.	Plants of *Vitis* L. (grapevine), other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no symptoms of Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma and *Xylophilus ampelinus* have been observed on the mother-stock plants at the place of production during the last two complete cycles of vegetation, and b) the grapevine plants originating in countries where Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma is known to occur have been grown within the framework of a certification program and has been found to be free from Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma as determined by official tests.
28.1	Plants of *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur The relevant harmful organisms are: Strawberry witches brom phytoplasma *Strawberry latent C rhabdovirus* *Strawberry vein banding caulimovirus*	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants, other than those raised from seed, have been: — either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms, or — derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, during the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators

		or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms, b) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, during the last complete vegetation cycle.
28.2.	Plants of *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Aphelenchoides besseyi, A. fragariae*, *Ditylenchus dipsaci* are known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no symptoms of the relevant organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle, or b) in the case of plants in tissue culture the plants have been derived from plants which complied with paragraph (a) of this item or have been officially tested by appropriate nematological methods and have been found free from the relevant organisms. [29596/2016]
28.3.	Plants of *Fragaria* spp. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants are originated from an area known to be free from *Anthonomus signatus* and *A. bissignifer*.
29.1	Countries origin where the presence of the following harmful organisms in *Malus* Mill. is known**;** *Malus* Mill. plants intended for planting, excluding seed Related Organisms: – *Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus* – *Tomato ringspot nepovirus*	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: —are directly obtained from a material, which is preserved under favorable conditions and determined to be free from the pests after it is officially tested with suitable indicators or equivalence methods, or —are directly obtained from a material, which is preserved under favorable conditions and determined to be free from the pests after it is officially tested with suitable indicators or equivalence methods at least once during the last three vegetation periods, b) Any disease sign which results from the pests is not observed on the plants in the production area and surrounding sensitive plants during the last vegetation period.
29.2.	Plants of *Malus* Mill., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where **apple proliferation phytoplasma** is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from apple proliferation phytoplasma; or

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

	P. persica (L.) Batsch, *P. salicina* L., *P. sibirica* L., *P. simonii* Carr., *P. spinosa* L., *P. tomentosa* Thunb, *P. tribola* Lindl, *Prunus* L.'nin * other species of *Prunus L.* susceptible to *Plux pox potyvirus.*	immediate vicinity during the last three complete cycles of vegetation; c) plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms of disease caused by other viruses or virus-like pathogens, have been rogued out.
30.2.	All plants of *Prunus* L. (stone fruits) intended for planting: a) originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on *Prunus* L. b) other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur The relevant harmful organisms are: for the case under (a): *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* for the case under (b): *Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus* *Peach mosaic nepovirus* *American plum line pattern ilarvirus* Peach rosette phytoplasma Peach phony rickettsia (strains of *Xylella fastidiosa* specific to *Prunus* species) Peach yellows phytoplasma Peach X-disease phytoplasma *Little cherry closterovirus*	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants have been: — either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms, or — derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, during the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms, b) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity during the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
31.	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry) intended for planting: a) originating in countries where harmful organisms are known to occur on *Rubus* L. b) other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur	a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs. b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that (aa) the plants have been: — either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms

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

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

	Solanum tuberosum L. (potato) and seeds *of Solanum lycopersicum* Mill.(tomato) originating in countries where *potato spindle tuberpospiviroid* is known to occur.	been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
32.7.	Plants of *Capsicum annuum* L. (pepper) *Solanum lycopersicum* Mill.(tomato), *Musa* L. (banana), *Nicotiana* L. (tobacco), *Pelargonium* spp. (geranium) and *Solanum melongena* L. (egg plant) intended for planting, other than seeds originating in countries where ***Ralstonia solanacearum*** is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants have originated in areas known to be free from *Ralstonia solanacearum*, or b) no signs of *R. solanacearum* have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
33.	Plants of *Humulus lupulus* (common hop) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Verticillium albo-atrum* and *V. dahliae* have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
34.1.	*Dendranthema* spp., *Dianthus* spp. (clove) and *Pelargonium* spp. (geranium) plants intended for planting, excluding seed	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants are grown in an area which is free from *Helicoverpa armigera* (Heubner) and *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisd.) according to the related ISPM by the national plant production service of the exporter country, or b) During the last vegetation period, *Cacoecimorpha pronubana, Epichoristodes acerbella, Helicoverpa armigera* and *Spodoptera littoralis* are not observed on the plants in the production area, or c) The plants are properly treated to protect them from the pests above.
34.2.	*Dendranthema*, *Dianthus* and *Pelargonium* plants, excluding seed	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants are grown in an area which is free from *Helicoverpa armigera* (Heubner) and *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisd.) according to the related ISPM by the national plant production service of the exporter country, or b) During all the last the vegetation period from its beginning, any sign of *Spodoptera eridiana* Cramer, *Spodoptera frugiperda* Smith, or *Spodoptera litura* (Fabricius) is not observed in the production area, [29596/2016] or

		c) The plants are properly treated to protect them from the pests above.
35.1	Plants of *Dendranthema* spp. intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants are no more than third generation stock derived from material which has been found to be free from *Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid* during virological tests, or are directly derived from material of which a representative sample of at least 10% has been found to be free from *Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid* during an official inspection carried out at the time of flowering; b) the plants or cuttings: —have been officially inspected at least monthly, during the three months prior to export and on which no symptoms of *Puccinia horiana* have been known to have observed during that period, and in the immediate vicinity of which no symptoms of *Puccinia horiana* have been known to have occurred during the three months prior to export, or — have undergone appropriate treatment against *Puccinia horiana*, c) in the case of unrooted cuttings, no symptoms of *Didymella ligulicola* were observed either on the cuttings or on the plants from which the cuttings were derived, or that, in case of rooted cuttings, no symptoms of were observed either on the cuttings or on the rooting bed.
35.2.	Plants of *Dendranthema* and *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants have been grown throughout their life in a country free from *Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus*; or b) the plants have been grown throughout their life in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of export as being free from *Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus* in accordance with the relevant ISPM; or c) the plants have been grown throughout their life in a place of production, established as being free from *Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus* and changed through official inspections and, where appropriate, testing.
36.	Plants of *Dianthus* L. (carnation) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants have been derived in direct line from mother plants which have been found free from *Erwinia*

		chrysanthemi pv. *dianthicola*, *Burkholderia caryophylli, Phialophora cinerescens* on officially approved tests, carried out at least once within the two previous years, b) no symptoms of the above harmful organisms have been observed on the plants.
37.	Plants of *Rosa* spp. (rose) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no signs of *Cacoecimorpha pronubana, Epichoristodes acerballa* have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation, or b) an effective protection was implemented against these harmful organisms.
38.	Bulbs of *Tulipa* (tulip) and *Narcissus* (daffodil) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* have been observed during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
39.	Plants of *Pelargonium* L. (geranium) intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* is known to occur: *a)* where *Xiphinema americanum* Cobb sensulato (non-European populations) or other vectors of Tomato ringspot nepovirus are not known to occur	It must be officially stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants a) are directly derived from places of production known to be free from *Tomato ringspot nepovirus*, and are of no more than 4th generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* under an officially approved system of virological testing,
	b) where *Xiphinema americanum* Cobb *sensu lato* (non-European populations) or other vectors of *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* are known to occur	It must be officially stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that b) are directly derived from places of production known to be free from *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* in the soil or plants; and are of no more than 2nd generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* under an officially approved system of virological testing..
40.	Plants of *Allium* spp.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of diseases arising from *Ditylenchus dipsaci* and *Sclerotium cepivorum* at the place of production have been observed since the beginning of the last complete vegetation cycle.
41.1	Seeds of *Gossypium* spp. (cotton),	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seed has been acid delinted and no symptoms of Glomerella gossypii at the place of production have been

		observed during the last complete vegetation cycle (since the beginning of the cycle) and a representative sample of the amount has been tested and as a result of such tests they were found to be free from G. gossypii.
41.2	Fibers of *Gossypium* spp. (cotton)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) The fiber does not contain plant and cottonseed debris, or b) The baled and ginned cotton fiber has been subjected to an approved fumigation process with vacuum. Also information related to active ingredient, minimum room temperature, dose and time of application must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
41.3	Cottonseed oil of *Gossypium* spp. (cotton)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that cottonseed oil has been subjected to an approved fumigation process. Also information related to active ingredient, minimum room temperature, dose and time of application must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
41.4	Husk of *Gossypium* spp. (cotton)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the husk has been subjected to an approved fumigation process. Also information related to active ingredient, minimum room temperature, dose and time of application must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
42.1	Countries origin where the presence of ***Liriomyza sativae*** and ***Amauromyza maculosa*** **is known;** except the ones stated below, the plants intended for planting of the herbaceous plant species – their corms, – their tubers, – Gramineae family plants, – their rhizomes, – their seeds, – the roots,	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants are grown in nurseries and: a) are an area-origin which is established as free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* according to the related ISPM by the national plant protection service of the exporter country, or b) are an area-origin which is established as free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* and which is reported to be free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* in the official inspections made during the three months before the export, according to the related ISPM by the national plant protection service of the exporter country, or c) are properly treated against *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* and officially controlled immediately before the export and determined to be free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa*, or d) are produced from a plant material (in vitro) which is free from *Liriomyza sativae* (Blanchard) and *Amauromyza maculosa*; are grown in sterile laboratory environment and dispatched in transparent containers under sterile conditions

		to prevent the possible contamination with *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa*.
42.2.	Cut flowers of *Dendranthema* (DC) Des. Moul., *Dianthus* L., *Gypsophila* L. and *Solidago* L. and leafy vegetables of *Apium graveolens* L. and *Ocimum* L.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cut flowers and the leafy vegetables: -originate in a country free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa*, or -immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa*.
42.3	Except the ones stated below, plants intended for planting of herbaceous species: – their corms, – their tubers, – Gramineae family plants, – their rhizomes, – their seeds, – the roots,	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants are an area-origin which is known as free from *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii*, or b) Any sign of *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii* is not observed in the production area, in the official inspections made during the 3 months before the export, or c) The plants are officially controlled immediately before the export and determined to be free from *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii* and properly treated against *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii*, or d) are produced from a plant material (in vitro-explant) which is free from *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (Blanchard) and *Liriomyza trifolii* (Burgess); are grown in sterile laboratory environment and dispatched in transparent containers under sterile conditions to prevent the possible contamination with *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (Blanchard) and *Liriomyza trifolii* (Burgess).
43.	Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air	(a) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the place of production is known to be free from *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sepedonoiscus* (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis *et al*., and *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival and (b) Official declaration regarding that the plants originate in an area free from *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens, *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens.

		It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the place of production is known to be free from *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp*. sepedonicus* and *Synchytrium endobioticum.*
44.	Soil and growing medium, attached to or associated with plants, consisting in whole or in part of soil or solid organic articles such as parts of plants, humus including peat or bark or consisting in part of any solid inorganic substance, intended to sustain the vitality of the plants	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the growing medium, at the time of planting, was: — either free from soil, and organic matter, or — found free from insects and harmful nematodes and subjected to appropriate examination or heat treatment or fumigation to ensure that it was free from other harmful organisms, or — subjected to appropriate heat recognize or fumigation to ensure freedom from harmful organisms, b) since planting: — either appropriate measures have been taken to ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from harmful organisms, or — within two weeks prior to dispatch, the plants were shaken free from the medium leaving the minimum amount necessary to sustain vitality during transport, and, if replanted, the growing medium used for that purpose meets the requirements laid down in paragraph (a).
45.	Packaged turf to be used as a growing medium and similar products	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the turfs obtained solely from Sphagnum moss; — has been obtained from non-agricultural areas and have not been used before, and — are free from harmful organisms as determined by laboratory analyses. It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that b) other turfs and growing medium to be used in sowing or planting; — do not contain soil, and

		— the media have been subjected to fumigation or heat treatment to ensure freedom from harmful organisms.
46.1.	Plants of *Beta vulgaris* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Beet curly top curtovirus* have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
46.2.	Plants of *Beta vulgaris* L. (sugar beet), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that *a) Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus* has not been known to occur in the area of production; and b) no symptoms of *Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus* have been observed at the place or production or in its immediate vicinity during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
47.1	Plants, intended for planting, other than: * bulbs, * tubers, * rhizomes, * seeds, * corms.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been grown in nurseries and: a) originate in an area, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from *Thrips palmi* in accordance with relevant ISPM, or b)originate in a place of production, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from *Thrips palmi* in accordance with relevant ISPM, and declared free from *Thrips palmi* on official inspections carried out during the three months prior to export, or c) immediately prior to export, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against *Thrips palmi* and have been officially inspected and found free from *Thrips palmi*, d) originate from plant material (explant) which is free from *Thrips palmi* Karny; are grown *in vitro* in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with *Thrips palmi* Karny; and are shipped in transparent containers under sterile conditions.’
47.2.	Cut flowers of Orchidaceae and fruits of *Momordica* L. and *Solanum melongena* L.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cut flowers and the fruits: a)originate in a country free from *Thrips palmi*, or b) immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from *Thrips palmi*.

47.3	Fruits of *Capsicum* L. originating in **Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, USA and French Polynesia** where *Anthonomus eugenii* is known to occur.	(a) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate by the national plant protection service of the exporting country that the plants originate in an area free from Anthonomus eugenii Cano in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards. or (b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate by the national plant protection service of the exporting country that the plants are free from Anthonomus eugenii Cano at the place of production in accordance with relevant ISPM, and the plants are free from Anthonomus eugenii Cano according to official inspections carried out at least once a month during the two months prior to export at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity.
48.1	Plants of *Palmae* (palm) intended for planting other than seeds, originating in non- European countries	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) either the plants originate in an area known to be free from Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasm and *Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid* and no symptoms have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity during the last complete cycle of vegetation; or b) no symptoms of Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasm and *Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid* have been observed on the plants during the last complete cycle of vegetation, and plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by the organisms have been rogued out at that place and the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to rid them of *Myndus crudus*, c) in the case of plants in tissue culture, the plants were derived from plants which have met the requirements laid down in (a) and (b)**.**
48.2.	Of the family Palmae (Arecaceae); *Areca catechu* (Areca palm), *Arecastrum romanzoffianum* *Arenga pinnata*, *Borassus flabellifer*, *Brahea armata,* *Butia capitata,* *Calamus merillii*, *Caryota maxima* (Giant Mountain Fishtail Palm), *C. cumingii*, *Cocos nucifera* (Coconut palm), *Corypha gebang,* (Syn. :*C. elata, C. utan)*,	It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the production area is registered and inspected by the national phytosanitary organization, and b) the production area has been inspected once every three months within the past one year as well as just before the export, and found free from signs or symptoms of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus.*

	Elaeis guineensis (African oil palm), *Howea forsteriana,* *Jubea chilensis,* *Livistonia australis* *Livistona decipiens* (Syn.: *Livistona decora*) (Ribbon Fan Palm), *Metroxylon sagu*, *Oreodoxa regia* (Syn*: Roystonea regia*) (West Indian palm)*,* *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island date palm), *P. dactylifera* (Date palm), *P. sylvestris* (Silver date palm), *Sabal umbraculifera* (Syn.: *Sabal palmetto, Cabbage palmetto*), *Trachycarpus fortunei* (Syn. :*Chamaerops excelsa*) (Chusan Palm), *Washingtonia* spp., *Chamaerops humilis*, Plants of Phoenix *theophrasti* and of the family Agavaceae Plants of *Agave americana* intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm, other than fruits and seeds	
48.3.	Plants of Palmae (Arecaceae), intended for planting, other than fruits and seeds: *Butia yatay* *B. capitata* *Brahea armata* *B. edulis* *Chamaerops humilis* *Livistona chinensis* *Livistona sp.* *Phoenix canariensis* *P. dactylifera* *P. reclinata* *P. roebelenii* *P. sylvestris* *Sabal sp.* *Sabal mexicana* *S. minor* *S. palmetto* *Syagrus romanzoffiana* *Trachycarpus fortunei* *T. wagnerianus*	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a)have been grown throughout their life in a country where *Paysandisia archon* is not known to occur; or b)have been grown throughout their life in an area free from *Paysandisia archon* established by the national plant protection recognized in accordance with relevant ISPM; or c)have, during a period of at least two years prior to export, been grown in a place of production: — which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection recognized in the country of origin and — where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of *Paysandisia archon* and — where, during 3 official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, including immediately prior

	Trithrinax campestris *Washingtonia filifera* *W. robusta*	to export, no signs of *Paysandisia archon* have been observed.
49.	Plants of *Fuchsia* L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in the **USA** or **Brazil**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Aculops fuchsiae* have been observed at the place of production and that immediately prior to export the plants have been inspected and found free from *Aculops fuchsiae*.
50.	Trees and shrubs, intended for planting, other than seeds and tissue culture, originating in countries other than **European and Mediterranean countries**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a) are clean (i.e. free from plant debris) and free from flowers and fruits, b) have been grown in nurseries, c) have been inspected at appropriate times prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.
51.	Deciduous trees and shrubs, intended for planting, other than seeds and plants in tissue culture, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants are dormant and free from leaves.
52.	Annual and biennial plants, other than *Gramineae*, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a) have been grown in nurseries, b) are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, c) have been inspected at appropriate times prior to export, and d) found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.
53.	Plants of the family Gramineae of the subfamilies Bambusoideae, Panicoideae and of the genera *Buchloe, Bouteloua* Lag., *Calamagrostis, Cortaderia* Stapf., *Glyceria* R.Br., *Hakonechloa* Mak. Ex Honda, *Hystrix*, *Molinia*, *Phalaris* L, *Shibataea*, *Spartina* Schreb., *Stipa* L. and *Uniola* L., intended for planting,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a)have been grown in nurseries, b) are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, c) have been inspected prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and either found free from signs or symptoms

	other than seeds, originating in countries other **than European and Mediterranean countries**	of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.
54.	Naturally or artificially dwarfed plants intended for planting other than seeds, originating in **non-European countries**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the plants, including those collected directly from natural habitats, shall have been grown, held and trained for at least two consecutive years prior to dispatch in officially registered nurseries, which are subject to an officially supervised control regime, b) the plants on the nurseries referred to in (a) shall:: aa) at least during the period referred to in (a): — be potted, in pots which are placed on shelves at least 50 cm above ground, — have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure freedom from non-European rusts: the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments shall be mentioned on the Phytosanitary Certificate under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment'. — have been officially inspected at least 6 times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of harmful organisms of concern, which are those in this Regulation and Annexes of it. These inspections, which shall also be carried out on plants in the immediate vicinity of the nurseries shall be carried out at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of plants of that genus is not more than 3000 plants, or 10% of the plants if there are more than 3000 plants from that genus, * have been found free, in these inspections, from the relevant harmful organisms of concern as specified in the previous indent. Infested plants shall be removed. The remaining plants, where appropriate, shall be effectively treated, and in addition shall be held for an appropriate period and inspected to ensure freedom from such harmful organisms of concern, * have been planted in either an unused artificial growing medium or in a natural growing medium, which has been treated by fumigation or by appropriate heat treatment and has been found free from any harmful organisms, * have been kept under conditions which ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from

		harmful organisms and within two weeks prior to dispatch, have been: * shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, or * shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down at the beginning of (aa) 5th indent, or * subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure that the growing medium is free from harmful organisms, the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments shall be mentioned on the Phytosanitary Certificate under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection Treatment', bb) be packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and bear the registration number of the registered nursery; this number shall also be indicated under the rubric "Additional Declaration" on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
55.	Herbaceous perennial plants, intended for planting, other than seeds, of the families *Caryophyllaceae* (except *Dianthus* L.), *Compositae* (except *Dendranthema*), *Crucifera*, *Leguminosae* and *Rosaceae* (except *Fragaria* L.), originating in countries other than **European and Mediterranean countries**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a) have been grown in nurseries, b) are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, c) have been inspected prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.
56.1.	Except the corm, root, tuber, rhizome and seed, the plants intended for planting of herbaceous species and *Ficus* L. and *Hibiscus* L. plants	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a) are an area-origin which is established as free from *Bemisia tabaci*according to the related ISPM by the national plant protection service of the exporter country, or b) are an area-origin which is established as free from *Bemisia tabaci* according to the related ISPM by the national plant protection service of the exporter country, and is declared to be free from *Bemisia tabaci* in the official inspections made at least once every three weeks during nine weeks before the export, or

		c) In cases where there is *Bemisia tabaci* in the production area, the plants produced or held in this area are properly treated to become free from *Bemisia tabaci* and this production is determined to be free from *Bemisia tabaci* both in the official inspections made weekly during nine weeks before the export and in the observations in the meantime, as a consequence of this application which aims to purify the plants from *Bemisia tabaci,* or d) are produced from a plant material (in vitro) which is free from *Bemisia tabaci Genn.*; are grown in sterile laboratory environment and dispatched in transparent containers under sterile conditions to prevent the possible contamination with *Bemisia tabaci Genn.*
56.2.	**Countries origin where the presence of *Bemisia tabaci* is known**, planting material *Euphorbia* spp. (spurge) plants, excluding seeds	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants are produced in he areas known to be free from *Bemisia tabaci*, or b) Any sing resulting from *B. tabaci* is not observed in the monthly inspections made during the three-month period before the export.
56.3	Cut flowers of *Aster* spp., *Eryngium* L., *Gypsophila* L., *Hypericum* L., *Lisianthus* L., *Rosa* L., *Solidago* L., *Trachelium* L. and leafy vegetables of *Ocimum* L.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cut flowers and leafy vegetables: a)originate in a country free from *Bemisia tabaci*, or b) immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from *Bemisia tabaci*.
56.4	Plants of Solanum lycopersicum Mill.(tomato) intended for planting, other than seeds originating in countries where tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus is known to occur; a) Where *Bemisia tabaci* is not known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* have been observed on the plants.
	b) Where *Bemisia tabaci* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no symptoms of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* have been observed on the plants, and, - the plants originate in areas known to be free from *B. tabaci*, or - the place of production has been found free from *B.*

		tabaci on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export, or b) no symptoms of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* have been observed on the place of production and the place of production has been subjected to an appropriate treatment and monitoring regime to ensure freedom from *B. tabaci*.
56.5	Countries origin which includes the pests stated below, except for seed, tuber, corm, root, rhizomes; the related pests of the plants intended for planting: *Bean golden mosaic begomovirus* *Cowpea mild mottle carlavirus* *Lettuce infectious yellow begomovirus* *Pepper mild tigre begomovirus* *Squash leaf curl begomovirus* *Other viruses carried with Bemisia tabaci* a) In areas where the presence of *Bemisia tabaci* and other vectors of the related pests are unknown	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that any sign of the related pests on the plants is not observed during the full vegetation period,
	b) In areas where the presence of *Bemisia tabaci* and other vectors of the related pests are known	b) Any sign of the related pests on the plants is not observed during a suitable vegetation period, and - The plants are areas-origin which are known to be free from *B. tabaci* and other vectors of the related pests or - According to the the official surveys made in appropriate times, their productions areas are free from *B. tabaci* and other vectors of the related pests, or - For the eradication of *B. tabaci*, the plants are properly treated, or c) are produced from a plant material (in vitro) which is free from *Bemisia tabaci Genn.* ; are grown in sterile laboratory environment and dispatched in transparent containers under sterile conditions to prevent the possible contamination with *Bemisia tabaci Genn.*

57.	Seeds of *Helianthus annuus* (sunflower)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a)the seeds originate in areas known to be free from *Plasmopara halstedii*, or b) the seeds, other than those seeds that have been producted on varieties resistant to all races of *Plasmopara halstedii* present in the area of production, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against *Plasmopara halstedii*.
58.	Seeds of *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. (tomato)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent internationally approved method, and a) either the seeds originate in areas where *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *Michiganensis*, *Xanthomonas vesicatoria* and *Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid* are not known to occur, or b) no symptoms of diseases caused by those harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation; or c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for those harmful organisms, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in these tests, free from those harmful organisms.
59.1	*Medicago sativa* L. (clover) seeds	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that during the last vegetation period, any sign of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* is not observed in the production area and the production are is free from *D. dipsaci* according to the laboratory tests on the representative sample, or b) fumigation is made before the export, or c) Seeds are exposed to a proper physical application against *Ditylenchus dipsaci* and the sample is free from the pest as a result of the laboratory tests.
59.2	**Countries origin where the presence of *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *insidiosus* is known**, *Medicago sativa* L. seed	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the presence of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus* is not known in the production area and its surrounding for the last ten years;

		b) — The product belongs to a kind considered as highly resistant to *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus*, or — When the seed is harvested, 4th full vegetation period beginning from its planting do not start yet and there is not more than one seed harvest from the product in the previous periods, or — Impurity rate does not exceed 0.1% of the weight in the clover seed; and c) Any sign of the *Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. insidiosus* is not observed in the production area or any surrounding product belonging to the species of *Medicago sativa L.* during the last vegetation period or in suitable areas during the last two vegetation periods; d) The product is grown in an area where there is not any plant belonging to the species of *Medicago sativa* L. during three years before planting.
60.	Seeds of *Oryza sativa* L. (paddy rice) and edible husked paddy rice grains	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the seeds have been officially tested by appropriate nematological tests and have been found free from *Aphelenchoides besseyi*; or b) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate hot water treatment or other appropriate treatment against *Aphelenchoides besseyi*.
61.	Seeds of *Phaseolus* L. (bean)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *Phaseoli*, or b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *Phaseoli* in this test.
62.	Seeds of *Zea mays* L. (maize)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from *Pantoea stewartii*, or b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from *P. stewartii* in this test.

63.1	Seeds of the genera *Triticum, Secale* and *Triticum x Secale* from **Afghanistan, Brazil, India, Iraq, Iran, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa** and the **USA** where *Tilletia indica* is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds originate in an area where *Tilletia indica* is known not to occur. The name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate.
63.2.	Grains of the genera *Triticum, Secale* and *Triticum x Secale* from **Afghanistan, Brazil, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa** and the **USA** where *Tilletia indica* is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the grains originate in an area where *Tilletia indica* is known not to occur; the name of the area must be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate, or b) no symptoms of *Tilletia indica*'nın have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their last complete cycle of vegetation and representative samples of the grain have been taken both at the time of harvest and before shipment and have been tested and found free from *Tilletia indica*'dan in these tests; and the statement "tested and found free from *T. indica*" must be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate.
64	Intended for planting, with the exception of seeds, from pest-free areas of production in countries where the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* is known: **▼M9** *Acacia* *Acer* *Aesculus* *Agrostis gigantea Roth* *Albizia julibrissin Durazz.* *Alnus rhombifolia Nutt.* *Alternanthera tenella Colla* *Amaranthus blitoides S. Watson* *Amaranthus retroflexus* L. *Ambrosia* *Ampelopsis arborea (L.) Koehne* *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata* *Ampelopsis cordata Michx.* *Anthyllis hermanniae* L. *Artemisia* *Asparagus acutifolius* L. *Avena fatua L.* *Baccharis* *Bidens pilosa L.* *Brachiaria decumbens (Stapf)*	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate: a) During the last three vegetation periods, no signs of *Xylella fastidiosa* were observed in macroscopic inspections and its vectors were combated, and b) To combat the vectors, the consignment was treated with an appropriate insecticide immediately prior to dispatch; indication of active substance, dose and date of treatment, and c) The plants were tested using an internationally approved test method before dispatch and in these tests were found free from *Xylella fastidiosa*. [29596/2016]

	Brachiaria plantaginea (Link) Hitchc. *Brassica* *Bromus diandrus Roth* *Calicotome spinosa* (L.) Link *Calicotome villosa* (Poiret) Link *Callicarpa americana L.* *Callistemon citrinus* (Curtis) Skeels *Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull *Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik.* *Carex* *Carya* *Cassia tora (L.) Roxb.* *Catharanthus* *Celastrus orbiculata Thunb.* *Celtis occidentalis L.* *Cenchrus echinatus L.* *Cercis canadensis L.* *Cercis occidentalis Torr.* *Cercis siliquastrum* L. *Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michx.) Greene* *Chamaesyce canescens* (L.) Prokh. *Chenopodium album* L. *Chenopodium quinoa Willd.* *Chionanthus* *Chitalpa tashkinensis T. S. Elias & Wisura* *Cistus* *Citrus* *Clematis cirrhosa* L. *Coelorachis cylindrica (Michx.) Nash* *Coffea* *Commelina benghalensis L.* *Conium maculatum L.* *Convolvulus arvensis L.* *Convolvulus cneorum* L. *Conyz canadensis (L.) Cronquist* *Coprosma repens* A. Rich. *Cornus florida L.* *Coronilla glauca* (L.) Batt. *Coronilla valentina* L. *Coronopus didymus (L.) Sm.* *Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.* *Cyperus eragrostis Lam.* *Cyperus esculentus L.* *Cytisus* *Datura wrightii Regel* *Digitaria* *Dimorphoteca*	

	Diospyros kaki L.f. *Diplocyclos palmatus* (L.) C. Jeffrey *Disphania ambrosioides (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants* *Dodonaea viscosa* (L.) Jacq. *Duranta erecta L.* *Echinochloa crus-galli (L.) P. Beauv.* *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L. *Encelia farinosa A. Gray ex Torr.* *Eremophila maculata* (Ker Gawler) F. von Müller. *Erigeron* *Eriochloa contracta Hitchc.* *Erodium* *Erysimum* *Escallonia montevidensis Link & Otto* *Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh.* *Eucalyptus globulus Labill.* *Eugenia myrtifolia Sims* *Euphorbia chamaesyce* L. *Euphorbia hirta L.* *Euphorbia terracina* L. *Euryops chrysanthemoides* (DC.) B.Nord *Euryops pectinatus* (L.) Cass. *Fagus crenata Blume* *Fallopia japonica* (Houtt.) Ronse Decr. *Fatsia japonica* (Thunb.) Decne.& Planch. *Ficus carica L.* *Fragaria vesca L.* *Frangula alnus* Mill. *Fraxinus* *Fuchsia magellanica Lam.* *Genista* *Geranium dissectum L.* *Ginkgo biloba L.* *Gleditsia triacanthos L.* *Grevillea juniperina* Br. *Hebe* *Hedera helix L.* *Helianthus* *Helichrysum* *Heliotropium europaeum* L. *Hemerocallis* *Heteromeles arbutifolia (Lindl.) M. Roem.*	

	Hevea brasiliensis (Willd.ex A.Juss.) Müll. Arg. *Hibiscus* *Hordeum murinum L.* *Humulus scandens* (Lour.) Merr. *Hydrangea paniculata Siebold* *Ilex aquifolium* L. *Ilex vomitoria Sol. ex Aiton* *Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth* *Iva annua L.* *Jacaranda mimosifolia D. Don* *Juglans* *Juniperus ashei J. Buchholz* *Koelreuteria bipinnata Franch.* *Lactuca serriola L.* *Lagerstroemia* *Laurus nobilis* L. *Lavandula* *Ligustrum lucidum L.* *Lippia nodiflora (L.) Greene* *Liquidambar styraciflua L.* *Liriodendron tulipifera L.* *Lolium perenne L.* *Lonicera japonica (L.) Thunb.* *Ludwigia grandiflora (Michx.) Greuter & Burdet* *Lupinus* *Magnolia grandiflora L.* *Mallotus paniculatus* (Lam.) Müll.Arg. *Malva* *Marrubium vulgare L.* *Medicago arborea* L. *Medicago polymorpha L.* *Medicago sativa L.* *Melilotus* *Melissa officinalis L.* *Metrosideros* *Mimosa* *Modiola caroliniana (L.) G. Don* *Montia linearis (Hook.) Greene* *Morus* *Myoporum insulare* R. Br. *Myrtus communis L.* *Nandina domestica Murray* *Neptunia lutea (Leavenw.) Benth.* *Nerium oleander L.* *Nicotiana glauca Graham* *Olea* *Origanum majorana L.*	

	Osteospermum ecklonis DC. *Osteospermum fruticosum* (L.) Norl. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (L.) Planch. *Paspalum dilatatum Poir.* *Pelargonium* *Persea americana Mill.* *Phagnalon saxatile* (L.) Cass. *Phillyrea angustifolia* L. *Phillyrea latifolia* L. *Phlomis fruticosa* L. *Phoenix reclinata Jacq.* *Phoenix roebelenii O'Brien* *Pinus taeda L.* *Pistacia vera L.* *Plantago lanceolata L.* *Platanus* *Pluchea odorata (L.) Cass.* *Poa annua L.* *Polygala myrtifolia L.* *Polygala* x *grandiflora* Nana *Polygonum arenastrum Boreau* *Polygonum lapathifolium (L.) Delarbre* *Polygonum persicaria Gray* *Populus fremontii S. Watson* *Portulaca* *Prunus* *Pterospartum tridentatum* (L.) Willk. *Pyrus* *Quercus* *Ranunculus repens L.* *Ratibida columnifera (Nutt.) Wooton & Standl.* *Rhamnus alaternus L.* *Rhus* *Robinia pseudoacacia* L. *Rosa* *Rosmarinus officinalis L.* *Rubus* *Rumex crispus L.* *Salix* *Salsola tragus L.* *Salvia mellifera Greene* *Sambucus* *Santolina chamaecyparissus* L. *Sapindus saponaria L.* *Sassafras* *Schinus molle L.*	

	Senecio vulgaris L. *Setaria magna Griseb.* *Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn.* *Simmondsia chinensis (Link) C. K. Schneid.* *Sisymbrium irio L.* *Solanum americanum Mill.* *Solanum elaeagnifolium Cav.* *Solidago fistulosa* Mill. *Solidago virgaurea L.* *Sonchus* *Sorghum* *Spartium* *Spermacoce latifolia Aubl.* *Stellaria media (L.) Vill.* *Stewartia pseudocamellia* *Strelitzia reginae* Aiton *Streptocarpus* *Symphyotrichum divaricatum* (Nutt.) G.L. Nesom *Teucrium capitatum* L. *Tillandsia usneoides (L.) L.* *Toxicodendron diversilobum (Torr. & A. Gray) Greene* *Trifolium repens L.* *Ulex* *Ulmus* *Ulmus americana L.* *Ulmus crassifolia Nutt.* *Umbellulari californica (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt.* *Urtica dioica L.* *Urtica urens L.* *Vaccinium* *Verbena litoralis Kunth* *Veronica* *Vicia faba L.* *Vinca* *Vitis* *Westringia fruticosa (Willd.) Druce* *Westringia glabra* R.Br. *Xanthium spinosum L.* *Xanthium strumarium* L. plants	
65	Intended for planting, with the exception of seed, from the countries where the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* is not known; **▼M9** *Acacia*	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that samples of the plants representing the whole were officially tested for *Xylella fastidiosa* using appropriate test methods, and that in these tests neither the harmful organism nor any vector that could carry the disease was found. [29596/2016]

	Acer *Aesculus* *Agrostis gigantea Roth* *Albizia julibrissin Durazz.* *Alnus rhombifolia Nutt.* *Alternanthera tenella Colla* *Amaranthus blitoides S. Watson* *Amaranthus retroflexus* L. *Ambrosia* *Ampelopsis arborea (L.) Koehne* *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata* *Ampelopsis cordata Michx.* *Anthyllis hermanniae* L. *Artemisia* *Asparagus acutifolius* L. *Avena fatua L.* *Baccharis halimifolia L.* *Baccharis* *Bidens pilosa L.* *Brachiaria decumbens (Stapf)* *Brachiaria plantaginea (Link) Hitchc.* *Brassica* *Bromus diandrus Roth* *Calicotome spinosa* (L.) Link *Calicotome villosa* (Poiret) Link *Callicarpa americana L.* *Callistemon citrinus* (Curtis) Skeels *Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull *Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik.* *Carex* *Carya* *Cassia tora (L.) Roxb.* *Catharanthus* *Celastrus orbiculata Thunb.* *Celtis occidentalis L.* *Cenchrus echinatus L.* *Cercis canadensis L.* *Cercis occidentalis Torr.* *Cercis siliquastrum* L. *Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michx.) Greene* *Chamaesyce canescens* (L.) Prokh. *Chenopodium album* L. *Chenopodium quinoa Willd.* *Chionanthus* *Chitalpa tashkinensis T. S. Elias & Wisura* *Cistus* *Citrus*	

	Clematis cirrhosa L. *Coelorachis cylindrica (Michx.) Nash* *Coffea* *Commelina benghalensis L.* *Conium maculatum L.* *Convolvulus arvensis L.* *Convolvulus cneorum* L. *Conyz canadensis (L.) Cronquist* *Coprosma repens* A. Rich. *Cornus florida L.* *Coronilla glauca* (L.) Batt. *Coronilla valentina* L. *Coronopus didymus (L.) Sm.* *Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.* *Cyperus eragrostis Lam.* *Cyperus esculentus L.* *Cytisus* *Datura wrightii Regel* *Digitaria* *Dimorphoteca* *Diospyros kaki* L.f. *Diplocyclos palmatus* (L.) C. Jeffrey *Disphania ambrosioides (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants* *Dodonaea viscosa* (L.) Jacq. *Duranta erecta L.* *Echinochloa crus-galli (L.) P. Beauv.* *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L. *Encelia farinosa A. Gray ex Torr.* *Eremophila maculata* (Ker Gawler) F. von Müller. *Erigeron* *Eriochloa contracta Hitchc.* *Erodium* *Erysimum* *Escallonia montevidensis Link & Otto* *Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh.* *Eucalyptus globulus Labill.* *Eugenia myrtifolia Sims* *Euphorbia chamaesyce* L. *Euphorbia hirta L.* *Euphorbia terracina* L. *Euryops chrysanthemoides* (DC.) B.Nord *Euryops pectinatus* (L.) Cass. *Fagus crenata Blume* *Fallopia japonica* (Houtt.) Ronse Decr.	

	Fatsia japonica (Thunb.) Decne.& Planch. *Ficus carica L.* *Fragaria vesca L.* *Frangula alnus* Mill. *Fraxinus* *Fuchsia magellanica Lam.* *Genista* *Geranium dissectum L.* *Ginkgo biloba L.* *Gleditsia triacanthos L.* *Grevillea juniperina* Br. *Hebe* *Hedera helix L.* *Helianthus* *Helichrysum* *Heliotropium europaeum* L. *Hemerocallis* *Heteromeles arbutifolia (Lindl.) M. Roem.* *Hevea brasiliensis* (Willd.ex A.Juss.) Müll. Arg. *Hibiscus* *Hordeum murinum L.* *Humulus scandens* (Lour.) Merr. *Hydrangea paniculata Siebold* *Ilex aquifolium* L. *Ilex vomitoria Sol. ex Aiton* *Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth* *Iva annua L.* *Jacaranda mimosifolia D. Don* *Juglans* *Juniperus ashei J. Buchholz* *Koelreuteria bipinnata Franch.* *Lactuca serriola L.* *Lagerstroemia* *Laurus nobilis* L. *Lavandula* *Ligustrum lucidum L.* *Lippia nodiflora (L.) Greene* *Liquidambar styraciflua L.* *Liriodendron tulipifera L.* *Lolium perenne L.* *Lonicera japonica (L.) Thunb.* *Ludwigia grandiflora (Michx.) Greuter & Burdet* *Lupinus* *Magnolia grandiflora L.* *Mallotus paniculatus* (Lam.) Müll.Arg.	

	Malva *Marrubium vulgare L.* *Medicago arborea* L. *Medicago polymorpha L.* *Medicago sativa L.* *Melilotus* *Melissa officinalis L.* *Metrosideros* *Mimosa* *Modiola caroliniana (L.) G. Don* *Montia linearis (Hook.) Greene* *Morus* *Myoporum insulare* R. Br. *Myrtus communis L.* *Nandina domestica Murray* *Neptunia lutea (Leavenw.) Benth.* *Nerium oleander L.* *Nicotiana glauca Graham* *Olea* *Origanum majorana L.* *Osteospermum ecklonis* DC. *Osteospermum fruticosum* (L.) Norl. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (L.) Planch. *Paspalum dilatatum Poir.* *Pelargonium* *Persea americana Mill.* *Phagnalon saxatile* (L.) Cass. *Phillyrea angustifolia* L. *Phillyrea latifolia* L. *Phlomis fruticosa* L. *Phoenix reclinata Jacq.* *Phoenix roebelenii O'Brien* *Pinus taeda L.* *Pistacia vera L.* *Plantago lanceolata L.* *Platanus* *Pluchea odorata (L.) Cass.* *Poa annua L.* *Polygala myrtifolia L.* *Polygala* x *grandiflora* Nana *Polygonum arenastrum Boreau* *Polygonum lapathifolium (L.) Delarbre* *Polygonum persicaria Gray* *Populus fremontii S. Watson* *Portulaca* *Prunus* *Pterospartum tridentatum* (L.) Willk.	

	Pyrus *Quercus* *Ranunculus repens L.* *Ratibida columnifera (Nutt.) Wooton & Standl.* *Rhamnus alaternus L.* *Rhus* *Robinia pseudoacacia* L. *Rosa* *Rosmarinus officinalis L.* *Rubus* *Rumex crispus L.* *Salix* *Salsola tragus L.* *Salvia mellifera Greene* *Sambucus* *Santolina chamaecyparissus* L. *Sapindus saponaria L.* *Sassafras* *Schinus molle L.* *Senecio vulgaris L.* *Setaria magna Griseb.* *Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn.* *Simmondsia chinensis (Link) C. K. Schneid.* *Sisymbrium irio L.* *Solanum americanum Mill.* *Solanum elaeagnifolium Cav.* *Solidago fistulosa* Mill. *Solidago virgaurea L.* *Sonchus* *Sorghum* *Spartium* *Spermacoce latifolia Aubl.* *Stellaria media (L.) Vill.* *Stewartia pseudocamellia* *Strelitzia reginae* Aiton *Streptocarpus* *Symphyotrichum divaricatum* (Nutt.) G.L. Nesom *Teucrium capitatum* L. *Tillandsia usneoides (L.) L.* *Toxicodendron diversilobum (Torr. & A. Gray) Greene* *Trifolium repens L.* *Ulex* *Ulmus* *Ulmus americana L.* *Ulmus crassifolia Nutt.*	

	Umbellulari californica (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt. *Urtica dioica L.* *Urtica urens L.* *Vaccinium* *Verbena litoralis Kunth* *Veronica* *Vicia faba L.* *Vinca* *Vitis* *Westringia fruticosa (Willd.) Druce* *Westringia glabra* R.Br. *Xanthium spinosum L.* *Xanthium strumarium L.* plants.	
▼**M11**	Machinery and vehicles which have been used for agricultural or forestry purposes	Official statement that machinery or vehicles are cleaned and free from soil and plant debris. Additional declaration: *The machineries have been controlled and cleaned before export and are free from soil, pests and plant residues (including seeds and other plant parts capable of propagation).*
▼**M12**	Apricot, peach (including nectarine) and plum stones and kernels	It must be stated in the phytosanitary certificate that: I) The product has been collected from an area free from Plum pox potyvirus – Plum pox virus (PPV), Cherry leaf roll virus (CLRV), Prunus necrotic ringspot virus (PNRSV), and Prune dwarf virus (PDV). OR The product has been collected from a production site free from Plum pox potyvirus – Plum pox virus (PPV), Cherry leaf roll virus (CLRV), Prunus necrotic ringspot virus (PNRSV), and Prune dwarf virus (PDV). II) The product has been subjected to appropriate official tests and, based on laboratory analyses, has been confirmed to be free from Plum pox potyvirus – Plum pox virus (PPV), Cherry leaf roll virus (CLRV), Prunus necrotic ringspot virus (PNRSV), and Prune dwarf virus (PDV). A document or certificate demonstrating that the product has undergone post-harvest drying/processing procedures in the country of origin must be provided.

Annex 5 [replaced by OJ 29345/2015]

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS THAT MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE[1]

CN Code	DESCRIPTION
06.01	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, (dormant, in growth or in flower); chicory plants and roots, (other than roots of heading 12.12)
06.02	Other live plants (including their roots), cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn
06.03	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes (fresh ones)
06.04	Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses and lichens, being goods of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes (fresh ones)
07.01	Potatoes (fresh or chilled):
07.02.00.00.00.00	Tomatoes (fresh or chilled)
07.03	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables (fresh or chilled)
07.04	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas (fresh or chilled)
07.05	Lettuce (Lactuca sativa) and chicory (Cichorium spp.) (fresh or chilled)
07.06	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots (fresh or chilled)
0707.00	Cucumbers and gherkins (fresh or chilled)
07.08	Leguminous vegetables (shelled or unshelled) (fresh or chilled):
07.09	Other vegetables (fresh or chilled)
0712.90.11.00.00	For sowing (hybrid)
07.13	Dried leguminous vegetables (unshelled) (whether or not skinned or split)
07.14	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content (fresh, chilled)
0801.12.00.00.00	Endocarpal Coconut
0801.19.00.00.00	Other

[1] Anmerkung des JKI: aktuelle Liste der untersuchungspflichtigen Erzeugnisse siehe Bekanntmachung Produktsicherheit und -kontrolle, Anhang 7

CN Code	DESCRIPTION
0801.21.00.00.00	Brazil nuts in shell
0801.31.00.00.00	Cashew nuts in shell
0802.11	Almonds in shell
0802.21.00.00.00	Hazelnuts or filberts (Corylus spp.)
0802.31.00.00.00	Walnuts in shell
0802.41.00.00.00	Chestnuts in shell (Castanea Spp.)
0802.51.00.00.00	Pistachios in shell
0802.61.00.00.00	Macadamia nuts
0802.70.00.00.00	Cola nut (Cola spp.)
0802.80.00.00.00	Areca nut
0802.90	Other
08.03	Bananas (including plantains) (fresh ones)
0804.20.10.00.00	Fresh Figs
0804.30.00.00.00	Pineapples
0804.40.00.00.00	Avocados
0804.50	Guavas, mangoes and mangosteens
08.05	Citrus fruits (fresh ones) (other than dried citrus in CN code 0805.90.00.00.12)
0806.10	Grapes (fresh ones)
08.07	Melons (including watermelons) and Papaws (papayas) (fresh):
08.08	Apples, pears and quinces (fresh)
08.09	Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes (fresh):
08.10	Other fruits (fresh)
0813.50.39.00.00	Other
0814.00.00.00.00	Peel of citrus fruits or melons (including watermelons) (fresh ones)
0901.11.00.00.00	Coffee, not decaffeinated (not roasted)
10.01	Wheat and meslin:
10.02	Rye
10.03	Barley

CN Code	DESCRIPTION
1004.00	Oats
10.05	Maize (corn)
1006.10	Rice in the husk (paddy)
10.07	Grain sorghum
10.08	Buckwheat, millet and canary seed; other cereals
12.01	Soy bean (whether or not broken)
12.02	Peanut (whether or not roasted or otherwise cooked, in shell or broken)
1203.00.00.00.00	Copra
1204.00	Linseed (excluding broken ones)
1205.10.10.00.00	For sowing
1205.10.90.00.00	Other
1205.90.00.00.00	Other
1206.00	Sunflower seeds (whether or not broken)
12.07	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (whether or not broken)
12.09	Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing
1210.10.00.00.00	Hop cones (neither ground nor powdered nor in the form of pellets)
12.11	Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits) (of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes) (fresh ones)
1212.21.00.10.00	Mainly those used in medicine, perfumery and similar works
1212.21.00.90.00	Other (Fresh ones)
1212.29.00.10.00	Mainly those used in medicine, perfumery and similar works
1212.29.00.90.00	Other
1212.91.80.00.00	Other (Fresh ones)
1212.92.00.00.00	Locust beans
1212.93.00.00.00	Sugar cane (Fresh ones)
1212.94.00.00.00	Chicory roots
1212.99.41.00.00	Not decorticated, crushed or ground (Locust bean seeds)
1212.99.49.00.00	Other Locust bean seeds
1212.99.95.00.13	Sweet sorghum (saccharatum)

CN Code	DESCRIPTION
▼**M13** 1212.99.95.00.14	Apricot, peach (including nectarine) and plum stones and kernels
1212.99.95.00.19	Other
1213.00.00.00.00	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets.
1214.90	Other
1404.20.00.00.00	Cotton linters
1404.90.00.30.00	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily in the manufacture of brooms and brushes (for example, broomcorn, piassava, couch-grass and istle), (whether or not in hanks or bundles) [only broomcorn (Sorghum spp.)]
1404.90.00.92.14	Acorn
1404.90.00.92.16	Nut root
1404.90.00.99.19	Other
1801.00.00.00.11	Cocoa beans (raw)
24.01. (24.01.10, 24.01.30)	Unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco refuse (excluding 2401.20 partly or wholly stemmed, stripped)
▼**M10** 24.01.20	Tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped
2703.00	Peat (including peat litter) (whether or not agglomerated)
44.01	Fuel wood (in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms); wood in thin slices or chips; sawdust and wood waste and scrap (whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms)
44.03	Wood in the rough (whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared) (excluding 4403.10- Treated with paint, creosote or other preservatives)
44.04	Hoopwood; split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise; wooden sticks (roughly trimmed but not turned, bent or otherwise worked) suitable for the manufacture of walking sticks, umbrellas, tool handles or the like; chipwood and the like; wood as lags and strips (those the length of which exceed 6mm)
44.06	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross–ties) of wood
44.07	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled (whether or not planed, sanded or end–jointed) of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
44.15	Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood; pallet collars of wood

CN Code	DESCRIPTION
	(Except for those made from plywood or veneer 4415.10.10.00.11 and wooden pallets made of compressed wood pieces and not heat-treated)
4416.00	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood (including staves) (Other than those Painted and Lacquered)
4501.10.00.00.00	Natural cork (raw or simply prepared)
5201.00.90.00.00	Other
5202.10.00.00.19	Other
5202.91.00.00.12	Thread waste
5202.91.00.00.19	Other
5202.99.00.00.12	Thread waste
5202.99.00.00.18	Other
▼**M11** 84.32	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation; lawn or sports-ground rollers. (used or renovated)
▼**M11** 84.33	Harvesting or threshing machinery, incl. straw or fodder balers; grass or hay mowers; machines for cleaning, sorting or grading eggs, fruit or other agricultural produce; parts thereof (other than machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables of heading 8437) (used or renovated)
▼**M11** 8436.80.10.00.00	Forestry machinery (used or renovated)
▼**M11** 8701.21.90.00.00	Used
▼**M11** 8701.91.10.00.00	Agricultural tractors and forestry tractors, wheeled (used or renovated)
▼**M11** 8701.92.10.00.00	Agricultural tractors and forestry tractors, wheeled (used or renovated)
▼**M11** ▼**M11** 8701.93.10.00.00	Agricultural tractors and forestry tractors, wheeled (used or renovated)
▼**M11** 8701.94.10.00.00	Agricultural tractors and forestry tractors, wheeled (used or renovated)
▼**M11** 8701.95.10.00.00	Agricultural tractors and forestry tractors, wheeled (used or renovated)
9603.10.00.00.00	Brooms and brushes, consisting of twigs or other vegetable materials bound together (with or without handles)

ANNEX 6: ENTRY AND EXIT GATES

repealed by OJ 28866/2013

ANNEX 7: BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI / PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

GIDA, TARIM VE HAYVANCILIK BAKANLIĞI

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

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

uygun resmi prosedürler uyarınca incelenmiş ve/or test edilmiş, ve
ithal eden ülke tarafından belirlenen karantina zararlılarından ari olduğunu, ve
ithal eden ülkenin, karantinaya tabi olmayan ancak düzenlenmeye tabi zararlıları da içeren, geçerli bitki sağlığı gerekliliklerine uygun, ve
gerçekte diğer zararlılardan da ari olarak kabul edildiğini onaylamaktadır.
10. This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described above:
have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures, and
are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing country, and
to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests, and
are deemed to be practically free from other pests.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">11.Açıklama
11.Additional declaration</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">DEZENFESTASYON ve/veya DEZENFEKSİYON UYGULAMASI
DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">18.Sertifikanın verildiği yer
18.Place of issue

Tarih
Date</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">12.Mücadele şekli
12.Treatment</td></tr>
</table>

13.Kullanılan ilaç 13.Chemical (active ingredient)	14.Süre ve ısı 14.Duration and temperature	Yetkili memurun Adı, Soyadı imzası Name and signature of the Authorized officer Teşkilatın Mühürü Stamp of the Organization
15.Doz 15.Concentration	16.Tarih 16.Date	
17.İlave Bilgi 17.Additional information		

1. Name und Adresse de Absenders:

Nom et adresse de 1'expediteur:

2. PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS

CERTIFICATE PHYTOSANITAIRE

3. Name und adresse des vorgesehenen Empflangers:

Nom et adresse declares du destinaire

4. PFLANZENSCHUTZDIENST IN DER TURKEI

an Pflanzenschutzorganisation von:

SERVICE DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX DE TURQUIE

a l'Organisation de la Protection de vegetaux de:

5. Ursprung:

Lieu d'origine:

6. Vorgesehenes Transportmittel:

Moyen de transport declare

7. Vorgeschener Grenzübertrittsort:

Point dentree declare

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

9. Angegebene Menge:

Ouantite declarcee:

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

- nach den jeweiligen amtlichen Verfahren untersucht und/oder getestet worden sind, und
- frei von den vom Einfuhrland benannten Quarantäneschadorganismen sind, und
- dass sie den geltenden Pflanzenschutzvorschriften des Einfuhrlandes, einschließlich den Anforderungen hinsichtlich geregelter Nicht-Quarantäne-Schadorganismen entsprechen, und
- als praktisch frei von anderen Schadorganismen betrachtet werden.

II est certifié que les végétaux, produits végétaux ou autres articles réglementés décrits ci-dessus:

- ont été inspectés et/ou testés suivant des procédures officielles appropriées,et
- sont estimés exempts d'organismes nuisibles de quarantaine comme spécifié par le pays importateur et,
- qu'ils sont jugés conformes aux exigences phytosanitaires en vigueur du pays importateur, y compris a celles concernant les organismes nuisibles réglementés non de quarantaines, et

- qu’ils sont jugés pratiquement exempts d’autres organismes nuisibles.

11. Zusatzliche Erklarung:

Declaration supplementaire:

ENTSEUCHUNG UND/ODER DESINFIZIERUNG

TRAITEMENT DE DESIFEST ATOIN ET/OU DESINFECTION

12. Behandlung:

Traitement:

13. Chemikalie (aktiver Wirkstoff):

Produit chimique (matıere active):

14. Dauer und Temperatur:

Duree et temperature:

15. Konzetration:

Concentration:

16. Datum:

Date:

17. Sonstige Angaben:

Renseignements complementaires:

18. Ausstellungsort:

Datum:

Name und Unterschrift des amtlichen Beuaftragten.

Dienstsiegel:

Lieu du delivrance:

Date:

Nom et signature du fonctionnaire autrerise:

Cachet de l’organisation:

ANNEX 8: YENİDEN İHRACAT (RE-EXPORT) BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI / RE-EXPORT PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

GIDA, TARIM VE HAYVANCILIK BAKANLIĞI

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

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

4.Plant Protection Organization of Turkey
to Plant Protection Organization (s) of</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.Beyan edilen taşıma aracı
6.Declared means of conveyance</td><td colspan="3">5.Menşei (Yer)
5.Place of origin</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.Beyan edilen giriş yeri
7.Declared point of entry</td><td></td><td>Kayıt No
Reg.No</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Ürün Kodu
Prod.code</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">8.Ayırt edici işaretler, ambalaj adedi ve şekli
8.Distinguishing marks:Number and description of packages:
Ürünün adı : Name of the product
Bitkinin botanik adı :Botanical name of plants</td><td colspan="2">9.Beyan edilen miktar
9.Quantity declared</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">10.Bu belge,.....,sayılı ☐ orijinali ☐ *onaylı asıl kopyası bu belgeye eklenmiş, Bitki Sağlığı Sertifikası kapsamındaki
• ☐* ambalajlı ☐* yeniden ambalajlanmış ☐* orijinal konteynırda ☐*yeni konteynırda,
• ☐* orijinal Bitki Sağlığı Sertifikasına ☐ * ilave denetime istinaden,
.....'den/dan (orijin ülkesi) Turkey Cumhuriyeti (re-export ülkesi)'ne ithal edilen yukarıda tanımlanan bitki, bitki ürünleri or düzenlemeye tabi diğer maddelerin ithal eden ülkenin geçerli bitki sağlığı gerekliliklerine uygun olduğunu ve Turkey Cumhuriyeti'nde (re-export ülkesi) depolama sürecinde sevkiyatın bulaşmaya or zararlı istilası riskine maruz kalmadığını onaylamaktadır.
(*) Uygun kutucukları işaretleyiniz.
10. This is to certify that
- the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described above were imported into the Republic of Turkey (country of re-export) from.....(country of origin) covered by Phytosanitary Certificate No. .....,
original ☐*certified true copy ☐* of which is attached to this certificate;
• that they are packed ☐* repacked ☐* in original ☐* new ☐* containers,
• based on the original Phytosanitary Certificate ☐* and additional inspection ☐*, they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, and
- during storage in the Republic of Turkey (country of re-export), the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection.
(*) Insert tick in appropriate boxes</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">11.Açıklama
11.Additional declaration</td></tr>
<tr><td>DEZENFESTASYON VE/VEYA
DEZENFEKSİYON UYGULAMASI
DESINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION
TREATMENT</td><td colspan="3">18.Sertifikanın verildiği yer
18.Place of issue</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">12.Mücadele şekli
12.Treatment</td><td rowspan="2">Tarih
Date

Yetkili memurun Adı, Soyadı İmzası
Kurum Mühürü

Name and signature of the authorized officer
Stamp of the Organization</td></tr>
<tr><td>13.Kullanılan İlaç
13.Chemical
(Active Ingredient)</td><td>14.Süre ve ısı
14.Duration and temperature</td></tr>
<tr><td>15. Doz
15. Concentration</td><td>16.Tarih
16.Date</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">17.İlave Bilgi
17.Additional Information</td></tr>
</table>

1. Name und Adresse des Absenders:

Nom et adresse de l'expediteur:

2. PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS FÜR DIE WIEDERAUSFUHR

CERTIFICATE PHYTOSANITAIRE POUR LA REEXPORTATION

3. Name und Adresse des vorgesehenen Empfängers:

Nom et adresse declaré du destinaire:

4. PFLANZENSCHUTZDIENST IN DER TURKEI

an Pflanzenschutzorganisation von:

SERVICE DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX DE TURQUIE

a L'Organisation de la Protection de Vegetaux de:

5. Ursprung:

Lieu d'origine:

6. Vorgesehenes Transportmittel:

Moyen de transport declaré:

7. Vorgesehener Grenzübertrittsort:

Point d'entreé declaré:

8. Unterscheidungsmerkmale, Zahl und Beschreibung der Stücke, Name des Erzeugnisses,

Botanischer Name:

Marques et numeros des colis, nombre et nature des colis, nature des produits, nom botanique:

9. Angegebene Menge:

Quantité declareé:

10. Hiermit wird bestätigt, dass den oben beschriebenen Pflanzen, Pflanzenerzeugnissen oder sonstigen einer Regelung unterliegenden Gegenständen, die aus……(Ursprungsland) in die Republik Türkei (Wiederausfuhrland) eingeführt worden sind, das Pflanzengesundheitszeugnis Nr…eingefügt war, dessen Original ☐*oder beglaubigte Kopie ☐* als Anlage diesem Zeugnis beiliegt; und

- sie verpackt ☐* umgepackt ☐* worden sind, in ihren ursprünglichen ☐* in neuen ☐* Behältern befördert werden,
- sie im Hinblick auf das ursprüngliche Pflanzengesundheitszeugnis ☐* und einer zusätzlichen Untersuchung ☐* mit den im Einfuhrland geltenden pflanzengesundheitlichen Vorschriften entsprechend übereinstimmen, und

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

(*) Zutreffendes ankreuzen

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

dont l'original ☐* la copie authentifiée ☐* est annexé(e) au présent certificat;

- qu'ils sont emballés ☐* remballés☐* dans les emballages initiaux ☐* dans de nouveaux emballages☐*

- que d'après le Certificat Phytosanitaire original ☐* et une inspection supplémentaire ☐*ils sont jugés conformes aux exigences phytosanitaires en vigeur du pays importateur et qu'au cours de l'emmagasinage en la République de Turquie (pays de réexportation) l'envoi n'a pas été éxposé au risque d'infestation ou d'infection.

(*) Mettre une croix dans la case appropriée

11. Zusätzliche Erklärung:

Declaration supplementaire:

ENTSEUCHUNG UND/ODER DESINFIZIERUNG

TRAITEMENT DE DESIFESTATOIN ET/OU DESINFECTION

12. Behandlung:

Traitement:

13. Chemikalie (aktiver Wirkstoff):

Produit chimique (matière active):

14. Dauer und Temperatur:

Dureé et temperature:

15.Konzentration:

Concentration:

16. Datum:

Date:

17. Sonstige Angaben:

Renseignements complementaires:

18. Ausstellungsort:

Datum:

Name und Unterschrift des amtlichen Beauftragten:

Dienstsiegel:

Lieu du delivrance:

Date:

Nom et signature du fonctionnaire autorise:

Cachet de l'organisation

ANNEX 9:

BİLDİRİM FORMU / NOTIFICATION FORM

NOTIFICATION OF INTERCEPTION OF A CONSIGNMENT OR HARMFUL ORGANISM

(ZARARLI ORGANİZMA or BİTKİ, BİTKİSEL ÜRÜN RET FORMU)

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

ANNEX 10 [replaced by OJ 29345/2015]

NOTICE OF CONSIGNMENT

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

ANNEX 11 [replaced by OJ 29345/2015]

PLANT HEALTH MOVEMENT DOCUMENT

1. Plant health movement document as referred to in Article 8(6) (a) of Plant Quarantine Regulation	2**. PLANT HEALTH MOVEMENT DOCUMENT** **No TR/…/…**[2]
3. Identification of Consignment[3]-- Plant, plant product or other object TARIC code:…… Reference number(s) of required phytosanitary certificates:…… …… Place of issue:…… Date of issue:…… Distinguishing mark(s), numbers, number of packages, amount (weights/units):…… …… Reference number(s) of required customs documentation:……..	
4. The registration number of importer: …… I, the undersigned importer, hereby request the responsible Directorate to carry out the identity and plant health checks of the abovementioned plants, plant products or other objects at the approved place of inspection listed below and I undertake to respect the rules and procedures set by the responsible Directorate. Date: …… Name/Surname and Signature of Importer / Representative or Carrier ……	
5.1. Point of entry:	5.2. Signature of responsible inspector at the point of entry (Date,name, stamp and signature): …… …….. ……
6. Approved place(s) of inspection[4] A- …… ……	B (replaces A) …….. ……
The plants, plant products or other objects are moved to the abovementioned place(s) of inspection in accordance with the agreement concluded between[5] ……	

[1]Enter the Provincial Traffic Code and Sequence Number.
[2]Fill in box or make reference to information on Phytosanitary Certificate which must be attached.
[3]Make reference to places determined in related provisions of Customs Communique which is specified in Article-6(1) of Plant Quarantine Regulation.
[4]When appropriate, give details on agreement between Directorate and Customs Directorate either on a case by case agreement or on the basis of a longer term agreement.
[5] The section Number 7 is prepared by the Directorate at the entry point.
[6] The sections Number 8,9 and 10 are prepared by the Directorate at the arrival point.

The consignment may not be moved to places other than those listed above unless this has been officially approved.		
7. Documentary check[5]	8. Identity check[6]	9. Plant health check [6]
Place/date……. Name: ……. Stamp/signature:	Place/date……. Name: ……. Stamp/signature:	Place/date……. Name: ……. Stamp/signature:

10. Decision[6]:

☐ Release Place/date:……

Name: ……

Stamp/signature:

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

☐ Official Measure

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

Remark :……

……