Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosovo - Republic of Kosovo
Kuvendi - Skupština - Assembly

Law No. 04/L-120

ON PLANT PROTECTION

Assembly of Republic of Kosovo,

Pursuant to Article 65 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo,

Approves

LAW ON PLANT PROTECTION

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article
Aim

1. This Law regulates all activities related to:

1.1. protecting plants, plant products and other objects included in plant production;

1.2. identifying measures for the prevention of introduction and spread of harmful organisms in plants, plant products and other objects and for their eradication;

1.3. favouring the collection and exchange of information and data with other countries;

1.4. financing and compensating works undertaken on plant protection;

1.5. designating tasks and responsibilities of the subjects involved in the plant protection and in the application of this Law in Kosovo.

Article 2
Scope of work

1. This Law provides the conditions for:

1.1. the protection of plants and plant products against harmful organisms;

1.2. the prevention of introduction and spread of harmful organisms and their eradication;

1.3. the identification of harmful organisms;

1.4. the optimal production and transfer of plants and plant products;

1.5. the implementation of permanent supervision of harmful organisms, of their risk assessment and management, of plant protection measures, and performance of other duties and reports;

1.6. the orientation and monitoring of the development of activities concerned with plant protection;

1.7. the collection, maintenance and exchange of data and information;

1.8. the education of the community and raising its awareness in regard to plant protection.

Article 3
Definitions

1. Terms used in this Law shall have the following meaning:

1.1. **Additional Declaration -** a statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a Phytosanitary Certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to harmful organisms regulated by this Law;

1.2. **Commodity -** a type of plant, plant product, or other Article being moved for trade or other purpose;

1.3. **Competent body** - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development of Kosovo - Department of agricultural policies, markets and of trade;

1.4. **Consignment -** a quantity of plants, plant products and other objects being moved from one country to another and accompanied, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate, where a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots;

1.5. **Consignment in transit -** a consignment which passes through the country without being imported, and that may be subject to phytosanitary checking and which ensure that the consignment remains enclosed, is not split up, combined with other consignments nor has its packaging changed;

1.6. **Country of Origin -** country where the plants and the plants from which the plant products are derived were grown;

1.7. **Export -** transport of plants, plant products and other objects of Kosovo origin to other countries;

1.8. **Harmful organisms –** parasites of patothegenes of plants or of plant products, which belong to the animal or plant kingdoms, or which are viruses, phytoplasmas or other pathogens;

1.9. **Harmful organism's evaluation -** official procedure of collection, maintenance and processing of data on the presence of harmful organisms in plants, based on the follow up of the health conditions, systematic research, inspection control or other procedures as well as complementary sources;

1.10. **Import -** any introduction of consignments in the points of entry of Kosovo, without considering its destination according to the Customs Laws, other than transit;

1.11. **Import Permit -** official document authorizing importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary import requirements;

1.12. **Inspection -** official visual control of plants, plant products or other objects to determine, if harmful organisms are present to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations.

1.13. **Inspector -** person authorized by the Ministry to enforce this Law;

1.14. **Introduction -** entry of a harmful organism in areas whereby its occurrence was not reported before and resulting in its establishment;

1.15. **List of harmful organisms -** list of harmful organisms whose introduction and spreading is prohibited or regulated by this Law;

1.16. **Lot -** a number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin etc., forming part of a consignment;

1.17. **Ministry -** Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development;

1.18. **Monitoring -** an official ongoing process to verify phytosanitary situations;

1.19. **Official control -** the active enforcement of mandatory phytosanitary regulations and the application of mandatory phytosanitary procedures with the objective of eradication or containment of quarantine pests or for the management of regulated non-quarantine pests that are treated in this Law including:

1.19.1 eradication and/or containment in the infested area;

1.19.2 surveillance in the endangered area(s); and

1.19.3 measures related to controls on movement into and within the protected area(s) including measures applied at import.

1.20. **Other objects -** places, facilities for storing, treating, processing plants and plant products, packaging material, means of transport, containers, soil or other material used for cropping plants and other organisms, means and materials which can carry and bear harmful organisms to plants that require the initiation of phytosanitary measures;

1.21. **Pest -** any species or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products;

1.22. **Pest Risk Analysis -** the process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether an organism is a pest, whether it should be regulated, and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it;

1.23. **Pest risk assessment -** evaluation of the probability of the introduction and spread of a harmful organism and the magnitude of the associated potential economic consequences;

1.24. **Pest risk management -** evaluation and selection of options to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of a harmful organism;

1.25. **Phytosanitary certificate -** an official document which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations and which accompanies the exported, imported or transit plant consignments;

1.26. **Phytosanitary measure -** any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine harmful organisms, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests treated in this Law;

1.27. **Phytosanitary inspection** - body responsible of inspections on plant consignments in import/export and control of the territory through its phytosanitary inspectors;

1.28. **Phytosanitary Legislation -** this Law and any act, Law, regulation, guideline or other administrative order promulgated by the Ministry as well as contracts and international agreements on plant protection;

1.29. **Place of production -** any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production or farming unit that may include production sites which are separately managed for phytosanitary purposes;

1.30. **Plant products –** un-manufactured material of plant origin including grain and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the introduction and spread of harmful organisms. Plant products include also wood, if it preserves its surface in natural conditions or its parts, with or without bark, processed in the form of cut slabs, fractions, sawdust, wood remains or particles, carved wood, wooden packaging material, wood processed packaging material used to transport different consignments;

1.31. **Plant passport** - document issued by the competent body which gives evidence that the standards of plant health and specific requirements for plant and plant products in force within the territory of Kosovo are satisfied;

1.32. **Plant quarantine -** all activities designed to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine harmful organisms or to ensure their official control;

1.33. **Plants -** living plants and parts thereof, including fruit in the botanical sense other than that preserved by deep freezing, vegetables other than those preserved by deep freezing, tubers, corms, bulbs, rhizomes, cut flowers with or without horns, branches with foliage, cut branches with foliage such as plant tissue cultures, fungi mycelium and live pollen, seeds and germoplasm;

1.34. **Plants for planting -** plants intended to remain planted, to be planted or replanted;

1.35. **Point of entry -** airport or land border point officially designated for the importation of consignments, where phytosanitary inspector in cooperation with the Customs Services are authorized to check imported, exported or re-exported consignments;

1.36. **Producer in agriculture -** legal entity or physical person who is the owner, or deals with the production, processing, handling, storing, trading, delivering or any other usage of plants and plant products;

1.37. **Re-export Certificate -** certificate issued for re-exported consignments after that official inspections have ensured no phytosanitary risks are present in the new consignment;

1.38. **Re-exported consignment -** consignment that has been imported into a country from which it is then exported. The consignment may be stored, split up, combined with other consignments or have its packaging changed - formerly country of re-export;

1.39. **Registration -** act of approval of the activity of plant production and plant products by the competent body;

1.40. **Regulated area -** an area into which, within which and/or from which plants, plant products and other regulated Articles are subjected to phytosanitary regulations or procedures in order to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine harmful organisms or to limit the economic impact of non-quarantine pests regulated by this Law;

1.41. **Seeds -** seeds for planting or intended for planting and not for consumption or processing;

1.42. **Surveillance -** an official process which collects and records data on harmful organisms occurrence or absence by survey, monitoring or other procedures;

1.43. **Test -** official examination, other than visual, to determine, if harmful organisms are present or to identify harmful organisms;

1.44. **Transfer -** any transfer of the plants, plant products, other materials and other objects outside their place of production within the territory of Kosovo.

1.45. **Public Official** – any natural or legal person engaged to carry out assigned activities by the Ministry in the plants protection field.

CHAPTER II
PLANT PROTECTION

Article 4
Main duties

1. Plant protection includes:

1.1. identification, monitoring, prevention of introduction and spreading of harmful organisms in plant, plant production and other objects and disappearance or their control;

1.2. determination and implementation of phytosanitary measures;

1.3. performances of duties and responsibilities defined by international conventions, contracts and agreements for plant protection.

Article 5
Parties and duties in the field of plant protection

1. Plant protection is the responsibility of the competent body, Phytosanitary inspectorate, Public officers charged in plant protection according to Article 52 of this Law and producers in agriculture.

2. The Ministry, the Phytosanitary inspection, the Public officers charged in plant protection and the producers in agriculture shall perform and cooperate permanently in following up the health of plants, plant products and other objects, in order to identify and report on the introduction and spread of harmful organisms and to eradicate or control them.

3. The Ministry, through its executive bodies, supervises, coordinates and proposes Laws and legislative acts on the protection of plants, seeds, plants intended for planting, products for protection and plant nutrients.

4. Public officers charged in plant protection shall immediately inform the phytosanitary inspectors and competent body on the new and unexpected occurrences of the harmful organisms from List I.A. and II. A.

5. Any person who due to the nature of its job recognize or is suspicious about the new and unexpected occurrence of harmful organisms in plants shall inform the competent body for plant protection and/or the phytosanitary inspectors.

6. In regard to the protection of the health of forest plants, the competent body and the public officers charged in forestry protection shall perform their activity in accordance to this Law and its sub-legal acts.

Article 6
Responsibilities of agriculture producers

1. Producer in agriculture is responsible for:

1.1. controlling plant health during their growth, in order to identify and prevent the spread of harmful organisms in areas whereby plants are grown such as: plots, plantations, nursery, gardens, orchards, greenhouses, natural plants and plant products as well as other objects he owns or someone else uses on his behalf;

1.2. informing the phytosanitary inspectorate or public officers charged in plant protection on new and unexpected occurrences or suspicion about the presence of harmful organisms to the plants of List I.A. and II.A they shall immediately inform the competent body of the Ministry;

1.3. taking immediate measures, designated by the competent body or the phytosanitary inspectorate in order to impede the spread and eradicate the harmful organisms;

1.4. keeping evidence on the measures taken on the protection of plants and to allow official persons to check it;

1.5. enabling and assisting in performing the phytosanitary inspection check.

2. If the producer in agriculture does not implement the measures designated in subparagraph 1.1 and 1.3 of this Article, the phytosanitary inspector designates their implementation on behalf of the-producer in agriculture.

3. Except for the provisions of subparagraph 1.1 and 1.3 of this Article, the producer in agriculture who is the owner or user of forest plants is responsible to inform immediately on the occurrence of harmful organisms form List I.A and II.A. the forest inspectors and the Public officers charged in forestry protection, which immediately inform the competent body for the protection of plants in accordance with paragraph 4. Article 5 of this Law.

CHAPTER III
PREVENTION OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF HARMFUL ORGANISMS TO PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS AND MEASURES FOR THEIR –CONTROL OR ERADICATION

Article 7
The Lists of Harmful Organisms Regulated by this Law

1. Harmful organisms, according to the health risk on some plants species and according to the nature of economic damages caused to crops and forest plants, shall be classified in the following lists:

1.1. List I.A.: harmful organisms whose introduction into and spread within the territory of Kosovo is prohibited and whose occurrence is not known to occur in any part of the country;

1.2. List I.A.1.: harmful organisms whose introduction into and spread within the territory of Kosovo is prohibited even though their occurrence is known in special plants or plant products or in limited areas;

1.3. List I.B.: harmful organisms whose introduction into and spread within protected zones of Kosovo is prohibited;

1.4. List II.A. harmful organisms whose introduction and spread in Kosovo shall be prohibited, if they are present on certain plants or plant products and whose occurrence is not known to occur in any part of the country;

1.5. List II.A.I: harmful organisms whose introduction and spread in Kosovo shall be prohibited, if they are present on certain plants or plant products even if their occurrence is known to occur in the country.

Article 8
List plant consignments regulated by this Law

1. Plants, plant products and other objects which carry harmful organisms substantially endangering plant health and whose introduction and spread in the country shall be regulated by this Law and are divided as in the following lists:

1.1. List III.A.: plants, plant products and other objects, the introduction of which in Kosovo shall be prohibited;

1.2. List III.B.: plants, plant products and other objects, the introduction of which shall be prohibited in special protected zones;

1.3. List IV.A: plants, plant products and other objects, which shall satisfy special phytosanitary requirements laid down for import and transfer in Kosovo;

1.4. List IV.B: plants, plant products and other objects which shall satisfy special requirements laid down for the introduction and movement into and within certain protected zones.

1.5. List V.A: plants, plant products and other objects, produced in Kosovo, which are potential carriers of harmful organisms of relevance for the country and which must be accompanied by a plant passport for the transfer in the entire territory of Kosovo;

1.6. List V.A.I:–plants, plant products and other objects, coming from other countries, which are potential carriers of harmful organisms of relevance for our country and which must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.

1.7. List V.B.: Plants, plant products and other objects, which are potential carriers of harmful organisms of relevance for certain protected zones, and which must be accompanied by a plant passport valid for the appropriate zone when introduced into or moved within that zone.

2. Lists under the Articles 7 and 8 of this Law shall be placed in specific annexes, which are integral part of this Law, except for list I.B in Article 7 and IV.B and V.B in Article 8 of this Law which refers to special requirements for protected zones, whose content will be defined in respective sub-legal acts.

Article 9
Reporting requirement for quarantine pests

1. When harmful organisms of the Lists I.A, I.A.1, II.A and II.A.1 for the entire territory of Kosovo and the List I.B for the protected zones or symptoms that raise suspicions on the occurrence of the same harmful organisms appear in plants, plant products and other objects, producers in agriculture and Public officers charged in plant protection must immediately and consistently inform the phytosanitary inspectorate and the competent body.

2. The producer in agriculture shall protect plants, plant products and other objects in accordance with the instructions designated by the phytosanitary inspectors.

3. The method of informing shall be designated by the Ministry with a sub-legal act.

Article 10
Phytosanitary Referent Laboratory

1. When the presence of harmful organisms is suspicious, the phytosanitary inspector may take and send some representatives' samples for further analyses to the phytosanitary laboratory on diagonstification of parasites to the Kosovo Agriculture Institute, respective Universities as well as other accredited laboratories.

2. Phytosanitary laboratory on diagnostification of parasites to the Kosovo Agriculture Institute, respective Universities as well as other accredited laboratories:

2.1. uses appropriate methods on sample manipulation and conservation of harmful organisms preventing the risk of their spread, proves their occurrence, keeps sample evidence, regularly maintains and presents notes on analysis;

2.2. if harmful organisms included in Lists I.A, I.A.1, II.A., II.A.1, or List I.B. and II.B are detected, it immediately informs the Competent body, which in turn informs producers in agriculture and other subjects on the occurrence of harmful organisms and their risk and advices them on the preliminary actions and measures to be taken.

Article 11
Harmful organisms Records

1.The competent body regularly keeps evidence and maintains all the records regarding the occurrence of harmful organisms in the country in order to posses and provide accurate information of national and international interest.

2. The Ministry designates in sub-legal acts the content, format and method of record keeping for:

2.1. identification of new harmful organisms presented in List I.A and II.A in Kosovo, which can be regularly launched.

2.2. the launch of data on the new identification of harmful organisms presented in List I.A and II.A.

Article 12
Regulated Area with this Law

1. If the occurrence of harmful organisms is verified and exists the risk for their spread in the regulated area in this Law, the phytosanitary inspector:

1.1. gives data on the occurrence location and orders the initiation of the phytosanitary measures designated by the competent body;

1.2. depending on the type of harmful organisms regularly informs the producers in agriculture on the location of the occurrence.

2. The Ministry designates in legal acts the borders of the territory under supervision, measures to be taken for the identification and prevention of harmful organisms spreading, and measures to be taken, according to what established in the Article 44 of this Law.

Article 13
Protected zones

1. A “protected zone” is an area of the country, officially recognized by the competent body, in which:

1.1. one or more harmful organisms referred to in this Law, which are established in one or more parts of the country or neighboring countries, are not endemic or established despite favorable conditions for them to establish themselves there.

1.2. there is a danger that certain harmful organisms will establish, given propitious ecological conditions, for particular crops, despite the fact that these organisms are not endemic or established in the Country.

2. A harmful organism shall be considered to be established in an area (therefore the status of protected zone is lost) if it is ascertained their presence and if either no official measures have been taken there with a view to its eradication or such measures have proved, for a period of at least two (2) successive years, to be ineffective.

3. In zones proclaimed as protected zones, the phytosanitary inspectors must conduct regular and systematic official surveys on the presence of harmful organisms in respect of which the protected zone has been recognized.

4. The proclamation of protected zones, the lists of harmful organisms involved the conditions for their systematic surveillance and of circulation of plants, plant products and other objects within these zones is designated by the Ministry in sub-legal acts.

CHAPTER IV
PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO THE INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF HARMFUL ORGANISMS TO PLANTS

Article 14
Prohibition of harmful organisms introduction

1. The introduction and spread of harmful organisms present in the Lists I.A, I.A.1, II. A. and II.A.1 is prohibited in the entire territory of Kosovo.

2. The introduction and spread of harmful organisms included in List I.B is prohibited in the protected zones.

3. The introduction and spread of harmful organisms not included in the Lists under paragraph 1. and 2. of this Article, it is also prohibited if these endanger plant health in the territory of Kosovo.

Article 15
Prohibition of commodities import

1. The import of plants, plant products and other objects specified in List III.A is forbidden in the territory of Kosovo.

2. The import of plants, plant products and other objects included in List III.B is prohibited in protected zones.

3. The import and transfer of plants, plant products and other objects included in List IV.A is prohibited if the designated phytosanitary measures are not satisfied.

4. The import and transfer of plants, plant products and other objects included in List IV.B is prohibited in territories proclaimed as protected zones if the designated phytosanitary measures are not satisfied.

5. The import and transfer of plants, plant products and other objects included in the lists under paragraph 1., 2., 3. and 4. of this Article is prohibited by the Ministry in a sub-legal act if these endanger plant health in the territory of Kosovo.

Article 16
Introduction and Transfer of Material for Scientific Research or for Clonal Selection Aim

1. In exception to the provisions of Article 14 and 15 of this Law, legal entities which deal with scientific research activities, may import or transfer harmful organisms

included in List I.A., I.A.1., II.A., II.A.1, I.B. and plants, plant products and other objects presented in List III.A., III.B., IV.A. and IV.B., if:

1.1. they possess the import permit;

1.2. they use these for examinations, researches or plant selection activities;

1.3. they satisfy the conditions foreseen for their professional, scientific and technical capacities, determined by the competent body.

2. Permits under paragraph 1. of this Article are issued by the competent body of the Ministry on the request made by the scientific legal entity.

3. The enquiry shall include:

3.1. data on the enquirer;

3.2. data on the harmful organisms to plants, plant products and other objects under paragraph 1. of this Article;

3.3. the place of origin and provenience of the material;

3.4. the objectives of the scientific experiment or of the clonal selection work and its duration;

3.5. the place where the experiment will be conducted, with the description of quarantine facilities;

3.6 the method that will be used for the destruction or treatment of the material after the experiment is concluded;

4. The competent body keeps evidence on the import of plants under sub-paragraph 3.2. paragraph 3. of this Article.

5. At the time of introduction of material the phytosanitary inspector verifies that the material is correspondent to that requested and that all the necessary documents are present, i.e. certificate of origin and import permission issued by the competent body.

6. The plants, plant products and other objects that during the cited measures result infected by harmful organisms indicated in paragraph 1. of this Article and all plants, plant products and other objects with which they were in contact or may have been contaminated, should be destroyed or opportunely treated, according the recommendations provided by the phytosanitary inspector.

7. For any material, including harmful organisms and any other eventually contaminated material during the proof, when the approved activities are finished the phytosanitary inspector shall ensure that:

7.1. the material, as well as pests and the possible contaminated material, and all the plants, plant products or other products with which it has been in contact, or can have been contaminated shall be destroyed, sterilized or subjected to appropriate treatment;

7.2. the premises and facilities where the activities took place are sterilized or appropriately cleaned.

8. The Ministry designates in a sub-legal act the requirements of the professional and technical capacity, the detailed content and the format of the import permit for plant and other products.

Article 17
Exceptions to the importation of plants, plant products and other objects

1. Except for the provisions of Articles 14 and 15 of this Law, the competent body, in compliance with the designated requirements and if it assesses that there is no risk of harmful organisms spreading, in special cases may permit the import of plants, plant products and other objects grown or used for personal needs which are intended for planting or for immediate personal use.

2. The competent body keeps evidence on the import permitted under paragraph 1. of this Article.

Article 18
Special provisions for plant consignment introduction or transfer

1. Provisions of Article 14 and 15 of this Law are not applicable if:

1.1. the plant consignment is in transit in Kosovo;

1.2. small quantities of plants, plant products and other objects, including food and feed commodities, are intended for personal, industrial or non-commercial use or feeding during transport.

2. Small quantities under sub-paragraph 1.2 paragraph 1. of this Article shall be applied to: fresh fruits and vegetables, other than potato; cut flowers and bouquets; seeds in original packaging, other than potato seed; decorative plant rhizomes, cut stalks of coniferous trees - without roots needed for different celebrations and flowers in pots exclusively intended for the needs of final users.

3. Small quantities under this Article shall be defined by the Ministry in a sub-legal act.

CHAPTER V
REGISTER OF NURSERYMEN, PACKEGING, PROCESSORS, IMPORTERS, DISTRIBUTORS AND OF PLANT STORING PEOPLE

Article 19
Registration Requirements

1. Legal entities and physical persons can perform production, packaging, processing, import, storing or distribution of plants, plant products and other objects included in Lists V.A, V.A.1. and V.B, if they satisfy the requirements foreseen for these activities and they are officially registered in the Ministry's register.

2. The registration is obligatory for:

2.1. nurserymen, processors, distributors, packagers, storing people of plants, plant products and other objects included in List V.A ad V.A.I;

2.2. importers of plants, plant products and other objects included in List V.B.

3. The competent body releases the license attesting the registration after that inspection verification is made by the phytosanitary inspectors.

4. The content and the method of register keeping shall be defined by the Ministry in a sub-legal act.

Article 20
Procedure for Registration

1. In order to be registered under Article 19 of this Law, individuals possessing the suitable professional capacity on plant production and protection have to satisfy the requirements specified under Article 21 of this Law.

2. In order to be registered under Article 21 of this Law, a written request must be submitted to the competent body.

3. The Ministry takes a decision on the registration not later than thirty (30) days from the reception of the request and documentation.

4. If any registered subject interrupts the satisfaction of the responsibilities and requirements under this Law, the Ministry cancels his registration.

Article 21
Duties of registered subjects

1. Registered subjects are obliged to:

1.1. keep notes on production, packing, processing and movement of plants, plant products and other objects, which are stored or intended for replanting in their property, processed in or distributed to another location;

1.2. regularly keep and fill in the plan of the location whereby plants are grown, processed, stored or used;

1.3. regularly perform the appropriate visual checks in plants;

1.4. allow the access of the phytosanitary inspectors in order to inspect and check plants, location and documentation as well as to take samples;

1.5. inform the competent body in the Ministry or the phytosanitary inspectorate on all occurrences and increases of the number of harmful organisms in plants and on their productivity;

1.6. submit all the changes of the data kept in the register to the competent body within the term officially designated by the Ministry;

1.7. within the appropriate term, report annually to the competent body and to the Phytosanitary inspectorate on the quantity and location of production and processing of plants and plant products;

1.8. cooperate with the competent body and the phytosanitary inspectorate in order to ensure plant health protection; and

1.9. saves the documentation for at least one (1) year.

2. The Ministry regulates in a sub-legal act the plant health check technique, terms, content and sending method for the data determined according to sub-paragraph 1.1. paragraph 1., of this Article.

Article 22
Exceptions in registration

In exception to the provisions of Article 21 of this Law, registration is not obligatory for small producers and processors who do not perform professional production and processing of plants or whose production and sale of plants, plant products and other objects is intended to personal needs of physical persons in the local market and does not risk harmful organisms spreading.

CHAPTER VI
IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSIT OF PLANT CONSIGNMENTS

Article 23
Import

1. Plant import is permitted if:

1.1. the importer possesses the import license released by the competent body in the Ministry;

1.2. the plant consignment is imported through points of entry whereby phytosanitary service exists.

2. Points of entry must satisfy the requirements designated for health checks of plant consignments.

Article 24
Requirements of plant consignments for import

1. Consignments of plants included in List V.A.1., their packaging and transport must undergo the obligatory check of the phytosanitary inspection at the point of entry, which verifies that:

1.1. the plant consignment is accompanied by the phytosanitary certificate;

1.2. no harmful organism in the List I.A and I.A.1 occurs in the plant consignment;

1.3. no harmful organism to plants, plant products and other objects in the List II.A. and II.A.1. occurs in the plant consignment;

1.4. the plant consignment satisfies special phytosanitary requirements in the additional declaration in compliance with the List IV.A.

2. Any consignment under sub-paragraph 1.1 paragraph 1 of this Article shall be accompanied by the phytosanitary certificate of its country of origin, or by the-re-export phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of provenience, if it does not correspond to the country of origin, when plant consignments must satisfy the requirements of the Lists IV. A and IV.B.

3. When a consignment under paragraph 1. of this Article accompanied by the phytosanitary certificate of its country of origin is transported, stored, repacked or split up in a country other than the country of origin, it must have this certificate or its

notarized copy accompanied by the re-export phytosanitary certificate issued by the other country.

4. When a consignment under paragraph 1. of this Article is continuously imported in more than one country and has received more than one re-export phytosanitary certificates, it must be accompanied by the original phytosanitary certificate or its notarized copy and the original phytosanitary certificates or their copies issued by all these countries.

5. Any other plant consignment or wood consignment used for packaging or transport of plant consignment, cover or other means by which the plant consignment is transported shall undergo inspection checks at the point of entry if the phytosanitary inspector suspects there is a risk of harmful organisms spreading to plants.

6. The inspection check procedure under sub-paragraph 1.2. and 1.3. paragraph 1. of this Article is designated by the Ministry in sub-legal acts.

Article 25
Requirements of plant consignments for import in protected zones

1. Any consignment included in List V.B. imported in protected zones, in addition to the requirements indicated in the Article 24 of this Law, shall satisfy the following further requirements:

1.1. no harmful organisms present in the List I.B shall occur;

1.2. no plants, plant products and other objects included in List III.B shall be carried; and

1.3. special phytosanitary requirements under List IV.B shall be satisfied.

Article 26
Procedures for the import of plant consignments

1. Importers, transporters, or their representatives and physical persons who import in Kosovo plants under paragraph 1. Article 24 of this Law are obliged to:

1.1. regularly inform the phytosanitary inspection on the arrival of the consignments imported or repacked during the transport, in order to undergo the phytosanitary check;

1.2. invite the phytosanitary inspectors to activate all the designated procedures concerning the plant consignments to be imported.

2. Plant consignments under Article 24 of this Law are checked in points of entry of Kosovo, where other customs administrative procedures are carried out. The consignment can not leave the point of entry, if all the necessary phytosanitary assessment not completed.

3. In particular circumstances and requirements designated by the Ministry, if there is no risk of harmful organisms, phytosanitary check of the plant consignments may be performed in appropriate designated sites within the territory of Kosovo but under the surveillance of the phytosanitary inspectors.

4. Customs control organs shall not start customs procedures before the phytosanitary inspector checks any plant consignment under sub-paragraph 1.1 paragraph 1. of this Article other than transit consignments, and issues the import permits.

Article 27
Exception procedures for the import of plant consignments

1. In exception to paragraph 1. Article 17 of this Law, the import permit shall be issued for plants present in List V.A.1., without any phytosanitary certificate, or phytosanitary inspection check, when they are intended for the personal use or for the immediate use within the border area of the country where plants and plant products and other objects are imported from.

2. Small quantities of plants, plant products and other objects presented in List V.B. in compliance with Article 18 of this Law may be imported without phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary inspection check.

Article 28
Inspection to the points of entry

1.If, after the check all the requirements under Articles 24 and 25 of this Law are satisfied, the phytosanitary inspector verifies its phytosanitary certificate of origin and the eventual re-export certificates by stamping and dating the entry and issues the phytosanitary certificate for import.

2. If the preliminary requirements under Article 27 and 28 of this Law are not satisfied, the phytosanitary inspector takes the decision to stop the import and designates measures in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 1. Article 12 of this Law and stamps the phytosanitary certificate or re-export certificate with a red triangular stamp for their invalidation.

3. If during the inspection check it is verified that a part of the plant consignment is infected with harmful organisms from List I.A, I.A.1, II.A, II.A.1, or II.B., its import is prohibited.

4. The phytosanitary inspector may execute a further inspection check if he suspects that the imported consignment, contrarily to what reported in the accompanying documentation, contains plants, plant products and other objects from List V.B., or if there is the risk of spread of harmful organisms.

5. After the inspection control, if the phytosanitary inspector has still doubt for identity of planting consignment, especially for the type, sort and origin of plants from the List V.A.1 and for the presence of harmful organisms according to the List I.A and II.A, he may repeat the inspection control advising with other experts or sending a representative sample to the phytosanitary laboratory on diagnostification of parasites to the Kosovo Agriculture Institute, respective University as well as other accredited laboratories.

6. The Ministry designates the shape, size and content of the stamp under paragraph 1. and 2. of this Article in a sub-legal act.

Article 29
Export

1. Plant export is permitted if:

1.1 plant consignments are of Kosovo origin. Prior to issuing phytosanitary certificates, the phytosanitary inspector undertakes inspection checks, in order to ensure that all phytosanitary requirements of the country where the consignments are to be exported are satisfied;

1.2 plant consignments to be exported are not of Kosovo origin, but are stored, repacked and split up in Kosovo. Prior to issuing re-export certificates, the phytosanitary inspector undertakes inspection checks in order to ensure that all the phytosanitary requirements of the country where the consignments are to be exported are satisfied.

2. Re-export certificate is considered an official document, when the phytosanitary inspector confirms the satisfaction of requirements under sub-paragraph 1.2. paragraph 1., of this Article.

3. The Ministry designates the format and the content of phytosanitary certificates in a sub legal act.

Article 30
Exporter's Duties

1. The enquiry for the release of the phytosanitary certificate is submitted by the exporter to the phytosanitary inspectorate who is responsible to perform the inspection check and to take a decision based on exporter's enquiry within the term designated by the Ministry.

2. The exporter at his own expenses shall apply all the measures set out by phytosanitary inspector after the inspection of the plant consignment intended for export.

Article 31
Consignment in Transit

1. For consignment in transit the inspection control is not obligatory under sub-paragraph 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 of paragraph 1. Article 24 of this Law if it is packed in such a way that there is no risk of harmful organisms spreading and are not stored, split up, repacked or combined with other consignments in the customs territory of Kosovo.

2. The transit of consignments which are not compliant with the provisions of paragraph 1. of this Article is not permitted.

CHAPTER VII
PLANT CONSIGNMENT TRANSFER

Article 32
Plant Passport

1. A plant passport is an official document issued by the competent body for any consignment of plants included in List V.A.

2. Plants, plant products and other objects in the List V.A. and V.B., with the exception of those produced by small producers and processors cited in paragraph 1. Article 25 of this law or for those in compliance of Article 27 of this Law, can be moved in Kosovo only if they are accompanied by a plant passport.

3. Small quantities of plants, plant products, foodstuffs or animal feed, defined in paragraph 1. of this Article intended for personal use, for non-industrial, agricultural or commercial use or for consumption during transport, can be moved in the country even if they are not accompanied by a plant passport, provided that there is no risk of spreading harmful organisms.

4. With exception to the provisions of paragraph 2. of this Article, the plants, plant products and other objects intended for exportation may be moved into the territory of Kosovo if they are accompanied by the phytosanitary certificates.

Article 33
Authorization to the use of Plant passport

1. Subjects registered under paragraph 2. Article 19 of this Law who intend to use the plant passport, must apply for special authorization to the competent body.

2. The Ministry releases this authorization after receiving the approval report from the phytosanitary inspectorate.

3. The Competent body shall establish procedures for the issuance of permits defined in paragraph 1. of this Article, in accordance with paragraph 2. Article 21 of this Law.

Article 34
Types of Plant passport

1. The plant passport consists of an official label or document and can be of the following types:

1.1. ordinary Passport;

1.2. replacement Passport - RP or PN;

1.3. passport for Protected Zone - ZP or PZM.

2. The official labels should be printed and retained by the people who use them, under the control of phytosanitary inspectors.

3. The plant passport shall be completed in its entirety, in print or in indelible ink indicating, with the Latin name and botanical names of plants and plant products; the passport is invalid if it contains erasures or alterations not validated.

4. In place of the labels of the passport relating to paragraph 1. and 2. of this Article, it is permitted the use of simplified passport when the data provided in the passport, stating the individual species, are reported in a specific frame in the document accompanying the goods -invoice, packing slip.

5. The format and content of plant passports is designated by the Ministry in sub-legal acts.

Article 35
Use of the Plant Passport

1. The parties concerned shall, under their responsibility, to put the plant passports on the plants, plant products, other objects or on their packaging, so that they can not be reused.

2. Commercial retailers and distributors of plants, plant products and other objects, as end-users professionally engaged in plant production, store the plant passports for at least one (1) year.

3. If a passport is used for a plant, plant product or other objects imported from other countries, it should also report the reference of the country of origin or, where appropriate, of that of provenience.

4. When the plant consignments enter the territory of Kosovo, the phytosanitary certificate can replace the plant passport until the first destination in Kosovo.

5. The subjects authorized to use the passport, in addition to other requirements under paragraph 1 Article 21 of this Law, shall fulfill the specific requirements set out below:

5.1. to present all changes of requirements to the competent body within designated terms, for issuing of plant passports;

5.2. to take care that the plant passport is filled in compliance with provisions of this Law;

5.3. to notify the phytosanitary inspector on plant consignment transfers in protected zones within designated terms;

5.4. to allow the phytosanitary inspector to be present and have access to documentation and consignments in all phases of production and processing as well as in their property.

6. The Ministry designates the method, terms of submission and document saving under this Article in a sub-legal act

Article 36
Replacement Passport - RP

1. After its issuance, a plant passport may be replaced with a “replacement passport”, which must always report the code of the original producer, in accordance with the following provisions:

1.1.in case of split of or change in the plant phytosanitary status of consignments, subject to the special requirements listed in List IV.A;

1.2. at the request of the interested party officially registered.

2. If plant consignments are split up or consist of separate parts, changed plant passports shall be issued for each part of the consignment.

3. When the state of the plant consignment changes according to this Article, the change of the plant passport can be issued only after the inspection check has been re-executed. It is applied for imported plant consignments of List V.A.1, which are accompanied by phytosanitary certificates. After performing the phytosanitary check the phytosanitary inspector proposes to the competent body the issuance of the plant passports which substitute the phytosanitary certificates.

4. In the case of use of the replacement passport, the statement “RP” must be added to the code of the producer or importer reported on the original passport.

5. The replacement passport can be issued upon notice to competent body, and after any eventual inspection. The permit to the use of replacement passports can only be granted to applicants who provide assurance about the identity of the products and the absence of plant health risks.

Article 37
Passport for Protected Zone - ZP or PZM

1.Any consignment of plants of the List V.B. can enter protected zones or be transferred within these zones only when accompanied by plant passports valid for the protected zones and only when all requirements on transfers are implemented.

2. Requirements on transfers under paragraph 1. of this Article are designated by the Ministry in sub-legal acts.

Article 38
Inspections for Plant passport release

1. Any consignment of plants included in List V.A.1, grown or used by persons whose registration is obligatory and intended for transferring shall undergo phytosanitary inspection checks in order to ensure that:

1.1. they are not infected with harmful organisms presented in List I.A and II.A. and

1.2. they satisfy special phytosanitary requirements presented in List IV.A.

2. Any consignment of plants included in List V.B, that are intended for transferring into protected zones, in addition to inspection checks under sub-paragraph 1.1 paragraph 1 of this Article, shall undergo phytosanitary inspection checks in order to ensure that:

2.1. they are not infected with harmful organisms presented in List I.B and II.B.;

2.2. they satisfy special phytosanitary requirements defined in List IV.B.

3. Inspection checks which verify that the requirements under sub-paragraph 1.1 and 1.2. paragraph 1 of this Article, are undertaken according to method designated by this Law.

4. In addition to inspection checks which verify that the requirements under sub paragraph 1.1. and 1.2. paragraph 1. of this Article are satisfied, other randomized inspection checks may be performed in the facilities of the buyer to verify plant health conditions regardless of the origin of the plants, the country where plants are transferred, grown, processed, stored, sold or used in any other way.

5. After during the inspection controls, if the phytosanitary inspector doubts about any risk of spreading of harmful organisms, or that the requirements intended for circulation of consignments are not met, the phytosanitary inspector orders taken of measures intended under Article 44 of this Law. In case of suspicion for the presence of harmful organisms, the phytosanitary inspector may collect and send samples to the phytosanitary laboratories on diagnostification of parasites to the Kosovo Agriculture Institute, respective universities as well as other accredited laboratories referent for control in accordance with paragraph 1. Article 12 of this Law.

6. If during the phytosanitary inspection check it is found that a part of the consignment is infected with harmful organisms presented in List I.A., II.A. I.B or II.B. the plant passport shall not be issued. It could be issued only for the part which is not suspected to be infected with harmful organisms and does not present any risk of harmful organisms spreading at condition that this part is clearly distinguishable and separated from the infected one, cultivars or different species.

CHAPTER VIII
PHYTOSANITARY CHECKS TO THE PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER

Article 39
Supervision on phytosanitary checking

1. The supervision of the implementation of this Law is done by the competent body through the phytosanitary inspectorate.

2. In the forestry field the supervision and implementation is done by the competent body through the phytosanitary inspectorate and respective forestry bodies.

Article 40
Phytosanitary inspections and controls

1. Inspections, controls and official measures which provide compatibility toward the provisions under this Law shall be executed by the phytosanitary inspectors, who for some special cases may require advices and support to the phytosanitary laboratories on

diagnostification of parasites to the Kosovo Agriculture Institute, respective universities as well as other accredited laboratories.

2. Plants, plant products and other objects in the List V.A., included their packaging and means of transport if necessary, in order to be transferred must be officially inspected by the phytosanitary inspectors, totally or on representative samples, in order to ascertain that:

2.1. the plants, plant products and other objects are not contaminated by harmful organisms included in the list I.A;

2.2. plants, plant products and other objects included in the List II.A are not contaminated by harmful organisms indicated in the same list;

2.3. plants, plant products and other objects in the list IV. A. complies with the particular requirements indicated in the same list.

3. Inspections to legal entities and physical persons officially registered in accordance with Article 22 of this Law are performed regularly. Targeted checks should be carried out when it is consistent the suspect that one or more provisions of this Law are not fulfilled.

4. Based on the responsibilities designated by this Law, the phytosanitary inspector is authorized to:

4.1. undertake inspection checks of plants, plant products and other objects under supervision;

4.2. verify the register of producers, processors, importers and distributors of special plant types;

4.3. verify the satisfaction of requirements by persons authorized to issue plant passports and other authorized persons in accordance with this Law;

4.4. supervise health maintenance for plants, plant products and other objects from given authorizations;

4.5. issue import, export and re-export phytosanitary certificates based on paragraph 1., 2. of Article 34 and paragraph 1. of Article 35 of this Law;

4.6. undertake other duties designated by this Law and other sub-legal acts in plant protection.

5. Phytosanitary inspectorate periodically refers to the competent body of the Ministry on the results of their inspection activity through a six (6) monthly written report.

Article 41
Frequency of inspections and checks

1. Checks and inspections provided for in Article 40 of this Law:

1.1. relate to the plants or plant products grown, produced or used by the producer or otherwise present on his premises, and to the soils where they are cultivated;

1.2. are made, preferably in the place of production;

1.3. is made regularly at appropriate times at least once a year, by visual observation, apart for the special requirements indicated in the List IV.

2. Checks and inspections may be occasionally performed as follows:

2.1. at any time and place where plants, plant products or other objects are moved;

2.2. at the premises where plants, plant products or other objects are grown, produced, stored or sold, as well as the premises of customers;

2.3. at any time other document checks are carried out for reasons other than plant health.

Article 42
Inspections and checks compliant with stated phytosanitary requirements

If the inspections provided for in Article 40 of this Law show that the conditions laid down in this Law are met, the manufacturer is automatically authorized to use the related plant passports for plants, plant products and other objects in the List V. A.

Article 43
Inspections and checks no compliant with stated phytosanitary requirements

1. Except for what provided in paragraph 2. of this Article, if as a result of the inspection provided for in Article 40 of this Alw and executed in accordance with Article 41 of this Law the required conditions are not met, the authorization to the use of passport is not issued, or if already issued it is suspended or revoked.

2. If after the inspection a part of plants or plant products grown, produced or used by the producer or otherwise present on his premises, or a part of the soil do not present any risk of harmful organisms spreading, the provisions of paragraph 1. of this Article shall not apply to the part in question.

3. If as a result of official checks carried out in accordance with Article 41 of this law, the plants, plant products or other objects present a risk of spreading harmful organisms,

they must be subjected to official measures referred to paragraph 2. Article 44 of this Law. If such plant consignments come from abroad, the Ministry informs the country interested the measures who intend to take or has already taken, as specified to paragraph 1. Article 44 of this Law.

Article 44
Official measures adopted by phytosanitary inspectors

1. When the violations of the legal provisions are verified during the import of consignments, the phytosanitary inspector should:

1.1. forbid the import of consignments and transfer of plants, plant products and other objects, which do not satisfy the requirements set out as well as may order their destruction and eradication if harmful organisms that endanger the health of plants are found;

1.2. order adequate treatment of plant consignment, if occurrence of harmful organisms is found.

2. For the cases covered by paragraph 1. Article 43 of this Law, the plants, plant products or soils in question are subjected to one or more of the following official measures:

2.1. partial or total suspension of the production activity, until it is established that the risk of spread of harmful organisms has been eliminated;

2.2. forbid the delivery of the consignment to the producers in agriculture until the inspection check is performed or until the official results from the examination, research and testing are completed;

2.3. allow the transfer of plants, plant products and other objects intended for processing, but under official surveillance by inspectors;

2.4. allow the limited transfer of plants, plant products and other objects to places that do not present a pest risk spread, but under the official surveillance by inspectors;

2.5. propose to the competent body to cancel the registration when the registered person does not satisfy designated requirements;

2.6. propose to the competent body to suspend or revoke the use of plant passport;

2.7. establishment of administrative measures;

2.8. undertake other duties designated by this Law and other sub-legal acts on plant protection.

3. Any charges arising from the application of measures referred to in paragraph 1. and 2. of this Article shall be charged to the person concerned.

CHAPTER IX
COLLECTION, EXCHANGE, USE OF DATA AND INFORMATION

Article 45
Sources of useful data for phytosanitary aims

1. The competent body for purposes of analyzing and conducting plant protection measures may collect and use data for its own needs in accordance with this Law, from:

1.1. The Register of Agricultural producers and processors;

1.2. The Register of Economic Subjects;

1.3 .Tax Register - Tax Number;

1.4. The number, boundaries, surface area of the plot, owner and user;

1.5. Statistical database of agricultural land and forest land, data on public property land and lessees of such lands and forests;

1.6. Customs database of plant consignments; and

1.7. Database of Hydro-Meteorological Institute of Kosovo;

1.8. Respective Universities and Accredited Research Institutes;

1.9. Regional and municipal data.

2. The data collected in paragraph 1. of this Article are kept by the by competent body or the authorized subject by the Ministry.

3. The competent body for plant protection can use topographic plans, maps, questionnaires and orthographical digital plans.

4. Link methods with other databases and data reception methods are regulated by the Ministry, memorandum of cooperation in agreement with other administration organs responsible for databases under their competence.

Article 46
Data Exchange

1. The Ministry sends data from its registers and database to other administration and local organs in order to accomplish requirements under the provision of Laws, as well as to authorize legal persons and public service providers in order to perform activities on plant protection.

2. Administrative organs that possess databases, maps, orthographic plans in accordance with Article 45 of this Law can exchange data with the Ministry based on a previous agreement.

Article 47
Data Management

1. Competent body through administration organs of the Ministry collect, maintain and regularly edit data, registers and databases which are linked to the information system in use for the needs of the Ministry.

2. Administration organs provide the establishment and connection of the information system under this Article with the information system of the Ministry and the international information system on plant protection whenever it is necessary.

3. The Ministry designates the method of connection, conditions on saving and maintaining data in the registers, evidence and the database in a sub-legal act.

Article 48
Data exchange at international level

1. The Ministry exchanges data at international level on the:

1.1. competencies of Governmental bodies concerned with health protection of plants;

1.2. list of points of entry where the import of plant consignments in Kosovo is permitted;

1.3. lists of harmful organisms;

1.4. records on the introduction and occurrence of harmful organisms included in the Lists and data concerning the application of phytosanitary measures;

1.5. introduction, abnormal multiplication or data on the spread of harmful organisms not included in the Lists but which present economical potential risks;

1.6. introduction of harmful organisms within a zone, which is proclaimed as protected zone for this organism;

1.7. systematic reports on the results of observations in the protected zone;

1.8 sub-legal acts launched on the basis of this Law;

1.9. ascertainment of harmful organisms and records on import consignment cases sent back or destroyed due to unsatisfactory health requirements;

1.10. data and other information in accordance with this Law, based on the request of international organ or organization.

2. Data and other information can be given in compliance with other conventions or international agreements.

CHAPTER X
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Article 49
Consignment checks and laboratory analysis expenditure

1. Checks on consignments laboratory analysis expenditures undertaken at the phytosanitary inspector’s request in order to verify the plant health conditions prior to import will be taken over by importer.

2. When the sample is infected, all consignment control expenditures undertaken at the phytosanitary inspector’s request in order to verify the plant health conditions are taken over by the plant producer where samples are taken.

3.Administrative expenditures for the enforcement of phytosanitary measures undertaken in compliance with this Law in order to protect plants, plant products and other objects, other than in case due to Force Majeure, are taken over by the producers in agriculture.

4. Expenditures on the issuing of phytosanitary certificates and plant passports are taken over by the applicant.

5. For inspection controls, tax rate according to the type and quantity of plants, plant products and other objects and the method of payment is designated by the Ministry in a sub-legal act.

Article 50
Compensations

1.If the phytosanitary inspector orders undertaking measures for eradication of harmful organisms or destruction of plants, plant products and other objects in accordance with this Law, the plant producer could receive an eventual compensation by the competent body on the condition that:

1.1. has notified in time on the occurrence or suspicion of occurrence of harmful organisms included in List I.A and II.A., or in the case of protected zones, of harmful organisms in from List I.B. and II.B. List that are under official control established with a specific Ministerial sub-legal act;

1.2. has implemented all phytosanitary measures regularly and in time but these did not prove to be efficient.

2. Compensation under paragraph 1. of this Article will not be due if harmful organisms occur in cases of import consignment to Kosovo.

3. When the decision on the compensation is not taken or is not sent to the plant producer within sixty (60) days from the submission of the enquiry for compensation payment, the agriculture producer may request the evaluation of the damage from the competent body through Lawsuit.

4. The criteria on the right of compensation and the amount of compensation are designated by the Ministry's sub-legal acts.

CHAPTER XI
PUBLIC ORGANS WORK FOR PLANT PROTECTION

Article 51
Work of Public Organs

1. Public interest works include works on the follow up and prognosis of harmful organisms' occurrence and professional works in the field of plant protection.

2. Works in the field of follow up and prognosis include:

2.1. monitoring of harmful organisms occurring in plants, plant products and other objects as well as the designation of optimal terms for their control and eradication;

2.2. identification of occurrence and multiplication of harmful organisms with economic character;

2.3. identification of harmful organisms in field and laboratories;

2.4. alarming and notification to the public and other relevant services to prevent the spread of harmful organisms, through advices, instructions and the implementation of phytosanitary measures;

2.5. the education and training of producers in agriculture in performing activities related to plant protection;

3. Technical action in the field of plant protection include:

3.1. undertaking professional laboratory examinations of plants, plant products and other objects in order to diagnose harmful organisms;

3.2. vocational capacity building for persons responsible for plant protection;

3.3. issuing of plant passports;

3.4. scientific research and development activities;

3.5. undertaking work and other professional duties that are required in the area of plant protection.

3.6. disinfection, disinsection and deratisation for the sake of plant protection

4. Disinfection, disinsection and deratisation for the sake of plant protection are designated by the Ministry's sub-legal acts.

Article 52
Responsible institutions for plants protection

1. Responsible institutions for plant protection are:

1.1. corresponding municipal body;

1.2. phytosanitary laboratory on diagnostification of parasites to the Kosovo Agriculture Institute, respective universities as well as other accredited laboratories;

1.3. advisory services for plant production and protection; and

1.4. legal entities and physical persons, who satisfy foreseen requirements that are registered in the Ministry.

2. In exception to the provisions of this Article, forest plants protection is carried out by Institutional bodies, legal entities and physical persons designated by other Laws and sub-legal acts.

Article 53
Responsibilities and finance of institutions charged in plant protection

1. The responsibilities of assigned institutions in plant protection are:

1.1. the execution of permanent works or services authorized by the Ministry

1.2. providing services to plant producers involved in plant protection and to other interested persons under this Law.

2. Financing of service providers in plant protection are financed through:

2.1. the payment of service fees by beneficiaries, even if some services can be provided free of charge;

2.2. the Budget of the Government of Kosovo for execution of public works for specified intentions.

3. Responsibilities and financing of Public officers charged in plant protection are designated by the Ministry in sub-legal acts if and when required.

Article 54
Professional supervision

Technical Supervision of works with public interest and phytosanitary inspections are done by the competent body of the Ministry, other than in forest plants protection where the same function is executed in accordance with other Laws and sub-legal acts in force.

Article 55
Issuing of authorizations

The Ministry issues authorizations for undertaking public works under paragraph 1. Article 53 of this Law using designated criteria.

Article 56
Duties and responsibilities of the competent body

1. The competent body in the Ministry undertakes professional and administrative works in plant protection and other works designated by this Law.

2. The competent body in the Ministry is engaged in undertaking other works and duties as follows:

2.1. plants protection;

2.2. coordinating and exchanging information between the competent body and holders of public authorizations;

2.3. reporting to other countries on issues concerning plant protection;

2.4. collecting information on the permanent supervision of harmful organisms related with the assessment of plant health conditions in country and on the laboratory examinations for the diagnosis of harmful organisms presented in List I.A., II.A., I.B., and II. B.;

2.5. assessing the pest risk analysis of harmful organisms;

2.6.drawing up professional plans for the designation of zones where harmful organisms are introduced and zones endangered, infected and protected, restriction or banning of transfer, import or transit of special types of plants;

2.7. setting up and keeping registers, evidence and lists, designating the borders of the zones, in which extraordinary supervision is necessary;

2.8. following up the program related to the prevention of harmful organisms spreading, and measures for their eradication and control;

2.9. preparing reports, analysis, information and other materials for international organs and organization, which the Ministry should inform and cooperate with for the preparation of international contracts and agreements on plant protection and their implementation;

2.10. setting out and keeping an information system on plant protection.

3. In order to prevent the introduction and spread of harmful organisms and to control or eradicate them, if plant health is under risk, the Ministry in sub-legal acts:

3.1. forbids the growing of special types of plants and cloning of plants in one certain territory and determines the borders of areas under supervision;

3.2. ensures cooperation among plant producers in cases of control and eradication of harmful organisms; and

3.3. provide emergent and other necessary measures for the implementation of this Law.

CHAPTER XII
PUNITIVE PROVISIONS

▼M1

Article 57
Offences

1. A legal person shall be punished, for minor offence, by a fine not less than one thousand (1.000) Euro and not more than fifteen thousand (15.000) Euro, if it:

1.1. enters in the territory or does not respect the prohibition of the spread, trade and keeping of harmful organisms for plants, plant products and other facilities in accordance with Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the basic Law;

1.2. acts in violation of Articles 6 and 21 of the basic Law;

1.3. does not perform control of plants, plant products and other facilities in accordance with Article 38 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the basic Law;

1.4. does not meet requirements as specified Article 35 of the basic Law;

1.5. provides data on the spread of harmful organisms ascertained and is not authorized to publish data without permission of the Ministry, according to Articles 11 and 13 of the basic Law;

1.6. circulates plants, plant products and other facilities in contradiction with Articles 16 and 37 of the basic Law;

1.7. acts in violation of Article 38 of the basic Law;

1.8. is authorized to deal with the seedlings and acts in violation of Articles 32, 33 and 34 of the basic Law;

1.9. acts in violation of Article 24 of the basic Law;

1.10. imports plant consignments to protected areas in violation of Article 25 of the basic Law;

1.11. does not respond to the requirements set by the phytosanitary inspector according to Article 30 paragraph 2 of the basic Law;

1.12. acts in violation of provisions of Article 31 paragraph 1 of the basic Law;

1.13. acts in violation of Article 19 of the basic Law;

1.14. acts in violation of Article 14 of the basic Law;

1.15. acts in violation of Article 15 and Article 16 paragraph 1 of the basic Law;

1.16. imports consignments of plants and plant products without the permission of the Ministry and acts in violation of Article 23 of the basic Law;

1.17. does not implement the measures ordered by the phytosanitary inspector according to Article 26 paragraph 1 of the basic Law;

1.18. performs works of the public interest for the protection of plants in violation of Article 52 paragraph 1 sub-paragraph 1.4 of the basic Law.

2. For the minor offense referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, natural person and the responsible person of the legal person shall be punished by a fine not less than two hundred (200) Euros and not more than one thousand and five hundred (1.500) Euro.

3. For the minor offense referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the natural person who carries out individual business shall be punished by a fine not less than one thousand (1.000) Euros and not more than four thousand (4.000) Euro.

CHAPTER XIII
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 58

1. Other issues related to plants protection, plant products and other objects are referred to the Law on planting material and the Law on seeds.

2. Amendments and supplements of the Lists for harmful organisms on plants, plant products and other objects according to Articles 7 and 8 of this Law, which are treated by sub legal enactment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development in harmonisation with the EU Directives and other international organisations, should be directly implemented.

Article 59

Annexes from I to VI are component part of this Law.

CHAPTER XIV
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 60

All collected means in accordance with this Law shall be deposited into the Budget of Kosovo.

Article 61

The sub-legal acts for implementation of this Law shall be issued by the Ministry within time frame of twelve (12) months, from the day of entry in to force of this Law.

Article 62
Abrogation

With entry into force of this Law shall be abrogated the Law No. 02/L-95 on Plants Protection and secondary legislation that derives from this Law.

Article 63
Entry into force

This Law shall enter into force fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo.

Law No. 04/L-120
13 December 2012

President of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo

Jakup KRASNIQI

Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosovo - Republic of Kosovo
Kuvendi - Skupština - Assembly

Law No. 04/L-120

ANNEX I

PART A
HARMFUL ORGANISMS WHOSE INTRODUCTION INTO, AND SPREAD WITHIN, THE TERRITORY OF KOSOVO SHALL BE BANNED

SECTION I
HARMFUL ORGANISMS NOT KNOWN IN THE TERRITORY OF KOSOVO

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

1. *Acleris* spp. (jo Europian)
2. *Amauromyza maculosa* (Malloch)
3. *Anomala orientalis* Waterhouse
4. *Anoplophora chinensis* (Thomson)

4.1. *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky)

5. *Anoplophora malasiaca* (Forster)
6. *Arrhenodes minutus* Drury
7. *Bemisia tabaci* Genn., (populacione jo Europiane) vector of viruses such as:
   - (a) Bean golden mosaic virus
   - (b) Cowpea mild mottle virus
   - (c) Lettuce infectious yellows virus
   - (d) Pepper mild tigré virus
   - (e) Squash leaf curl virus
   - (f) Euphorbia mosaic virus
   - (g) Florida tomato virus
8. *Cicadellidae* (non-European) known to be vector of Pierce's disease (caused by *Xylella fastidiosa*) such as :
   - a) *Carneocephala fulgida* Nottingham
   - b) *Draeculacephala minerva* Ball
   - c) *Graphocephala atropunctata* (Signoret)
9. *Choristoneura* spp. (jo-Europiane)
10. *Conotrachelus nenuphar* (Herbst)

10.1. *Diabrotica barberi* Smith & Lawrence

10.2. *Diabrotica undecimpunctata* howardi Barber

10.3. *Diabrotica undecimpunctata undecimpunctata* Mannerheim

10.4. *Diabrotica virgifera* Le Conte

11. *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens

11.1. *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens

12. *Heliothis zea* (Boddie)

12.1. *Hirschamanniella spp*., perveç Hirscamanniella gracilis (de Man) Luc & Goodey

12. *Liriomyza sativae* Blanchard
13. *Longidorus diadecturus* Eveleigh and Allen

14. *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* Golden et al. (all populations)
14.1. *Meloidogyne fallax* Karssen
14. *Monochamus* spp. (non-European)
15. *Myndus crudus* Van Duzee
16. *Nacobbus aberrans* (Thorne) Thorne et Allen
16.1. *Naupactus leucoloma* Boheman
17. *Opogona sacchari* (Bojer)
18. *Popilia japonica* Newman
19. *Premnotrypes* spp. (jo-Europiane)
20. *Pseudopithyophthorus minutissimus* (Zimmermann)
21. *Pseudopithyophthorus pruinosus* (Eichhoff)
22. *Rhizoecus hibisci* Kawai and Takagi
Scaphoideus luteolus (Van Duzee)
Spodoptera eridania (Cramer)
Spodoptera frugiperda (Smith)
Spodoptera littoralis (Boisduval)
Spodoptera litura (Fabricius)
Thrips palmi Karny
Tephritidae (jo-Europiane) such as:
(a) *Anastrepha fraterculus* (Wiedemann)
(b) *Anastrepha ludens* (Loew)
(c) *Anastrepha obliqua* Macquart
(d) *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew)
(e) *Dacus ciliatus* Loew
(f) *Dacus cucurbitae* Coquillett
(g) *Dacus dorsalis* Hendel
(h) *Dacus tryoni* (Froggatt)
(i) *Dacus tsuneonis* Miyake
(j) *Dacus zonatus* Saund.
(k) *Epochra canadensis* (Loew)
(l) *Pardalaspis cyanescens* Bezzi
(m) *Pardalaspis quinaria* Bezzi
(n) *Pterandrus rosa* (Karsch)
(o) *Rhacochlaena japonica* Ito
(p) *Rhagoletis cingulata* (Loew)
(q) *Rhagoletis completa* Cresson
(r) *Rhagoletis fausta* (Östen-Sacken)
(s) *Rhagoletis indifferens* Curran
(t) *Rhagoletis mendax* Curran
(u) *Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh
(v) *Rhagoletis ribicola* Doane
(w) *Rhagoletis suavis* (Loew)
26. *Xiphinema americanum* Cobb *sensu lato* (non-european population)
27. *Xiphinema californicum* Lamberti et Bleve-Zacheo

(b) **Bacteria**

1. *Clavibacter michiganensis* (Smith) Davis et al. ssp. sepedonicus (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al.
2. *Pseudomonas solanacearum* (Smith) Smith
3. *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi *et al*.
4. *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et Raju)
5. *Xylophilus ampelinus* (Panagopoulos) Willems *et al*.

(c) **Fungi**

1. *Ceratocystis fagacearum* (Bretz) Hunt

2. *Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli* Dietel
3. *Cronartium* spp. (jo- Europiane)
4. *Endocronartium* spp. (jo-Europiane)
5. *Guignardia laricina* (Saw.) Yamamoto et Ito
6. *Gymnosporangium* spp. (jo-Europiane)
7. *Inonotus weirii* (Murrill) Kotlaba et Pouzar
8. *Melampsora farlowii* (Arthur) Davis
9. *Melampsora medusae* Thumen
10. *Monilinia fructicola* (Winter) Honey
11. *Mycosphaerella larici-leptolepis* Ito et al.
12. *Mycosphaerella populorum* G.E. Thompson
13. *Phoma andina* Turkensteen
14. *Phyllosticta solitaria* Ell. et Ev.
15. *Septoria lycopersici* Speg. var. *malagutii* Ciccarone et Boerema
16. *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival
17. *Thecaphora solani* Barrus
18. *Tilletia indica* Mitra

Trechispora brinkmannii (Bresad.) Rogers

(d) **Viruses and virus-like organisms**

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

(g) Florida tomato virus

(e) **Parasitic plants**

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

SECTION II

HARMFUL ORGANISMS NOT KNOWN TO OCCURE IN THE TERRITORY OF KOSOVO

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

1. *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* Le Conte

(b) **Bakterie**

1. *Clavibacter michiganeseis* (Smith) Davis et al. Ssp. Sepedonicus (Spickermann and Kothof) Davis et.al.

(c) **Fungi**

1. *Melampsora medusae* Thumen

(d) **Viruses and virus-like organisms**

1. Pear decline mycoplasm

PART B
HARMFUL ORGANISMS WHOSE INTRODUCTION, AND WHOSE SPREAD WITHIN, CERTAIN CLEAN ZONES SHALL BE BANNED

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

Species	**Clean area**
1. *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (European Population)	
1.1. Daktulosphaira vitifoliae (Fitch)	
3. *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say	
4. *Liriomyza bryoniae* (Kaltenbach)	

(b) **Viruses and virus-like organisms**

Species	**Clean area**
1. Beet necrotic yellow vein virus.	
2. Tomato spotted wilt virus.	

ANNEX II

PART A
HARMFUL ORGANISMS WHOSE INTRODUCTION INTO, AND WHOSE SPREAD WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF KOSOVO SHALL BE BANNED IF THEY ARE PRESENT ON CERTAIN PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS

SECTION I
HARMFUL ORGANISMS NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE TERRITORY OF KOSOVO

Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development

Species	Subject of contamination
1. *Aculops fuchsiae* Keifer	Plants of Fuchsia L., intended for planting, other than seeds
2. *Aleurocanthus* spp.	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
3. *Anthonomus bisignifer* (Schenkling)	Plants of Fragaria L., intended for planting, other than seeds
4. *Anthonomus signatus* (Say)	Plants of Fragaria L., intended for planting, other than seeds
5. *Aonidiella citrina* Coquillet	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
6. *Aphelenchoides besseyi* Christie	Seeds of Oryza spp. Plants of *Fragaria* L., intended for planting, other than seeds.
7. *Aschistonyx eppoi* Inouye	Plants of Juniperus L., other than fruit and seeds, originating in non-European countries
8. *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner et Bührer) Nickle et al.	Plants of Abies Mill., Cedrus Trew, Larix Mill., Picea A. Dietr., Pinus L., Pseudotsuga Carr. and Tsuga Carr., other than fruit and seeds, and wood of conifers (Coniferales), originating in non-European countries
9. *Carposina niponensis* Walsingham	Plants of Cydonia Mill., Malus Mill., Prunus L. and Pyrus L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
10. *Cephalcia larichifila* (klug)	Plants of *Larix* Mill. intended for planting, other than seeds.
11. *Circulifer haematoceps*	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, and Murraya König, other than fruit and seeds.
12. *Circulifer tenellus*	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, and Murraya König, other than fruit and seeds.
13. *Diaphorina citri* Kuway	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids; and *Murraya* König, other than fruits and seeds
14. *Enarmonia packardi* (Zeller)	Plants of Cydonia Mill., Malus Mill., Prunus L. and Pyrus L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
15. *Enarmonia prunivora* Walsh	Plants of Crataegus L., Malus Mill., Photinia Ldl., Prunus L. and Rosa L., intended for planting, other than seeds, and fruit of Malus Mill. and Prunus L., originating in non-European countries

16. *Eotetranychus lewisi* McGregor	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds.
17. *Eutetranychus orientalis* Klein	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds.
18. *Grapholita inopinata* Heinrich	Plants of Cydonia Mill., Malus Mill., Prunus L. and Pyrus L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
19. *Hishomonus phycitis*	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
20. *Leucaspis japonica* Ckll.	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
21. *Listronotus bonariensis* (Kuschel)	Seeds of Cruciferae, Gramineae and Trifolium spp., originating in Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, New Zealand and Uruguay.
22. Margarodes, non-European species, such as: (a) *Margarodes vitis* (Phillipi) (b) *Margarodes vredendalensis* de Klerk (c) *Margarodes prieskaensis* Jakubski	Plants of Vitis L., other than fruit and seeds
23. *Numonia pyrivorella* (Matsumura)	Plants of Pyrus L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
24. *Oligonychus perditus* Pritchard et Baker	Plants of Juniperus L., other than fruit and seeds, originating in non-European countries
25. *Pissodes* spp. (jo-Europiane)	Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds, wood of conifers (Coniferales) with bark, and isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales), originating in non-European countries
26. *Radopholus citrophilus* Huettel Dickson et Kaplan	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
27. *Radopholus similis* (Cobb) Thorne	Plants of A*raceae*, *Marantaceae*, *Musaceae*, *Persea* spp., *Strelitziaceae*, rooted or with growing terrain attached or associated.
28. *Saissetia nigra* (Nietm.)	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
29. *Scirtothrips aurantii* Faure	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
30. *Scirtothrips dorsalis* Hood	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
31. *Scirtothrips citri* (Moultex)	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
32. *Scolytidae spp.* (specie jo-Europiane)	Plants of conifers (Coniferales), over 3 m in height, other than fruit and seeds, wood of conifers (Coniferales) with bark, and isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales), originating in non-European countries
33. *Tachypterellus quadrigibbus* Say	Plants of Cydonia Mill., Malus Mill., Prunus L. and Pyrus L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
34. *Toxoptera citricida* Kirk.	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
35. *Trioza erytreae* Del Guercio	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids and Clausena Burm. f., other than fruit and seeds
36. *Unaspis citri* Comstock	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds

(b) Bacteria

Species	Subject of contamination
1. Citrus greening bacterium	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
2. Citrus variegated chlorosis	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
3. *Clavibacter michiganensis* spp. *insidiosus* (McCulloch) Davis *et al*.	Seeds of Zea mais L..
4. *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* (Hedges) Collins and	Plants of *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. and Dolichos Jacq.

Jones	
5. Erwinia stewartii (Smith) Dye	Seeds of *Zea mais* L.
6. *Erwinia chrysanthemi pv. dianthicola* (Hellmers) Dickey	Plants of *Dianthus* L., intended for pplanting, other than seeds
7. *Pseudomonas caryophylli* (Burkholder) Starr et Burkholder	Plants of *Dianthus* L., intended for pplanting, other than seeds
8. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *persicae* (Prunier et al.) Young et al.	Plants of *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch dhe *Prunus persica* var. *nectarina* (Ait.) Maxim, intended for pplanting, other than seeds
9. *Xanthomonas campestris* (all strains pathogenic to Citrus)	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrides, other than seeds
10. *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *Oryzae* (Ishiyama) Dye dhe pv. *oryzicola* (Fang et al.) Dye	Seeds of *Oryza* spp originating in non-European countries.,
11. *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *Phaseoli* (Smith) Dye	Seeds of *Phaseolus* L.
12. *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *pruni* (Smith) Dye	Plants of *Prunus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds
13. *Xylophilus ampelinus* (Panagopoulos) Willems et al.	Plants of *Vitis* L., other than fruits and seeds

(c) Fungi

Species	Subject of contamination
1. *Alternaria alternata* (Fr.) Keissler (non-European pathogenic isolates)	Plants of Cydonia Mill., Malus Mill. and Pyrus L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
1.1. *Anisogramma anomala* (Peck) E. Müller	Plants of *Corylus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds,, originating in Canada and United Nations of Amerika
2. *Apiosporina morbosa* (Schwein.) v. Arx	Plants of L., intended for planting, other than seeds
3. *Atropellis* spp.	Plants of Pinus L., other than fruit and seeds, isolated bark and wood of Pinus L.
4. *Ceratocystis coerulescens* (Münch) Bakshi	Plants of Acer saccharum Marsh., other than fruit and seeds, originating in North American countries, wood of Acer saccharum Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in North American countries
5. *Ceratocystis fimbriata* f. spp. *platani* Walter	Plants of *Platanus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds and wood of *Platanus* L., including wood which did not save its natural round surface.
6. *Ceratocystis virescens* (Davidson) Moreau	Plants of *Acer saccharum* Marsh., other than fruits and seeds, originating in U.S.A and Canada, wood of *Acer saccharum* Marsh., including wood which does not have its round natural surface, originating in U.S.A and Canada.
7. *Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae* (Hori and Nambu) Deighton	Plants of *Pinus* L., other than fruits and seeds, and wood of *Pinus* L.
8. *Cercospora angolensis* Carv. and Mendes	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than seeds
9. *Ciborinia camelliae* Kohn	Plants of *Camellia* L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
10. *Colletotrichum acutatum* Simmonds	Plants of *Fragaria* L., intended for planting, other than seeds.
11. *Diaporthe vaccinii* Shaer	Plants of *Vaccinium* spp., intended for planting, other than seeds.
12. *Didymella ligulicola* (Baker, Dimock and Davis) v. Arx	Plants of *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting, other than seeds.
13. *Elsinoe spp*. Bitanc. and Jenk. Mendes	Plants of Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds and plants of Citrus L. and their hybrids, other than seeds and other than fruits, except fruits of Citrus reticulata

	Blanco and of Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck originating in South America
14. *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *Albedinis* (Kilian and Maire) Gordon	Plants of Phoenix spp., other than fruit and seeds
15. *Guignardia citricarpa* Kiely (te gjitha shtamet patogjenike mbi bimet Citrus)	Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than seeds
16. *Guignardia piricola* (Nosa) Yamamoto	Plants of Cydonia Mill., Malus Mill., Prunus L. and Pyrus L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
17. *Hypoxylon mammatum* (Wahl.) J.Miller	Plants of *Populus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds
18. *Phialophora cinerescens* (Wollenweber) van Beyma	Plants of *Dianthus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds.
19. *Phoma tracheiphila* (Petri) Kanchaveli and Gikashvili	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than seeds.
20. *Phytophthora fragariae* Hickmann var. *fragariae*	Plants of *Fragaria* L., intended for planting, other than seeds.
21. *Puccinia pittieriana* Hennings	Plants of *Solanaceae*, other than fruits and seeds.
22. *Scirrhia acicola* (Dearn.) Siggers	Plants of *Pinus* L., other than fruits and seeds
23. *Venturia nashicola* Tanaka and Yamamoto	Bimet e *Pyrus* L., ., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non- European Countries

(d) **Viruses and virus-like organisms**

Species	Subject of contamination
1. Arabis mosaic virus	Plants of Fragaria L. and Rubus L., intended for planting, other than seeds.
2. Beet curly top virus (isolate jo-Europiane)	Plants of Beta vulgaris L., intended for planting, other than seeds
3. Beet leaf curl virus	Plants of Beta vulgaris L., intended for planting, other than seeds
4. Black raspberry latent virus.	Plants of *Rubus* L.,intended for planting
5. Blight and blight-like	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
6. Cadang-Cadang viroid	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
7. Cherry leafroll virus	Plants of *Rubus* L., intended for planting
8. Citrus mosaic virus.	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
9. Chrysanthemum stunt viroid	Plants of *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul.,intended for planting, other than seeds.
10. Citrus tristeza virus (izolatet jo-Europiane)	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds.
11. Citrus vein enation woody gall	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds.
12. Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO	Plants of *Vitis* L., other than fruits and seeds.
13. Leprosis	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
14. Little cherry pathogen (izolatet jo-Europiane)	Plants of *Prunus cerasus* L., *Prunus avium* L., *Prunus incisa* Thunb., *Prunus sargentii* Rehd., *Prunus serrula* Franch., *Prunus serrulata* Lindl., *Prunus speciosa* (Koidz.) Ingram, *Prunus subhirtella* Miq., *Prunus yedoensis* Matsum., and thir hybrids and varieties, intended for planting, other than seeds

15. Naturally spreading psorosis.	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
16. Palm lethal yellowing mycoplasm.	Plants of *Palmae*, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-Europena countries
17. Prunus necrotic ringspot virus	Plants of *Rubus* L., intended for planting
18. Raspberry ringspot virus	Plants of *Fragaria* L. dhe *Rubus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds.
19. Satsuma dwarf virus.	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
20. *Spiroplasma citri* Saglio *et al*.	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
21. Strawberry crinkle virus	Plants of *Fragaria* L., intended for planting, other than seeds.
22. Strawberry latent ringspot virus	Plants of *Fragaria* L., and *Rubus* L., ., intended for planting, other than seeds.
23. Strawberry mild yellow edge virus	Plants of *Fragaria* L, intended for planting, other than seeds.
24. Tatter leaf virus.	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
25. Tomato black ring virus	Plants of *Fragaria* L. and *Rubus* L., ., intended for planting, other than seeds.
26. Tomato spotted wilt virus	Plants of Apium graveolens L., Capsicum annuum L., Cucumis melo L., Dendranthema (DC.) Des Moul., all varieties of New Guinea hybrids Impatiens, Lactuca sativa L., Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L.) Karsten ex Farw. Nicotiana tabacum L., of which there shall be evidence that they are intended for sale to professional tobacco production. Solanum melongena L. and Solanum tuberosum L., intended for planting, other than seeds
27. Tomato yellow leaf curl virus	Plants of *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw., intended for planting, other than seeds.
28. Witches' broom (MLO).	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds

SECTION II
HARMFUL ORGANISMS KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE TERRITORY OF KOSOVO

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

Species	Subject of contamination
1. *Anthonomus grandis* (Boh.)	Seeds and fruits (boce) *Gossypium* spp. and stript cotton
2. *Ditylenchus dipsaci* (Kühn) Filipjev	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.

(b) **Bacteria**

Species	Subject of contamination
1. *Clavibacter michiganensis* spp. *michiganensis* (Smith) Davis *et al*.	Plants of *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw., intended for planting
2. *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. *et al*.	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

(c) **Fungi**

Species	Subject of contamination
1. *Verticillium albo-atrum* Reinke and Berthold	Vegetable crops, Plants of *Humulus lupulus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds.
2. *Verticillium dahliae* Klebahn	Vegetable crops, Plants of *Humulus lupulus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds.

(d) **Viruses and virus-like organisms**

Species	Subject of contamination
1. Plum pox virus	Plants of *Prunus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds.

PART B
HARMFUL ORGANISMS WHOSE INTRODUCTION INTO, AND WHOSE SPREAD WITHIN, CERTAIN PROTECTED ZONES SHALL BE BANNED IF THEY ARE PRESENT ON CERTAIN PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS

(a). **Insect mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development**

Species	Subject of contamination	**Free area (s)**
1. *Ditylenchus destructor* Thorne	Bulbs of flowers and bulbs of *Crocus* L., miniature cultivars and their hybrids of gender *Gladiolus* Tourn. ex L., such as: *Gladiolus callianthus* Marais, *Gladiolus colvillei* Sweet, *Gladiolus nanus* hort., *Gladiolus ramosus* hort., *Gladiolus tubergenii* hort., *Hyacinthus* L., *Iris* L., *Tigridia* Juss., *Tulipa* L., intended for planting, and tubers of potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.), intended for planting	

(b) **Bacteria**

Species	**Subject of contamination**	**Free area (s)**

(c) **Fungi**

Species	**Subject of contamination**	**Free area (s)**

(d) **Viruses and virus-like organisms**

Species	**Subject of contamination**	**Free area (s)**
1. Potato stolbur mycoplasm	Plants of *Solanaceae*, intended for planting, other than seeds.	Lushnje (Divjakë)

ANNEX III

PART A

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS THE INTRODUCTION OF WHICH SHALL BE PROHIBITED IN ALL TERRITORY OF KOSOVO

Description	Country of origin
1. Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Cedrus* Trew, *Chamaecyparis* Spach, *Juniperus* L., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carr. And *Tsuga* Carr., other than fruits and seeds	Non-European countries
2. Plants of *Castanea* Mill., and *Quercus* L., with leaves, other than fruits and seeds	Non-European countries
3. Plants of *Populus* L., with leaves, other than fruits and seeds	North American countries
4. Wipe	
5. Isolated bark of *Castanea* Mill.	Third countries
6. Isolated bark of *Quercus* L., other than *Quercus suber* L.	North American countries
7. Isolated bark of *Acer saccharum* Marsh.	North American countries
8. Isolated bark of *Populus* L.	Countries of the American continent
9. Plants of Chaenomeles Ldl., Cydonia Mill., Crateagus L., Malus Mill., Prunus L., Pyrus L., and Rosa L., intended for planting, other than dormant plants free from leaves, flowers and fruit	Non-European countries
9.1. Plants of Photinia Ldl., intended for planting, other than dormant plants free from leaves, flowers and fruit	USA, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Democratic People's Republic of Korea
10. Tubers of Solanum tuberosum L., seed potatoes	Third countries other than Switzerland
11. Plants of stolon- or tuber-forming species of Solanum L. or their hybrids, intended for planting, other than those tubers of Solanum tuberosum L. as specified under Annex III A (10)	Third countries
12. Tubers of species of Solanum L., and their hybrids, other than those specified in points 10 and 11	Without prejudice to the special requirements applicable to the potato tubers listed in Annex IV, Part A Section I, third countries other than Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Switzerland, Tunisia and Turkey, and other than European third countries which are

	either recognised as being free from Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al., in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, or in which provisions recognised as equivalent to the Community provisions on combating Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al.
13. Plants of Solanaceae intended for planting, other than seeds and those items covered by Annex III A (10), (11) or (12)	Third countries, other than European and Mediterranean countries
14. Soil and growing medium as such, which consists in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as parts of plants, humus including peat or bark, other than that composed entirely of peat.	Turkey, Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Russia, Ukraine and third countries not belonging to continental Europe, other than the following: Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia
15. Plants of Vitis L., other than fruits	Third countries other than Switzerland
16. Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds	Third countries
17. Plants of Phoenix spp. other than fruit and seeds	Algeria, Morocco
18. Bimët e *Cydonia* Mill., *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L. And *Pyrus* L. And their hybrids, and *Fragaria* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III A (9), where appropriate, non-European countries, other than Mediterranean countries, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Continental states of the USA.
19. Plants of the family Graminacae, other than plants of ornamental perennial grasses of the subfamilies Bambusoideae and Panicoideae and of the genera Buchloe, Bouteloua Lag., Calamagrostis, Cortaderia Stapf., Glyceria R. Br., Hakonechloa Mak. ex Honda, Hystrix, Molinia, Phalaris L., Shibataea, Spartina Schreb., Stipa L. and Uniola L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Third countries, other than European and Mediterranean countries

ANNEX IV

PART A
SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS WHICH MUST BE IMPLEMENTED, FOR THE INTRODUCTION AND MOVEMENT OF PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS INTO KOSOVO

SECTION I
PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS ORIGINATING OUTSIDE KOSOVO

Plants, plant products and other objects	Special requirements
1.1. whether it is listed or not in CN codes in Annex V, Part B, Wood of conifers (Coniferales), except that of Thuja L., other than: - chips, particles, saw dust, wood waste, or scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, - packing material of wood in the form of packing case, boxes, baskets, drums and similar packages, pallets, box pallets or other load board, baskets of pallete type, currently used to transport all kindes of objects, - wood used to share or support cargo with non wood material, - wood of *Libocedrus decurrens* Torr., where it is evidenced that the wood is processed or used to produce pencils applying heating treatment to achieve a minimum temperature from 82 °C for a period from 7-8 days, but including what protects its natural area, originating in Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Corea, Mexico, Taivan and USA, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner et Bührer) Nickle et al. is present.	Official statement that the wood has been subjected to a relative treatment through: Heat treatment to achieve a minimum wood core temperature of 56 °C for 30 minuts There should be evidence by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, and in the certification refererred to article 13.1.(ii), or Fumigation according to an approved specification in compliance with the procedure layed out in article 18.2. they should be evidenced in certifications referred to Article 13.1.(ii), active substance, minimum of wood temperature, report (g/m3) and the period of exposure in hours (h), or Chemical treatmen with presure with an approved product in compliance with the procedure defined in article 18.2. In certifications referred to article 13.1.(ii), should be evidenced the active substance , presure (psi ose kPa) and concentration (%).
1.2. whether it is listed or not in CN codes in Annex V V, Part B, wood of Coniferales), other than *Thuja* L., in the form of: - chips, particles, saw dust, wood waste, or scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, originating in Canada, China, Japan, Corea, Mexico, Taivan and USA, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner et Bührer) Nickle et al. is present.	An official statement that the wood has been subjected to a respective treatment through: Heat treatment to achieve a minimum wood core temperature of 56 °C for 30 minuts; the last treatment should be indicated in the certification referred to article 13.1.(ii), or

	Fumigation according to an approved specification in compliance with the procedure layed out in article 18.2. they should be evidenced in certifications referred to Article 13.1.(ii), active substance, minimum of wood temperature, report (g/m3) and the period of exposure in hours (h)
1.3. whether it ia listed or not in CN codes in Annex V, Part B, wood of *Thuja* L., other than wood in the form of: - chips, particles, saw dust, wood waste, or scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, - packing material of wood in the form of packing case, boxes, baskets, drums and similar packages, pallets, box pallets or other load board, baskets of pallete type, currently used to transport all kindes of objects, - wood used to share or support cargo with non wood material, originating in Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Corea, Mexico, Taivan and USA, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner et Bührer) Nickle et al. is present.	Official statement that the wood: Shall be stripped of its bark or It has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. This shall be evidenced by a mark kiln dried or "KD", or another internationaly recognized mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with commercial usage of time. or It has undergone a respecitve heat treatment to achieve a minimum wood core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minuts. This should be evidenced by a mark "HT" put on the wood, or on its package materila, in accordance with current commercial usage, and in the certification referred to article 13.1. (ii), or Fumigation according to an approved specification in compliance with the procedure layed out in article 18.2. In certifications referred to article 13.1.(ii), should be evidenced the active, minimum of wood temperature, report (g/m3) and the period of exposure in hours (h) or It has undergone an Chemical treatmen with presure with an approved product in compliance with the procedure defined in article 18.2. In certifications referred to article 13.1.(ii), should be evidenced the active substance , presure (psi ose kPa) and concentration (%).
1.4. whether it it is listed or not in CN codes in Annex V, Part B, wood of *Thuja* L., other than wood in the form of: - chips, particles, saw dust, wood waste, or scrap, originating in Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Corea, Mexico, Taivan and USA, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner et Bührer) Nickle et al. is present.	Official statement that: (a) the product shall have been produced from round wood which was stripped of its bark, Or (b) it 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) it has undergone a respective fumigation according to an approved specification in compliance with the procedure layed out in article 18.2. In certifications referred to article 13.1.(ii), should be evidenced the active, minimum of wood temperature, report (g/m3) and the period of exposure in hours (h),

	Or (d) it has undergone a respecitve heat treatment to achieve a minimum wood core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minuts, the last treatment should be shown in the certification referred to article 13.1.(ii),
1.5. Whether it is listed or not in CN codes in Annex V, Part B, wood of Coniferales, other than: chips, particles, saw dust, wood waste, or scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, packing material of wood in the form of packing case, boxes, baskets, drums and similar packages, pallets, box pallets or other load board, baskets of pallete type, currently used to transport all kinds of objects, wood used to share or support cargo with non wood material, including, but inclooding whod which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Russia, Cazakistan and Turkey	Official statement that the wood: (a) originates in areas known as free from: - *Monochamus* spp. (non-European) - *Pissodes* spp. (no-European) - *Scolytidae* spp. (non-European) The area should be evidenced inn certifications referred to article 13.1.(ii), in the column "place of origin", or (b) is stripped of its bark and free from grub holes, caused by the genus *Monochamus* spp. (non-European), defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3mm acrossose Or (c) it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20%,moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. This shall be evidenced by a mark kiln dried or "KD", or another internationaly recognized mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with commercial usage of time., or (d) it has undergone a respecitve heat treatment to achieve a minimum wood core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minuts. This should be evidenced by a mark "HT" put on the wood, or on its package materila, in accordance with current commercial usage, and in the certification referred to article 13.1. (ii), or (e) it has undergone a respective fumigation according to an approved specification in compliance with the procedure layed out in article 18.2. In certifications referred to article 13.1.(ii), should be evidenced the active, minimum of wood temperature, report (g/m3) and the period of exposure in hours (h), or (f) It has undergone an Chemical treatmen with presure with an approved product in compliance with the procedure defined in article 18.2. In certifications referred to article 13.1.(ii), should be evidenced the active substance , presure (psi ose kPa) and concentration (%).
1.6. Whether it is listed or not in CN codes in Annex V, Part B, wood of Coniferales, other than: - chips, particles, saw dust, wood waste, or scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers,	Official statement that the wood: (a) is stripped of its bark and free from grub holes, caused by the genus *Monochamus* spp. (non-

- packing material of wood in the form of packing case, boxes, baskets, drums and similar packages, pallets, box pallets or other load board, baskets of pallete type, currently used to transport all kinds of objects, - wood used to share or support cargo with non wood material, but inclooding what did not protect its natural round surface, originating in third countries, other than: - Russia, Cazakistan and Turkey - European Counrtries - Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Corea, Mexico, Taivan and USA, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner et Bührer) Nickle et al. is present.	European), defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3mm acrossose, or (b) It has undergone kiln-drying to below 20%, moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. This shall be evidenced by a mark kiln dried or "KD", or another internationaly recognized mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with commercial usage of time, or (c) It has undergone a respective fumigation according to an approved specification in compliance with the procedure layed out in article 18.2. In certifications referred to article 13.1.(ii), should be evidenced the active, minimum of wood temperature, report (g/m3) and the period of exposure in hours (h), or (d) It has undergone a respective Chemical treatmen with presure with an approved product in compliance with the procedure defined in article 18.2. In certifications referred to article 13.1.(ii), should be evidenced the active substance, presure (psi ose kPa) and concentration (%) or (e) It has undergone a respecitve heat treatment to achieve a minimum wood core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minuts. This should be evidenced by a mark "HT" put on the wood, or on its package materila, in accordance with current commercial usage, and in the certification referred to article 13.1. (ii),
1.7. whether it it is listed or not in CN codes in Annex V, Part B, wood in the form of chips, particles, saw dust, wood waste, or scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, originating in: - - Russia, Cazakistan and Turkey - European Counrtries - Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Corea, Mexico, Taivan and USA, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner et Bührer) Nickle et al. is present	Official statement that the wood: (a) originates in areas known as free from: - *Monochamus* spp. (non-European) - *Pissodes* spp. (no-European) - *Scolytidae* spp. (non-European) The area should be evidenced inn certifications referred to article 13.1.(ii), in the column "place of origin", or (b) shall have been produced from round wood which was stripped of its bark, or (c) it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20%,moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or (d) it has undergone a respective fumigation according to an approved specification in compliance with the

	procedure layed out in article 18.2. In certifications referred to article 13.1.(ii), should be evidenced the active, minimum of wood temperature, report (g/m3) and the period of exposure in hours (h), or (e) it has undergone a respecitve heat treatment to achieve a minimum wood core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minuts, the last treatment should be shown in the certification referred to article 13.1.(ii),
2. packaging ng wood material in the form of chips, particles, saw dust, wood waste, or scrap and similar packing, pallets, box pallets or other load board, baskets of pallete type, currently used to transport all kinds of objects, except the unprocessed 6mm thick wood or less, and processed and produced wood with glue, heating and pressure, or in combination thereof with third countries, except Switzerland.	Packing wood material shall have been: - produced from round wood which was stripped of its bark, and - to be a subject of one of the approved measures as specified in annex I of the International Standard dor Phitosanitary Measures No. 15 issued by FAO, with the title: *Manual on rules for packing wood material in international trade, and* - to show a mark with (a) ISO country code from two letters (e.g. Albania = AL), a code identifying a producer and identifying code of the approved disinfection manner implemented in the packing wood material in the mark as specified in annex II of the International Standard for phitosanitary Measures No. 15, issued by FAO, with the title: *Manual on rules for packing wood material in international trade.* Letters "DB" shall be added to the reduction of approved measure, included in the above mentioned mark. and (b) Also logo as specified in annex II of FAO standard mentioned above, when packing wood material shall have been produced repaired or recycled after the 1st of March 2005. However the request can not be implemented temporarely until 31 december 2007 in the case of packing wood material produced, repaired or recycled before 28 february 2005. The first indend, where it is required that the packing wood material shall have been produced from round wood which was stripped of its bark, shall be implemented by the 1st of January 2009. This paragraph shall be reviewed by the 1st of septemeber 2007.
2.1. wood of *Acer saccharum* Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, other than wood in the form of: - wood intended for the production of veneer, - Chips, particles, saw dust, wood waste, and scrap, originating in USA and Canada.	Official statement that has undergone kiln-drying to below 20%, moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. This shall be evidenced by a mark kiln dried or "KD", or another internationaly recognized mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with commercial usage of time,
2.2. Wood of Acer *saccharum* Marsh., intended for the production of veneer, originating in USA and Canada.	Official statement that the wood oririnates in areas free from Ceratocystis *virescens* (Davidson) Moreau and it is intended for the production of veneer.
3. wood *Quercus* L., other than wood in the form of:	Official statement that the wood:

- Chips, particles, saw dust, wood waste, and scrap, - barrels, bath tub,and other products of barrel makers and wood parts, including barrel belts, ther shall be evidenced by the appropriate documents that the wood shall have been produced or fabricated using heat treatment to achieve a minimum një 176^0C temperature for 20 minutes but including wood which has not kept its round natural surface, originating in USA.	(a) Shall be squared so as to remove entirely the rounded surface Or (b) shall be stripped of its bark and the water content of the wood does not exceed 20%, expressed as a percentage of the dry matter, or (c) shall be stripped of its bark and disinfected by and appropriate hot-air or hot water treatmen, or (d) In the case of sawn wood with or without residual bark attached, it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20%,moisture content, expressed as e percentage of a dried matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence by a mark "kiln dried", or "KD", or an other internationally recognized mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage,
4.	
5. Wood of *Platanus* L., except wood in the form of chips, particles, wood waste or scrap but including the wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in USA or Armenia.	Official statement that the wood has undergone kiln-drying to below 20%,moisture content, expressed as e percentage of a dried matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence by a mark "kiln dried", or "KD", or an other internationally recognized mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage,
6. Wood of L., except wood in the form of chips, particles, wood waste or scrap but including the wood which has not kept its round natural surface, originating in American Continent.	Official statement that the wood: - shall be stripped of its bark or - that the wood has undergone kiln-drying to below 20%,moisture content, expressed as e percentage of a dried matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence by a mark "kiln dried", or "KD", or an other internationally recognized mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage,
7.1. Whether it it is listed or not in CN codes in Annex V, Part B, wood in the form of chips, particles, saw dust, wood waste, or scrap obtained in whole or part from: - *Acer saccharum* Marsh., originating in USA and Canada, - *Platanus* L., originating in USA., or Armenia, - *Populus* L., originating in American Continent	Official statement that the wood: Shall have been produced from a round wood stripped of its bark, or has undergone kiln-drying to below 20%,moisture content, expressed as e percentage of a dried matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or it has undergone a respective fumigation according to an approved specification in compliance with the procedure layed out in article 18.2. In certifications referred to article 13.1.(ii), should be evidenced the active, minimum of wood temperature, report (g/m3) and the period of exposure in hours (h), or

	it has undergone a respecitve heat treatment to achieve a minimum wood core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minuts, the last treatment should be shown in the certification referred to article 13.1.(ii),
7.2 Whether it it is listed or not in CN codes in Annex V, Part B, wood in the form of chips, particles, saw dust, wood waste, or scrap obtained in whole or part from *Quercus* L. originating in USA.	Official statement that the wood: has undergone kiln-drying to below 20%,moisture content, expressed as e percentage of a dried matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or it has undergone a respective fumigation according to an approved specification in compliance with the procedure layed out in article 18.2. In certifications referred to article 13.1.(ii), should be evidenced the active, minimum of wood temperature, report (g/m3) and the period of exposure in hours (h), ose it has undergone a respecitve heat treatment to achieve a minimum wood core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minuts, the last treatment should be shown in the certification referred to article 13.1.(ii),
7.3 Special bark of conefers (*Coniferales)*, originating in non-European countries.	Official statement that the the specified bark: has beeen subjected to a respective fumigation with an approved fumigation in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 18.2. In certifications referred to article 13.1.(ii), should be evidenced the active, minimum of wood temperature, report (g/m3) and the period of exposure in hours (h), or it has undergone a respecitve heat treatment to achieve a minimum wood core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minuts, the last treatment should be shown in the certification referred to article 13.1.(ii),.
8. Wood used to share or support cargo with non wood material, including, but inclooding whod which has not kept its round natural surface, except the unprocessed 6mm thick wood or less, and processed and produced wood with glue, heating and pressure, or in combination thereof with third countries, except Switzerland.	The wood: (a) shall have been produced from round wood which was stripped of its bark, and - shall have been subject to one of the approved measures as specified in annex I of the International Standard for Phitosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 15 issued by FAO, with the title: *Manual on rules for packing wood material in international trade. and* - shall have indicate a mark with at least two ISO letters of country code, an identifying code of producer and identifying code of the approved method implemented for packaging wood material, as specified in annex II of the International Standard for Phitosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 15 issued by FAO, with the title: *Manual on rules for packing wood material in international trade*. Letters "DB" shall be added as abbreviations of the approved measure in the abovementioned mark, or on a temporary base until 31 december 2007 (b) Shall have been produced from the wood which is stripped of its bark and free from parsites and harmful

	organisms. The first row of point (a), where it is required that the packaging wood material shall have been produced from the round wood, which is stripped of its bark, shall be implemented only by January the 1st 2009. This paragraph shall be reviewed on 1 september 2007.
8.1.Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds, originating in non-European countries	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), where appropriate, official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from Pissodes spp. (non-European).
8.2. Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds, over 3 m height, originating in non-European countries	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), and Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), where appropriate, official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from Scolytidae spp. (non-European).
9. Plants of Pinus L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), and Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), official statement that no symptoms of Scirrhia acicola (Dearn.) Siggers or Scirrhia pini Funk and Parker have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
10. Plants of Abies Mill., Larix Mill., Picea A. Dietr., Pinus L. Pseudotsuga Carr. and Tsuga Carr., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), and Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2) or (9), where appropriate, official statement that no symptoms of Melampsora medusae Thümen have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
11.01. Plants of Quercus L., other than fruits and seeds, originating in USA.	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(2), official statement that the plants originate in areas known to be free from Ceratocystis fagacearum (Bretz) Hunt.
11.1. Plants of Castanea Mill. and Quercus L., other than fruits and seeds, originating in non- European	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(2) and IV(A)(I)(11.01), official statement that no symptoms of *Cronartium* spp. (non-European) have been observed at the place at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
11.2. Plants of Castanea Mill. and Quercus L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A) (A)(2) and IV (A)(I)(11.1), official statement that: (a) plants originate in areas known to be free from *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murrill) Barr; (c) no symptoms of *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murrill) Barr have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
11.3. Plants of *Corylus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in Canada and USA.	Official statement that the planst have been cultivated in nurseries, and: (a) originate in an exporting zone defined by the national service for plant protection of that country, free from *Anisogramma anomala* (Peck) E. Müller, in accordance with the International Standards for Phitosanitary Measures mentioned in certifications referred to articles 7 and 8 of this Direcitve in column "Additional statement", or (b) originate in an exporting zone defined by the national service for plant protection of that country, free from

	Anisogramma anomala (Peck) E. Müller base on the official inspection carried out at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, in accordance with the International Standards for Phitosanitary Measures mentioned in certifications referred to articles 7 and 8 of this Direcitve in column "Additional statement" and stated free from *Anisogramma anomala* (Peck) E. Müller.
12. Plants of Platanus L., intended for planting, other than seeds,originating in the USA or Armenia.	Official statement that no symptoms of *Ceratocystis fimbriata* f. sp. *platani* Walter have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
13.1. Plants of *Populus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in third countries.	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(3), official statement that no symptoms of Melampsora medusae Thümen have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
13.2. Plants of *Populus* L., other than fruits and seeds, originating in countries of the American Continent.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(3) and IV(A)(I)(13.1), official statement that no symptoms of Mycosphaerella populorum G. E. Thompson have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
14. Plants of *Ulmus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in North American countries.	Official statement that no symptoms of Elm phlöem necrosis mycoplasm have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
15. Plants of *Chaenomeles* Lindl., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L. and *Pyrus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countires.	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in, Annex III(A)(9), (18) and Annex III(B)(1), official statement that: . the plants originate in a country known to be free from Monilinia fructicola (Winter) Honey; or . the plants originate in an area recognized as being free from Monilinia fructicola (Winter) Honey, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2), and no symptoms of Monilinia fructicola (Winter) Honey have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
16. From 15 February until 30 September, fruits of *Prunus* L., originating in non-European countries.	Official statement: - the fruits originate in a country known to free from Monilinia fructicola (Winter) Honey or - the fruits originate in an area recognised as being free from Monilinia fructicola (Winter) Honey, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2) or - the fruits have been subjected to appropriate inspection and treatment procedures prior to harvest and/or export to ensure freedom from Monilinia spp.
16.1. Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, originating in third countries.	The fruits shall be free from peduncles and leaves and the packaging shall bear an appropriate origin mark.
16.2. Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, originating in third countries.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Annex IV(A)(I)(16.1), (16.3), (16.4) and (16.5), official statement that: (a) the fruits originate in a country recognised as being free

	from Xanthomonas campestris (all strains pathogenic to Citrus), in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 18 or (b) the fruits originate in an area recognised as being free from Xanthomonas campestris (all strains pathogenic to Citrus), in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18 (2) and mentioned on the certificates referred to in Articles 7 or 8 of this Directive, or in accordance with an official control and examination regime, no symptoms of Xanthomonas campestris (all strains pathogenic to Citrus) have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation and none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown symptoms of Xanthomonas campestris (all strains pathogenic to Citrus), and the fruits have been subjected to treatment such as sodium orthophenylphenate, mentioned on the certificates referred to in Articles 7 or 8 of this Directive, and the fruits have been packed at premises or dispatching centres registered for this purpose, or any certification system, recognised as equivalent to the above provisions in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2), has been complied with
16.3. Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, originating in third countries.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Annex IV(A)(I)(16.1), (16.2), (16.4) and (16.5), official statement that: (a) The fruits originate in a country recognised as being free from Cercospora angolensis Carv. et Mendes in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2) or (b) the fruits originate in an area recognised as being free from Cercospora angolensis Carv. et Mendes, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18 (2) and mentioned on the certificates referred to in Articles 7 or 8 of this Directive, or (c) no symptoms of Cercospora angolensis Carv. et Mendes have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation, and none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of this organism.
16.4. Fruits of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits of *Citrus aurantium* L., originating in third countries.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Annex IV(A)(I)(16.1), (16.2), (16.3) and (16.5), official statement that: (a) the fruits originate in a country recognised as being free from Guignardia citricarpa Kiely (all strains pathogenic to Citrus), in accordance with the procedure laid down in

	Article 18(2) or (b) the fruits originate in an area recognised as being free from Guignardia citricarpa Kiely (all strains pathogenic to Citrus), in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2), (c) and mentioned on the certificates referred to in Articles 7 or 8 of this Directive, or (c) no symptoms of Guignardia citricarpa Kiely (all strains pathogenic to Citrus), have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation, and none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of this organism, Or (d) the fruits originate in a field of production subjected to appropriate treatments aigainst Guignardia citricarpa Kiely (all strains pathogenic to Citrus), and None of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of this organism.
16.5. Fruits of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, originating in third countries where Tephritidae (non-European) are known to occur on these fruits.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Annex III(B)(2), (3), and Annex IV(A)(I)(16.1), (16.2) and (16.3), official statement that: (a) the fruits originate in areas known to be free from the relevant organism; or, if this requirement cannot be met (b) no signs of the relevant organism have been observed at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to harvesting and none of the fruits harvested at the place of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, signs of the relevant organism, or if this requirement can also not be met; (c) the fruits have shown, in appropriate official examination on representative samples, to be free from the relevant organism in all stages of their development; or, if this requirement can also not be met; (d) the fruits have been subjected to an appropriate treatment, any acceptable vapour heat treatment, cold treatment, or quick freeze treatment, which has been shown to be efficient against the relevant organism without damaging the fruit, and, where not availaible, chemical treatment as far as it is acceptable by Community legislation.
17.- 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	Annex III(A)(9), (9.1), (18), Annex III(B)(1) or Annex IV(A)(I)(15), where appropriate, official statement: (a) That the plants originate in countries recognised as being free from Erwinia amylovora (Burr.) Winsl. et al. in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2),;

	or (b) That the plants originate in countries recognized as being free from parasites, which are created with *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. *et al.* in accordance with the International Standards for the respective Phitosanitary Measures recognized as such in accordance with the procedure layed down in article 18(2), (c) That the plants in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity, which have shown symptoms of Erwinia amylovora (Burr.) Winsl. et al., have been rogued out.
18. Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds and plants of Araceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae, Persea spp. and Strelitziaceae, rooted or with growing medium attached or associataed	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(16), where appropriate, official statement that: (a) the plants originate in countries known to be free from Radopholus citrophilus Huettel et al. and Radopholus similis (Cobb) Thorne; or (b) representative samples of soil and roots from the place of production have been subjected, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, to official nematological testing for at least Radopholus citrophilus Huettel et al. and Radopholus similis (Cobb) Thorne and have been found, in these tests, free from those harmful organisms.
19.1. Plants of Crataegus L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Phyllosticta solitaria Ell. and Ev. Is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(9), and (18), and Annex IV(A)(I)(15) and (17), official statement that no symptoms of Phyllosticta solitaria Ell. and Ev. have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
19.2. Plants of Cydonia Mill., Fragaria L., Malus Mill., Prunus L., Pyrus L.,Ribes L., Rubus L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmvul organisms are known to occur on the genera concerned The relevant harmful orgtanisms are . on Fragaria L.: . Phytophtora fragariae Hickman, var. fragariae, . Arabis mosaic virus, . Raspberry ringspot virus, . Strawberry crinkle virus, . Strawberry latent ringspot virus, . Strawberry mild yellow edge virus, . Tomato black ring virus, . Xanthomonas fragariae Kennedy et King; . on Malus Mill.: . Phyllosticta solitaria Ell. and Ev.; . on Prunus L.: . Apricot chlorotic leafroll mycoplasm, . Xanthomonas campestris pv. prunis (Smith) Dye, . on Prunus persica (L.) Batsch: Pseudomonas syringae pv. persicae (Prunier et al.) Young et al.; . on Pyrus L.:	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants where appropriate listed in Annex III(A)(9) and (18), and Annex IV(A)(I)(15) and (17), official statement that no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.

. Phyllosticta solitaria Ell. and Ev.; . on Rubus L.: . Arabis mosaic virus, . Raspberry ringspot virus, . Strawberry latent ringspot virus, . Tomato black ring virus, . on all species: non-European viruses and viruslike organisms	
20. Plants of Cydonia Mill. and Pyrus L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Pear decline mycoplasm is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(9) and (18), and Annex IV(A)(I)(15), (17) and (19.2) official statement that plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity, which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by Pear decline mycoplasm, have been rogued out at that place within the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
21.1. Plants of Fragaria L. intended for planting, other than seeds,originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur The relevant harmful organisms are: . Strawberry latent .C. virus, . Strawberry vein banding virus, . Strawberry witches' broom mycoplasm	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(18), and Annex IV(A)(I)(19.2), official statement 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, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those farmful organisms, (b) No symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
21.2. Plants of Fragaria L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Aphelenchoides besseyi Christie is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(18), and Annex IV(A)(I)(19.2) and (21.1), official statement that: (a) either no symptoms of Aphelenchoides besseyi Christie have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation or (b) in the case of plants in tissue culture the plants have been derived from plants which complied with section (a) of this item or have been officially tested by appropriate nematological methods and have been found free from Aphelenchoides besseyi Christie.
21.3. Plants of Fragaria L. intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(18), and Annex IV(A)(I)(19.2), (21.1) and (21.2), official statement that the plants originate in an area known to be free from Anthonomus signatus Say and Anthonomus bisignifer (Schenkling).

22.1. Plants of Malus Mill. intended for planting, other than seeds,originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on Malus Mill. The relevant harmful organisms are: . Cherry rasp leaf virus (American), . Tomato ringspot virus	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants, listed in Annex III(A)(9) and (18), Annex III(B)(1) and Annex IV(A)(I)(15), (17) and (19.2), official statement that: 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 indicatos or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these thest, from those harmful organisms, or . derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once to official testingfor 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, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
22.2. Plants of Malus Mill., intended for planting, originating in countries where apple proliferation mycoplasm is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants, listed in Annex III(A)(9) and (18), Annex III(B)(1) and Annex IV(A)(I)(15), (17), (19.2) and (22.1), official statement that (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from apple proliferation mycoplasm; 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 mycoplasm using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from that harmful organism, or . derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected, within the last six complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least Apple proliferation mycoplasm 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 mycoplasm have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediative vicinity, since the beginning of the last complete three cycles of vegetation.
23.1. Plants of following species of Prunus L., intended for planting,other than seeds, originating in countries where Plum pox virus is known to occur:	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants, listed in Annex III(A)(9) and (18), and Annex IV(A)(I)(15) and (19.2), official

Prunus amygdalus Batsch, *Prunus armeniaca* L., *Prunus blireiana* Andre, *Prunus brigantina* Vill., *Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh., *Prunus cistena* Hansen, *Prunus curdica* Fenzl and Fritsch., *Prunus domestica* ssp. *domestica* L., *Prunus domestica* ssp. *insititia* (L.) C.K. Schneid., *Prunus domestica* ssp. *italica* (Borkh.) Hegi., *Prunus glandulosa* Thunb., *Prunus holosericea* Batal., *Prunus hortulana* Bailey, *Prunus japonica* Thunb., *Prunus mandshurica* (Maxim.) Koehne, *Prunus maritima* Marsh., *Prunus mume* Sieb and Zucc., *Prunus nigra* Ait., *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch, *Prunus salicina* L., *Prunus sibirica* L., *Prunus simonii* Carr., *Prunus spinosa* L., *Prunus tomentosa* Thunb., *Prunus triloba* Lindl., Specie të tjera *Prunus* L. susceptible to Plux pox virus	statement 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 virus 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, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least Plum pox virus using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from that harmful organism; (b) no symptoms of disease caused by Plum pox virus have been observed on plants at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation (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.
23.2. Plants of Prunus L., 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 (c) other than seeds, originating in non-European countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur The relevant harmful organisms are: . for the case under (a): . Tomato ringspot virus; . or the case under (b): Cherry rasp leaf virus (American), Peach mosaic virus (American), Peach phony rickettsia, Peach rosette mycoplasm, Peach yellows mycoplasm, Plum line pattern virus (American), Peach X-disease mycoplasm; or the case under (c):	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants, where appropriate listed in Annex III(A)(9) and (18) or Annex IV(A)(I)(15), (19.2) and (23.1), official statement 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, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms, (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

. Little cherry pathogen.	immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
24. Plants of Rubus L., 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 The relevant harmful organisms are: in the case of (a): Tomato ringspot virus, Black raspberry latent virus, Cherry leafroll virus, Prunus necrotic ringspot virus, in the case of (b): Raspberry leaf curl virus (American) Cherry rasp leaf virus (American)	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants, listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(19.2), (a) the plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs (b) official statement that: (aa) the plants have been: . either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organism, or . derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators for equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organism. (bb) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last complete cycles of vegetation.
25.1. Tubers of Solanum tuberosum L., originating in countries where Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival is known to occur	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the tubers listed in Annex III(A)(10), (11) and (12), official statement that: (a) the tubers originate in areas known to be free from Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival (all races other than Race 1, the common European race), and no symptoms of Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival have been observed either at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of an adequate periode; or (b) provisions recognised as equivalent to the Community provisions on combating Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18 (2) have been complied with, in the country of origin
25.2. Tubers of Solanum tuberosum L.	Without prejudice to the provisions listed in Annex (A)(10), (11) and (12) and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.1), official statement that: (a) the tubers originate in countries known to be free from Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al.; or (b) provisions on combating ecognised as equivalent to the EU provisions on combating Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus (Spieckermannand Kotthoff) Davis et al. in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2), have been complied with, in the country of origin.

25.3. Tubers of Solanum tuberosum L., other than early potatoes,originating in countries where Potato spindle tuber viroid is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the tubers listed in Annex III(A)(10), (11) and (12) and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.1) and (25.2), suppression of the faculty of germination.
25.4 Tubers of Solanum tuberosum L., intended for planting	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the tubers listed in Annex III(A)(10), (11) and (12) and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.1), (25.2) and (25.3), official statement that the tubers originate from a field known to be free from Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens and Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens and (aa) either, the tubers originate in areas in which Pseudomanas solanacearum (Smith) Smith is known not to occur; or (bb) in areas where Pseudomanas solanacearum (Smith) Smith is known to occur, the tubers originate from a place of production found free from Pseudomanas solanacearum (Smith) Smith, or considered to be free thereof, as a consequence of the implementation of an appropriate procedure aiming at eradicating Pseudomanas solanacearum (Smith) Smith which shall be determined pursuant to the procedure laid down in Article 18 and (cc) either the tubers originate in areas where Meloidogyne chitwoodi Golden et al. (all populations) and Meloidogyne fallax Karssen are known not to occur; or (dd) in areas where Meloidogyne chitwoodi Golden et al. (all populations) and Meloidogyne fallax Karssen are known to occur, . either the tubers originate from a place of production which has been found free from Meloidogyne chitwoodi Golden et al. (all populations), and Meloidogyne fallax Karssen based on an annual survey of host crops by visual inspection of host plants at appropriate times and by visual inspection both externally and by cutting of tubers after harvest from potato crops grown at the place of production, or the tubers after harvest have been randomly sampled and, either checked for the presence of symptoms after an appropriate method to induce symptoms, or laboratoriy tested, as well as inspected visually both externally and by cutting the tubers, at appropiate times and in all cases at the time of closing of the packages or containers before marketing according to the provisions on closing in Council Directive 66/403/EEC of 14 June 1996 on the marketing of seed potatoes (1) and no symptoms of Meloidogyne chitwoodi Golden et al. (all populations) and Meloidogyne fallax Karssen have been found
25.5. Plants of Solanaceae, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Potato stolbur mycoplasm is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to tubers listed in Annex III(A)(10), (11), (12) and (13), and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.1), (25.2), (25.3) and (25.4), official statement

	that no symptoms of Potato stolbur mycoplasm have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
25.6. Plants of Solanaceae, intended for planting, other thans tubers of Solanum tuberosum L. and other than seeds of Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L.) Karsten ex Farw., originating in countries where Potato spindle tuber viroid is known to occur.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(11), (13), and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.5), where appropriate, official statement that no symptoms of Potato spindle tuber viroid have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
25.7. Plants of Capsicum annuum L., Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L.) Karsten ex Farw., Musa L., Nicotiana L. and Solanum melongena L., intended for planting other than seeds, originating in countries where Pseudomonas solanacearum (Smith) Smith is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(11) and (13), and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.5) and (25.6), where appropriate, official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas which have been found free from Pseudomonas solanacearum (Smith) Smith; or (b) no symptoms of Pseudomonas solanacearum (Smith) Smith have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
25.8. Tubers of Solanum tuberosum L., other than those intended for planting	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to tubers listed in Annex III(A)(12) and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.1), (25.2) and (25.3), official statement that the tubers originate in areas in which Pseudomonas solanacearum (Smith) Smith is not known to occur.
26. Plants of Humulus lupulus L. intended for planting, other than seeds	Official statement that no symptoms of Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke and Berthold and Verticillum dahliae Klebahn have been observed on hops at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
27.1. Plants of Dendranthema (DC.) Des Moul., Dianthus L. and Pelargonium l'Hérit. ex Ait., intended for planting, other than seeds	Official statement that: (a) no signs of Heliothis armigera Hübner, or Spodoptera littoralis (Boisd.) have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation or (b) The plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from the said organisms..
27.2. Plants of Dendranthema (DC.) Des Moul., Dianthus L. and Pelargonium l'Hérit. ex Ait., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(27.1), no signs of Spodoptera eridiana Cramer, Spodoptera frugiperda Smith, or Spodoptera litura (Fabricius) have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation or (b) the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from the said organisms.

28. Plants of Dendranthema (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting,other than seeds	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(27.1) and (27.2), official statement that: (a) the plants are no more than third generation stock derived from material which has been found to be free from Chrysanthemum stunt viroid during virological tests, or are directliy derived from material of which a representative sample of at least 10% has been found to be free from Chrysanthemum stund viroid during an official inspection carried out at the time of flowering; (b) the plants or cuttings: have come from premises which have been officially inspected at least monthly, during the three months prior to dispatch and on which no symptoms of Puccinia horiana Hennings have been known to have observed during that period, and in the immediate vicinity of which no symptoms of Puccinia horiana Hennings have been known to have occurred during the three months prior to export. or have undergone appropriate treatment against Puccinia horiana Hennings; (c) in the case of unrooted cuttings, no symptoms of Didymella ligulicola (Baker, Dimock and Davis) v. Arx were observed either on the cuttings or on the plants from which the cuttings were derived, or that, in case of rooted cuttings, no symptoms of Didymella ligulicola (Baker, Dimock and Davis) v. Arx were observed either on the cuttings or on the rooting bed.
29. Plants of Dianthus L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(27.1) and (27.2), official statement that: the plants have been derived in direct line from mother plants which have been found free from Erwinia chrysanthemi pv. dianthicola (Hellmers) Dickey, Pseudomonas caryophylli (Burkholder) Starr and Burkholder and Phialophora cinerescens (Wollenw.) Van Beyma on officially approved tests, carried out at least once within the two previous years, no symptoms of the above harmful organisms have been observed on the plant
30. Bulbs of Tulipa L. and Narcissus L., other than those for which there shall be evidence by their packaging, or by other means, that they are intended for sale to final consumers not involved in professional cut flower production	Official statement that no symptoms of Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed on the plants since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
31. Plants of Pelargonium L'Herit. ex Ait., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Tomato ringspot virus is known to occur:	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(27.1 and) (27.2)
(a) Where Xiphinema americanum Cobb sensu lato (non-European populations) or other vectors of Tomato ringspot virus are not known to occur	Official statement that the plants: (a) are directly derived from places of production known to be free from Tomato ringspot virus; or (b) are of no more than fourth generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from Tomato ringspot virus under an official approved system of virological testing.

(b) where Xiphinema americanum Cobb sensu lato (non-European populations) or other vectors of Tomato ringspot virus are known to occur	official statement that the plants: (a) are directly derived from places of production known to be free from Tomato ringspot virus in the soil or plants; or (b) are of no more than second generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from Tomato ringspot virus under an officially approved system of virological testing.
32.1. Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than : Bulbs, Cereals, Plants of Graminaceae family Rhizomes, seeds, tubers, originating in third countries where *Liriomyza sativae* (Blanchard) and *Amauromyza maculosa* (Malloch) are known to occur	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV, Part A, Section I(27.1), (27.2), (28) and (29), official statement that plant have been grown in nurseries and : (a) originate in in an area in exporting country, defined by the national protection servise free from *Liriomyza sativae* (Blanchard) and *Amauromyza maculosa* (Malloch) in accordance with respective International Standards for Phitosanitary Measures mentioned in certifications referred to articles 7 and 8 of this Direcitve in column "Additional statement", or (b) originate in an exporting zone defined by the national service for plant protection of that country, free from *Liriomyza sativae* (Blanchard) and *Anisogramma anomala* (Malloch), in accordance with the International Standards for Phitosanitary Measures mentioned in certifications referred to articles 7 and 8 of this Direcitve in column "Additional statement" and stated free from *Liriomyza sativae* (Blanchard) dhe *Amauromyza maculosa* (Malloch) *based on official inspection carried out at least each month during the last three months befor export* or (c) Immediately after ecxport the plants have been subject to a respective treatment against *Liriomyza sativae* (Blanchard) and *Amauromyza maculosa* (Malloch) and have been inspected officialy and found free from *Liriomyza sativae* (Blanchard) and *Amauromyza maculosa* (Malloch). Details on treatment shouldshall have been mentioned in certifications referred to article 7 and 8 of this directive.
32.2. Cut flowers of *Dendranthema* (DC) Des. Moul., *Dianthus* L., *Gypsophila* L. and *Solidago* L., and leafy vegetables of *Apium graveolens* L. And *Ocimum* L.	Official statement that cut flowers and leafy vegetables: Originate in a zone free from *Liriomyza sativae* (Blanchard) and *Amauromyza maculosa* (Malloch), or immediately prior to export the plants have been inspected and found free from *Liriomyza sativae* (Blanchard) and *Amauromyza maculosa* (Malloch)
32.3. Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than : Bulbs,	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV, Part A, Section I(27.1), (27.2), (28), (29)and (32.1), official statement that: (a) plants originate in an area bimët janë me origjinë nga

Cereals, Plants of Graminaceae family Rhizomes, seeds, tubers, originating in third countries	një zonë e njohur që të jetëe e pastër nga *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (Blanchard) and *Liriomyza trifolii* (Burgess), ose (b) either no signs of *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (Blanchard) and *Liriomyza trifolii* (Burgess) have been observed at the place of production,based on official inspection carried out at leas each month during the last three months prior harvesting or (c) immediately prior to export the plants have been inspected and found free from *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (Blanchard)and *Liriomyza trifolii* (Burgess) and have been subjected to an appropriate treatment aimed at eradicating *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (Blanchard) and *Liriomyza trifolii* (Burgess)
33. Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air	Official statement that the place of production is known to be free from Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sependoniscus (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al., Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival.
34. Soil or growing medium attached to or associated with plants, consisting in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as parts of plants, humus including peat or bark or any solid inorganic substance, intended to sustain the vitality of the plants, originating in: . Turkey, . Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Russia, Ukraine, . non-European countries other than Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia	Official statement that: (a) the growing medium, at the time of planting, was: . either free from soil, and organic matter, or . found free from insects and harmful nematodes and subjected to appropriate examination or heat treatment or fumigation to ensure that it was free from other harmful organisms, or . subjected to appropriate heat treament or fumigation to ensure freedom from harmful organisms, and (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 (a).
35.1. Plants of Beta vulgaris L. intended for planting, other than seeds.	Official statement that no symptoms of Beet curly top virus (Non-European isolates) have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
35.2. Plants of Beta vulgaris L. intended for planting, other than seeds,originating in countries where Beet leaf curl virus is known to occur	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable the plants listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(35.1), official statement that: (a) Beet leaf curl virus has not been known to occur in the area of production; and (b) No symptoms of Beet leaf curl virus have been observed at the place or production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
36.1. Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than :	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV Part A, Section I 27.1), (27.2),

Bulbs, Cereals, Plants of Graminaceae family Rhizomes, seeds, tubers, originating in third countries	(28), (29), (31), (32.1) dhe (32.3), official statement that plants have been grown in nurseries and : (a) originate in in an area, defined by the national protection servise free from *Thrips palmi* Karny in accordance with respective International Standards for Phitosanitary Measures mentioned in certifications referred to articles 7 and 8 of this Direcitve in column "Additional statement", or (b) originate in an exporting zone defined by the national service for plant protection of that country, free from *Thrips palmi* Karny, in accordance with the International Standards for Phitosanitary Measures mentioned in certifications referred to articles 7 and 8 of this Direcitve in column "Additional statement" and stated free from *Thrips palmi* Karny *based on official inspection carried out at least each month during the last three months befor export* or (c) immediately prior to export the plants subjected to an appropriate treatment against *Thrips palmi* Karny and have been inspected and found free from *Thrips palmi* Karny. Details on the treatment must be mentioned in certifications referred to articles 7 or 8 of this Directive.
36.2. Cut flowers of Orchidaceae and fruits of *Momordica* L. And *Solanum melongena* L., originating in third countries	Official statement that cut flowers and fruits: originate in a country free from *Thrips palmi* Karny, or immidiately prior export have been inspected and found free from *Thrips palmi* Karny
37. Plants of Palmae intended for planting other than seeds,originating in non-European countries	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(17), where appropriate, official statement that: either the plants originate in an area known to be free from Palm lethal yellowing mycoplasm and Cadang-Cadang viroid, and no symptoms have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation; or (b) no symptoms of Palm lethal yellowing mycoplasm and Cadang-Cadang viroid have been observed on the plants since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, and plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by the organisms have been rogued out at that place and the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to rid them of Myndus crudus Van Duzee; (c) in the case of plants in tissue culture, the plants were derived from plants which have met the requirements laid down in (a) or (b)
38.1. Plants of Camellia L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries	Official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Ciborinia camelliae Kohn; or

	(b) no symptoms of Ciborinia camelliae Kohn have been observed on plants in flower on the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.

38.2. Plants of Fuchsia L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in the USA or Brazil	The official statement that no symptoms of Aculops fuchsiae Keifer have been observed at the place of production and that immediately prior to export the plants have been inspected and found free from the *Aculops fuc siae* Keifer.
39. Trees and shrubs, intended for planting, other than seeds and plants in vitro, originating in third countries (non – member of the EU) other than European and Mediterranean countries	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(a)(1), (2), (3), (9), (13), (15), (16), (17), (18), Annex III(B)(1) and Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), (10), (11.1), (11.2), (12), (13.1), (13.2), (14), (15), (17), (18), (19.1), (19.2), (20), (22.1), (22.2), (23.1), (23.2), (24), (25.5), (25.6), (26), (27.1), (27.2), (28), (29), (32.1), (32.2), (33), (34), (36.1), (36.2), (37), (38.1) and (38.2), where appropriate, official statement that the plants: are clean (i.e. free from plant debris) and free from flowers and fruits, have been grown in nurseries, have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.
40. Deciduous trees and shrubs, intended for planting, other than seeds and plants *in vitro*, originating in third countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A) (2), (3), (9), (15), (16), (17) and (18), Annex III(B)(1) and Annex IV(A)(I)(11.1), (11.2), (11.3), (12), (13.1), (13.2), (14), (15), (17), (18), (19.1), (19.2), (20), (22.1), (22.2), (23.1), (23.2), (24), (33), (36.1), (38.1), (38.2), (39) and (45.1) where appropriate, official statement that the plants are dormant and free from leaves.
41. Annual and biennial plants. other than Gramineae, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants, where appropriate, listed in Annex III(A)(11), (13), and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.5), (25.6), (32.1), (32.2), (32.3), (33), (34), (35.1) and (35.2) official statement that the plants: . have been grown in nurseries, . are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, . have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export, and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and . either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.
42. Plants of the family Gramineae of ornamental perennial grasses of the subfamilies Bambusoideae, Panicoideae and of the genera Buchloe, Bouteloua Lag., Calamagrostis, Cortaderia Stapf., Glyceria R. Br., Hakonechloa Mak. ex Honda, Hystrix, Molinia, Phalaris L., Shibataea, Spartina Schreb., Stipa L. and Uniola L. intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants, where appropriate, listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(33) and (34), official statement that the plants: . have been grown in nurseries, and . are free from plants debris, flowers and fruits, and . have been inspected and prior to export, and . found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and . either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful

	nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.
43. Naturally or artificially dwarfed plants intended for planting other than seeds, originating in non-European countries	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), (2), (3), (9), (13), (15), (16), (17), (18), Annex III(B)(1), and Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (9), (10), (11.1), (11.2), (12), (13.1), (13.2), (14), (15), (17), (18), (19.1), (19.2), (20), (22.1), (22.2), (23.1), (23.2), (24), (25.5), (25.6), (26), (27.1), (27.2), (28), (32.1), (32.2), (33), (34), (36.1), (36.2), (37), (38.1), (38.2), (39), (40) and (42), where appropriate, official statement that: (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 provided for in Article 7 of this Directive under the rubric .disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment. have been officially inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of harmful organisms of concern, which are those in the Annexes to the Directive. These inspections, which shall also be carried out on plants in the immediate vicinity of the nurseries referred to in (a), shall be carried out at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of plants of that genus is not more than 3 000 plants, or 10% of the plants if there are more than 3 000 plants from that genus, have been found free, in these inspections, from the relevant harmful organisms of concern as specified in the previous indent. Infested plants shall be removed. The 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 of any harmful organisms, have been kept under conditions which ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from harmful organisms and within two weeks prior to dispatch, have been:

	shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, or shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down in (aa) fifth indent, or 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 provided for in Article 7 of this Directive 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 provided for in Article 7 of this Directive, enabling the consignments to be identified.
44. Herbaceous perennial plants, intended for planting, other than seeds, of the families Caryophyllaceae (except Dianthus L.), Compositae (except Dendranthema (DC.) Des Moul.), Cruciferae, Leguminosae and Rosaceae (except Fragaria L.), originating in third countries (Non member of the EU), other than European and Mediterranean countries	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to plants, where appropriate, listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(32.1), (32.2), (32.3), (33) and (34) official statement that the plants: . have been grown in nurseries, and . are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, and . have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export, and . 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.
45.1. Herbaceous plant species and plants of Ficus L. And Hibiscus L., intended for planting, different from the bulbous, cereal, resome, seed and tubers originating from non - European countries.	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to plants, in Annex IV, Part A, Section I (27.1), (27.2), (28), (29), (32.1), (32.3) and (36.1), official statement that the plants: (a) originating from a zone specified by national service of plant protection in exporting country which is free from *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (non – European populations) in accordance with the appropriate International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures and this is mentioned in referred certificate in Articles 7 or 8 under this Directive, in rubric " Additional Declaration", or (b) originating from a production place, specified by national service of plant protection in exporting place, which is free from the *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (non – European populations) in accordance with the appropriate International Standards for Phytosanitary

	Measures, and this was mentioned in referred certificate in Articles 7 or 8 under this Directive, in rubric "Additional Declarations" and declared free from *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (non European populations) from the official inspections carried out at least once in every three weeks during nine weeks recently before the exportation, or (c) in cases where *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (Non European populations) are found in production place held or produced in this production place and subject to the appropriate treatment for providing cleaning from *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (Non European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of the appropriate procedures aiming at erradicate of *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (Non European populations), in official inspections done every week during nine latest week before exportation also in procedures of monitoring during e period mentioned above. Details about training should be mentioned in the certificate referred in Article 7 or 8 under this Directive.
45.2. 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., originating from non European countries	Official statement that cut flowers and leafy vegetables: are originating from a clean place from *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (non European population), or Immediately before the exportation are inspected officially and found clean from *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (Non European populations).
45.3. Plants of *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw. Intended for planting, other then seeds, originating from the countries where the Tomato yellow leaf curl virus is know to occur	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to plants listed in Annex III (A)(13) and Annex (A) (I) (25.5), (25.6) and 25.7
Where B*emisia tabaci* Genn. Is not know to occur	Official statement that no any symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus is not occur in plants
(b) Where *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. Is know to occur	Official statement that: (a) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the plants, and (aa) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Bemisia tabaci Genn., or (bb) the place of production has been found free from Bemisia tabaci Genn. on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export; or (b) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the place of production and the place of production has been subjected to an appropriate treatment and monitoring regime to ensure freedom from Bemisia tabaci Genn.
46. Plants intended for planting, other than seeds, tubers, corms, rhizomes, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur. The relevant harmful organisms are: . Bean golden mosaic virus, . Cowpea mild mottle virus, . Lettuce infectious yellow virus,	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(13) and Annex IV(A)(I)(25.5) (25.6), (32.1), (32.2), (32.3), (35.1), (35.2), (44), (45), (45.1), (45.2) and (45.3) where appropriate

. Pepper mild tigré virus, . Squash leaf curl virus, . other viruses transmitted by Bemisia tabaci Genn.	
(a) Where Bemisia tabaci Genn. (non-European populations) or other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are not known to occur	Official statement that no symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants during their complete cycle of vegetation
(d) Where Bemisia tabaci Genn. (non-European populations) or other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur	Official statement that no symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants during an adequate period, and (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Bemisia tabaci Genn. and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms; Or (b) the place of production has been found free from Bemisia tabaci Genn. and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms on official inspections carried out at appropriate times; or (c) the plants have been subjected to an appropriate treatment aimed at eradicating Bemisia tabaci Genn.
47. Seeds of *Helianthus annuus* L.	Official statement that: (a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from Plasmopara halstedii (Farlow) Berl. and de Toni; or (b) the seeds, other than those seeds that have been producted on varieties resistant to all races of Plasmopara halstedii (Farlow) Berl. and de Toni present in the area of production, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against Plasmopara halstedii (Farlow) Berl. and de Toni.
48. Seeds of Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L.) Karsten ex Farw.	Official statement that the seeds have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent method approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18 (2), and (a) either the seeds originate in areas where Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. michiganensis (Smith) Davis et al., Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria (Doidge) Dye and Potato spindle tuber viroid are not known to occur; or (b) no symptoms of diseases caused by those harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation; or (c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for at least those harmful organisms, on a representative sample

	and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in these tests, free from those harmful organisms.
49.1 Seeds of *Medicago sativa* L	Official statement that: (a) no symptoms Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and no Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev has been revealed by laboratory tests on a representative sample; or (b) fumigation has taken place prior to export.
49.2. Seeds of Medicago sativa L., originating in countries where Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. insidiosus Davis et al. is known to occur	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to plants listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(49.1), official statement that: (a) Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. insidiosus Davis et al. has not been known to occur on the farm or in the immediate vicinity since the beginning of the past 10 years; (b) either . the crop belongs to a variety recognised as being highly resistant to Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. insidiosus Davis et al., or it had not yet started its fourth complete cycle of vegetation from sowing when the seed was harvested and there was not more than one preceding seed harvest from the crop, or the content of inert matter which has been determined in accordance with the rules applicable for the certification of seed marketed in the Community, does not exceed 0,1% by weight; (c) no symptoms of Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. insidiosus Davis et al. have been observed at the place of production, or on any Medicago sativa L. crop adjacent to it, during the last complete cycle of vegetation or, where appropriate, the last two cycles of vegetation; (d) the crop has been grown on land on which no previous Medicago sativa L. crop has been present during the last three years prior to sowing.
50. Seeds of *Oryza sativa* L.	Official statement that: (a) the seeds have been officially tested by appropriate nematological tests and have been found free from Aphelenchoides besseyi Christie; or (b) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate hot water treatment or other appropriate treatment against Aphelenchoides besseyi Christie.
51. Seeds of Phaseolus L.	Official statement that: (a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from Xanthomonas campestris pv. phaseoli (Smith) Dye; or (b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from Xanthomonas campestris pv. phaseoli

	(Smith) Dye in these tests.
52. Seeds of *Zea mais* L.	Official statement that: (a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from Erwinia stewartii (Smith) Dye; or (b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from Erwinia stewartii (Smith) Dye in this test.
53. Seeds of the genera Triticum, Secale and X Triticosecale from Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan and the USA where Tilletia indica Mitra is known to occur.	Official statement that the seeds originate in an area where Tilletia indica Mitra is known not to occur. The name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate provided for in Article 7.
54. Grain of the genera Triticum, Secale and X Triticosecale from Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan and the USA where Tilletia indica Mitra is known to occur.	Official statement that either, (i) the grain originates in an area where Tilletia indica Mitra is known not to occur. The name of the area or areas shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate provided for in Article 7, under the rubric .place of origin. Or no symptoms of Tilletia indica Mitra have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their last complete cycle of vegetation and representative samples of the grain have been taken both at the time of harvest and before shipment and have been tested and found free from Tilletia indica Mitra in these tests; the latter shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate provided for in Article 7, in the rubric .name of produce. as .tested and found clean from Tilletia indica Mitra.

SECTION II

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS ORIGINATING IN KOSOVO

Plants, plant products and other objects	**Special requirements**
2. Wood of Platanus L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface	(a) Official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from Ceratocystis fimbriata f.sp. platani Walter; or (b) there shall be evidence by a mark .Kiln-dried., .KD. or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that is undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.
4. Plants of Pinus L. intended for planting, other than seeds	Official statement that no symptoms of Scrirrhia pini Funk and Parker have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
5. Plants of Abies Mill., Larix Mill., Picea A. Dietr.,	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants

Pinus L., Pseudotsuga Carr. and Tsuga Carr., intended for planting, other than seeds	listed in Annex IV(A)(II)(4), where appropriate, official statement that no symptoms of Melampsora medusae Thümen have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
6. Plants of Populus L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Official statement that no symptoms of Melampsora medusae Thümen have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
7. Plants of Castanea Mill. and Quercus L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Cryphonectria parasitica (Murrill) Barr or (b) no symptoms of Cryphonectria parasitica (Murrill) Barr have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
8. Plants of Platanus L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Official statement that: (a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from Ceratocystis fimbriata f.sp. platani Walter or (b) no symptoms of Ceratocystis fimbriata f.sp. platani Walter have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
9. Plants of *Amelanchier* Med., Chaenomeles Lindl., Cotoneaster Ehrh., Crataegus L., Cydonia Mill., Eriobotrya Lindl., Malus Mill., Mespilus L., Pyracantha Roem., Pyrus L., Sorbus L.,intended for planting, other than Seeds	Official statement: (a) the plants originate in zones recognised as being free from Erwinia amylovora (Burr.) Winsl. et al. or (b) that the plants in the field of production and its immediate vicinity, which have shown symptoms of d'Erwinia amylovora (Burr.) Winsl. et al., have been rogued out.
10. Plants of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds	Official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Spiroplasma citri Saglio et al., Phoma tracheiphila (Petri), Kanchaveli and Gikashvili, Citrus vein enation woody gall and Citrus tristeza virus (European strains); or (b) the plants derive from a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected to official individual testing for, at least, Citrus tristeza virus (European

	strains) and Citrus vein enation woody gall, using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods, approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18 (2), and have been growing permanently in an insectproof glasshouse or in an isolated cage on which no symptoms of Spiroplasma citri Saglio et al., Phoma tracheiphila (Pandri) Kanchaveli and Gikashvili, Citrus tristeza virus (European strains) and Citrus vein enation woody gall have been observed; or (c) the plants: have been derived from a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected to official individual testing for, at least Citrus vein enation woody gall and Citrus tristeza virus (European strains), using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods, approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18 (2), and has been found in these tests, free from Citrus tristeza virus (European strains), and certified free from at least Citrus tristeza virus (European strains) in official individuals tests carried out according to the methods mentioned in this indent, and have been inspected and no symptoms of Spiroplasma citri Saglio et al., Phoma tracheiphila (Pandri) Kanchaveli et Gikashvili, and of Citrus vein enation woody gall and Citrus tristeza virus have been observed since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
11. Plants of Araceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae, Persea spp. and Strelitziaceae, rooted or with growing medium attached or Associated	Official statement that: (a) no contamination by Radopholus similis (Cobb) Thorne has been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation; or (b) soil and roots from suspected plants have been subjected since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation to official nematological testing for at least Radopholus similis (Cobb) Thorne and have been found, in these tests, free from that harmful organism.
13. Plants of Fragaria L., Prunus L. and Rubus L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from the relevant harmful organisms; or (b) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful

	organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation. The relevant harmful organisms are: . on Fragaria L.: . Phytophthora fragariae Hickman var. fragariae . Arabis mosaic virus . Raspberry ringspot virus . Strawberry crinkle virus . Strawberry latent ringspot virus . Strawberry mild yellow edge virus . Tomato black ring virus . Xanthomonas fragariae Kennedy and King . on Prunus L.: . Apricot chlorotic leafroll mycoplasm . Xanthomonas campestris pv. pruni (Smith) Dye . on Prunus persica (L.) Batsch: Pseudomonas syringae pv. persicae (Prunier et al.) Young et al., . on Rubus L.: . Arabis mosaic virus . Raspberry ringspot virus . Strawberry latent ringspot virus . Tomato black ring virus.
13. Plants of Cydonia Mill., and Pyrus L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to plants listed in Annex IV(A)(II)(9), official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Pear decline mycoplasm; or (b) the plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity, which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by Pear decline mycoplasm, have been rogued out at that place within the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
14. Plants of Fragaria L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV(A)(II)(12) official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Aphelenchoides besseyi Christie; or (b) no symptoms of Aphelenchoides besseyi Christie have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation: or (c) in the case of plants in tissue culture, the plants have been derived from plants complying with section (b) of this item or have been officially tested by appropriate nematological methods and have been found free from Aphelenchoides besseyi Christie.
15. Plants of Malus Mill., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV(A)(II)(9), official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Apple

	proliferation mycoplasm; or (b) (aa) 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 Apple proliferation mycoplasm using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found, in these tests, free from that harmful organism, or derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, within the last six complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for, at least, Apple proliferation mycoplasm using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found, in these tests, free from that harmful organism; (bb) no symptoms of diseases caused by Apple proliferation mycoplasm have been observed on the plants at the place of production, or on the susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
16. Plants of the following species of Prunus L., intended for planting, other than seeds: *Prunus amygdalus* Batsch, *Prunus armeniaca* L., *Prunus blireiana* Andre, *Prunus brigantina* Vill., *Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh., *Prunus cistena* Hansen, *Prunus curdica* Fenzl and Fritsch., *Prunus domestica* ssp. *domestica* L., *Prunus domestica* ssp. *insititia* (L.) C.K. Schneid, *Prunus domestica* ssp. *italica* (Borkh.) Hegi., *Prunus glandulosa* Thunb., *Prunus holosericea* Batal., *Prunus hortulana* Bailey, *Prunus japonica* Thunb., *Prunus mandshurica* (Maxim.) Koehne, *Prunus maritima* Marsh., *Prunus mume* Sieb. and Zucc., *Prunus nigra* Ait., *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch, *Prunus salicina* L., *Prunus sibirica* L., *Prunus simonii* Carr., *Prunus spinosa* L., *Prunus tomentosa* Thunb., *Prunus triloba* Lindl.; other species of Prunus L. susceptible to	Without prejudice to the requrements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV(A)(II)(12), official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Plum pox virus; Or (b) (aa) 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 virus using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found, in these tests, free from that harmful organism, or derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least Plum pox virus using appropriate indicators for equivalent methods and has been found, in these tests, free from that harmful organism; (bb) no symptoms of disease caused by Plum pox virus have been observed on plants at the place of production or on the susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation; (cc) plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms of disease caused by other viruses or virus-like

Plum pox virus	pathogens, have been rogued out.
17. Plants of Vitis L., other than fruit and seeds	Official statement that no symptoms of Grapevine Flavescence dorée MLO and Xylophilus ampelinus (Panagopoulos) Willems et al. have been observed on the mother-stock plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last two complete cycles of vegetation.
18.1. Tubers of Solanum tuberosum L., intended for planting	Official statement that: (a) the EU Community provisions to combat Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival have been complied with; and (b) either the tubers originate in an area known to be free from Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al. or the Community provisions to combat Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al. have been complied with; And (c) the tubers originate from a field known to be free from Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens and Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens; and (d) (aa) either, the tubers originate in areas in which Pseudomonas solanacearum (Smith) Smith is known not to occur; or (bb) in areas where Pseudomonas solanacearum (Smith) Smith is known to occur, the tubers originate from a place of production found free from Pseudomonas solanacearum (Smith) Smith, or considered to be free thereof, as a consequence of the implementation of an appropriate procedure aiming at eradicating Pseudomonas solanacearum (Smith) Smith; and (e) either, the tubers originate in areas in which Meloidogyne chitwoodi Golden et al. (all populations) and Meloidogyne fallax Karssen are known not to occur, or in areas where Meloidogyne chitwoodi Golden et al. (all populations) and Meloidogyne fallax Karssen are known to occur: . either, the tubers originate from a place of production which has been found free freom Meloidogyne chitwoodi Golden et al. (all populations) and Meloidogyne fallax Karssen based on an annual survey of host crops by visual inspection of host plants at appropriate times and by visual inspection both externally and by cutting of tubers after harvest from potato crops grown at the place of production, or the tubers after harvest have been randomly sampled and, either checked for the presence of symptoms after an appropriate method to induce symptoms or laboratory tested,

	as well as inspected visually both externally and by cutting the tubers, at appropriate times and in all cases at the time of closing of the packgages or containers before marketing according to the provisions on closing in Council Directive 66/403/EEC, 14 June 1996 on trading on seeds potatous and where it has resulted that no symptoms of Meloidogyne chitwoodi Golden et al. (all populations) and Meloidogyne fallax Karssen have been found.
18.2. Tubers of Solanum tuberosum L., intended for planting, other than tubers of those varieties officially accepted in one or more Member States pursuant to Council Directive 70/457/EEC of 29 September 1970 on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species	Without prejudice to the special requirements applicable to the tubers listed in Annex IV(A)(II)(18.1), official statement that the tubers: belong to advanced selections such a statement being indicated in an appropriate way on the document accompanying the relevant tubers, . have been produced within the Community, and . have been derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected within the Community to official quarantine testing in accordance with appropriate methods and has been found, in these tests, free from harmful organisms.
18.3. Plants of stolon or tuber-forming species of Solanum L., or their hybrids, intended for planting, other than those tubers of Solanum tuberosum L. specified in Annex IV(A)(II)(18.1) or (18.2), and other than culture maintenance material being stored in gene banks or genetic stock collections	(a) The plants shall have been held under quarantine conditions and shall have been found free of any harmful organisms in quarantine testing; (b) the quarantine testing referred to in (a) shall: (ba) be supervised by the official plant protection organisation of the Member State concerned and executed by scientifically trained staff of that organisation or of any officially approved body; (bb) be executed at a site provided with appropriate facilities sufficient to contain harmful organisms and maintain the material including indicator plants in such a way as to eliminate any risk of spreading harmful organisms; (bc) be executed on each unit of the material, . by visual examination at regular intervals during the full length of at least one vegetative cycle, having regard to the type of material and its stage of development during the testing programme, for symptoms caused by any harmful organisms, by testing, in accordance with appropriate methods to be submitted to the Committee (means: The committee of plant health) referred in Article 18(2): in the case of all potato material at least for Andean potato latent virus,

	Arracacha virus B. oca strain, Potato black ringspot virus, Potato spindle tuber viroid, Potato virus T, Andean potato mottle virus, . common potato viruses A, M, S, V, X and Y (including Yo, Yn und Yc) and Potato leaf roll virus, . Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al., . Pseudomonas solanaceanum (Smith) Smith; . in the case of true seed potato of least for the viruses and viroid listed above; by appropriate testing on any other symptom observed in the visual examination in order to identify the harmful organisms having caused such symptoms; (c) any material, which has not been found free, under the testing specified under (b) from harmful organisms as specified under (b) shall be immediately destroyed or subjected to procedures which eliminate the harmful organism(s); (d) each organisation or research body holding this material shall inform the official service of plant protection for holding material.
18.4. Plants of stolon, or tuber-forming species of Solanum L., or their hybrids, intended for planting, being stored in gene banks or genetic stock collections	Each organisation or research body holding such material shall inform The official service of plant protection for the material held.
18.5. Tubers of Solanum tuberosum L., other than those mentioned in Annex IV(A)(II)(18.1), (18.2), (18.3) or (18.4)	There shall be evidence by a registration number put on the packaging, or in the case of loose-loaded potatoes transported in bulk, on the vehicle transporting the potatoes, that the potatoes have been grown by an officially registered producer, or originate from officially registered collective storage or dispatching centres located in the area of production, indicating that the tubers are free from Pseudomonas solanacearum (Smith) Smith and that (a) the EU Community provisions to combat Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival; and (b) where appropriate, the EU Community provisions to combat Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al. are complied with.
18.6. Plants of Solanaceae intended for planting, other than seeds and	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants, listed in

other than plants mentioned in Annex IV(A)(II)(18.4) or (18.5)	Annex IV(A)(II)(18.1), (18.2) and (18.3), where appropriate, official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Potato stolbur mycoplasm; or (b) no symptoms of Potato stolbur mycoplasm have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
18.7. Plants of Capsicum annuum L., Lycopersicum lycopersicum (L.) Karsten ex Farw., Musa L., Nicotiana L., and Solanum melongena L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex V(A)(II)(18.6) where appropriate, official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas which have been found free from Pseudomonas solanacearum (Smith) Smith; or (b) no symptoms of Pseudomonas solanacearum (Smith) Smith have been observed on the plants at place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
19. Plants of Humulus lupulus L. intended for planting, other than Seeds	Official statement that no symptoms of Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke and Berthold and of Verticillium dahliae Klebahn have been observed on hops at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
20. Plants of Dendranthema (DC) Des Moul., Dianthus L. and Pelargonium l'Hérit, ex Ait. intended for planting, other than seeds	Official statement that: (a) no signs of Heliothis armgera Hübner or Spodoptera littoralis (Boisd.) have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation; or (b) the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from the said organisms.
21.1. Plants of Dendranthema (DC) Des Moul. intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV(A)(II)(20), official statement that: (a) the plants are no more than third generation stock derived from material which has been found to be free from Chrysanthemum stunt viroid during virological tests, or are directly derived from material of which a representative sample of at least 10% has been found to be free from Chrysanthemum stunt viroid during an official inspection carried out at the time of flowering; (b) the plants or cuttings have come from premises: . which have been officially inspected at least monthly, during the three months prior to dispatch and on which no symptoms of Puccinia horiana Hennings have been observed during that period, and in the immediate vicinity of which no symptoms of Puccinia horiana Hennings have been known to have occurred during the three months prior to marketing, or

	. the consignment has undergone appropriate treatment against Puccinia horiana Hennings; (c) in the case of unrooted cuttings no symptoms of Didymella ligulicola (Baker, Dimock and Davis) v. Arx were observed either on the cuttings or on the plants from which the cuttings were derived, or that, in the case of rooted cuttings, no symptoms of Didymella ligulicola (Baker, Dimock and Davis) v. Arx were observed either on the cuttings or on the rooting bed.
21.2. Plants of Dianthus L. intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV(A)(II)(20), official statement that: . the plants have been derived in direct line from mother plants which have been found free from Erwinia chrysanthemi pv. dianthicola (Hellmers) Dickey, Pseudomonas caryophylli (Burkholder) Starr and Burkholder and Phialophora cinerescens (Wollenw.) van Beyma on officially approved tests carried out at least once within the two previous years, . no symptoms of the above harmful organisms have been observed on the plants.
22. Bulbs of Tulipa L. and Narcissus L., other than those for which there shall be evidence by their packaging, or by other means**,** that they are intended for sale to final consumers not involved in professional cut-flower production	Official statement that no symptoms of Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed on the plants since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
23. Plants of herbs species intended for planting, other than: bulbs, cereals, plants of Graminaceae family rhizomes, seeds, tubers,	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants, where appropriate, listed in Annex IV(A)(II)(20), (21.1) or (21.2), official statement that: (a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from Liriomyza Huido brensis (Blanchard), and Liriomyza trifolii (Burgess); or (b) either no Liriomyza huidobrensis (Blanchard) or Liriomyza trifolii (Burgess) have been observed at the place of production, on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to harvesting; or (c) immediately prior to marketing the plants have been inspected and found free from

	Liriomyza huidobrensis (Blanchard) and Liriomyza trifolii (Burgess) and have been subjected to an appropriate treatment aimed at eradicating Liriomyza huidobrensis (Blanchard) and Liriomyza trifolii (Burgess).
24. Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air	There shall be evidence that the place of production is known to be free from Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al., Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival.
25. Plants of Beta vulgaris L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Beet leaf curl virus; or (b) Beet leaf curl virus has not been known to occur in the area of production and no symptoms of Beet leaf curl virus have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
26. Seeds of Helianthus annuus L.	Official statement that: (a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from Plasmopara halstedii (Farlow) Berl. and de Toni; or (b) the seeds, other than those seeds that have been produced on varieties resistant to all races of Plasmopara halstedii (Farlow) Berl. and de Toni present in the area of production, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against Plasmopara halstedii (Farlow) Berl. and de Toni.
26.1.Plants of Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L.) Karsten ex Farw., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants, where appropriate, listed in Annex IV(a)(II)(18.6) and (23) official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Tomato yellow leaf curl virus; or (b) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the plants; and (aa) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Bemisia tabaci Genn; or (bb) the place of production has been found free from Bemisia tabaci Genn. on official inspections carried out at least

	monthly during the three months prior to export; or (c) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the place of production and the place of production has been subjected to an appropriate treatment and monitoring regime to ensure freedom from Bemisia tabaci Genn.
27. Seeds of Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L.) Karsten ex Farw.	Official statement that the seeds have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent method approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18 (2); and (a) either the seeds originate in areas where Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. michiganensis (Smith) Davis et al. or Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria (Doidge) Dye 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 last complete cycle of vegetation; or (c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for at least those harmful organisms, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in these tests, to be free from those harmful organisms.
28.1.Seeds of Medicago sativa L.	Official statement that: (a) no symptoms of Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and that no Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev has been revealed by laboratory tests on a representative sample; or (b) that fumigation has taken place prior to marketing.
28.2. Seeds of Medicago sativa L.	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV(A)(II)(28.1), official statement that: (a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from Clavibacter michiganensis spp. insidiosus Davis et al.; or (b) . Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. insidiosus Davis et al. has not been known to occur on the farm or in the immediate vicinity since

	the beginning of the past 10 years, and . the crop belongs to a variety recognised as being highly resistant to Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. insidiosus Davis et al., or . it had not yet started its fourth complete cycle of vegetation from sowing when the seed was harvested, and there was not more than one preceding seed harvest from the crop, or the content of inert matter which has been determined in accordance with the rules applicable for certification of seed was marketed in the Community, does not exceed 0,1% by weight, no symptoms of Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. insidiosus Davis et al. have been observed at the place of production or on any Medicago sativa L. crop adjacent to it, during the last complete cycle of vegetation or, where appropriate, the last two cycles of vegetation, . the crops has been grown on land on which no previous Medicago sativa L. crop has been present during the last three years prior to sowing.
29. Seeds of *Phaseolus* L.	Official statement that: (a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from Xanthomonas campestris pv. phaseoli (Smith) Dye; or (b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from Xanthomonas campestris pv. phaseoli (Smith) Dye in these tests.
30.1. Fruits of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their Hybrids	The packaging shall bear an appropriate origin mark.

PART B
SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS WHICH SHALL BE LAID DOWN BY ALL MEMBER STATES FOR THE INTRODUCTION AND MOVEMENT OF PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS INTO AND WITHIN CERTAIN PROTECTED ZONES

Plants, plant products and other objects	**Special requirements**	**Protected zone(s)**
1. Wood of conifers (Coniferales)	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(1.1), (1.2), (1.3), (1.4), (1.5), (7), where appropriate: (a) the wood shall be stripped of its bark; or (b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from Dendroctonus micans Kugelan; (c) there shall be evidence by a mark .Kilndried	EL, IRL, UK (North Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)

	., .KD. or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.	
2. Wood of conifers (Coniferales)	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in Annex IV(A,)(I)(1.1), (1.2), (1.3), (1.4), (1.5), (7), where appropriate, and Annex IV(B)(1), (a) the wood shall be stripped of its bark; or (b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from Ips *duplicatus* Sahlbergh; or (c) there shall be evidence by a mark .Kilndried ., .KD. or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.	EL, IRL, UK
3. Wood of conifers (Coniferales)	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(1.1), (1.2), (1.3), (1.4), (1.5), (7), where appropriate, and Annex IV(B)(1), (2): (a) the wood shall be stripped of its bark; or (b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from Ips typographus Heer; or (c) there shall be evidence by a mark .Kilndried ., .KD. or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.	IRL, UK
4. Wood of conifers (Coniferales)	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in Annex IV(A,)(I)(1.1), (1.2), (1.3), (1.4), (1.5), (7),	EL, F (Korsika), IRL, UK

	where appropriate, and Annex IV(B)(1), (2), (3): (a) the wood shall be stripped of its bark; or (b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from Ips amitinus Eichhof: or (c) there shall be evidence by a mark .Kilndried ., .KD. or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.	
5. Wood of conifers (Coniferales)	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(1.1), (1.2), (1.3), (1.4), (1.5), (7), where appropriate, and Annex IV(B)(1), (2), (4): (a) the wood shall be stripped of its bark; or (b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from Ips cembrae Heer; or (c) there shall be evidence by a mark .Kilndried ., .KD. or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.	EL, IRL, UK (North Ireland, Isle of Man)
6. Wood of conifers (Coniferales)	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(1.1), (1.2), (1.3), (1.4), (1.5), (7), where appropriate, and Annex IV(B)(1), (2), (4): (a) the wood shall be stripped of its bark; or (b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from *Ips sexdentatus* Börner; or (c) there shall be evidence by a mark .Kilndried ., .KD. or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below	IRL, CY, UK (North Ireland, Isle of Man)

	20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.	
6.3. Wood of *Castanea* Mill.	(a) the wood shall be stripped of its bark; (b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murrill.) Barr or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. (ii) has been subjected to the kiln dried in order to achieve the moisture to below 20% expressed as a percentage of dry matter, provided through implementation of an appropriate time/temperature report schedule. This should be evidenced by a mark "Kiln- dried", "KD", or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage,	CZ, EL, (Kreta, Lesvos) IRL, S, UK (expect Isle of Man)
7. Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L. and *Pseudotsuga* Carr., over 3 m. height, other than fruits and seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), (10), Annex IV(A)(II)(4), (5), official statement that the place of production is free from *Dendroctonus micans* Kugelan	EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
8. Plants of *Abies* Mill. *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr. and *Pinus* L., over 3 m. Height, other than fruits and seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), (10), Annex IV(A)(II)(4), (5), and Annex IV(B)(7), where appropriate, official statement that the place of production is free from *Ips duplicatus* Sahlberg.	EL, IRL, UK
9. Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A., Dietr., *Pinus* L. and *Pseudotsuga* Carr., over 3 m. Height other than fruits and seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), (10), Annex IV(A)(II)(4), (5), and Annex IV(B)(7), (8), where appropriate, official statement that the place of production is free from *Ips typographus* Heer.	IRL, UK
10. Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., and *Pinus* L. over 3 m. Height other than fruits and seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), (10), Annex IV(A)(II)(4), (5), and Annex IV(B)(7), (8), (9), where appropriate, official statement that the place of	EL, F (Korsika), IRL, UK

	production is free from *Ips amitinus* Eichhof.	
11. Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carr., over 3 m height, other than fruits and seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), (10), Annex IV(A)(II)(4), (5), and Annex IV(B)(7), (8), (9), (10), where appropriate, official statement that the place of production is free from *Ips cembrae* Heer.	EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man)
12. Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr. and *Pinus* L., over 3 m height, other than seeds and fruits	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), (10), Annex IV(A)(II)(4), (5), and Annex IV(B)(7), (8), (9), (10), (11), where appropriate, official statement that the place of production is free from *Ips sexdentatus* Börner.	IRL, **.A1** CY,. UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man)
14.1. Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales)	Official statement that the consignment: (a) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; or (b) originates in areas known to be free from Dendroctonus micans Kugelan.	EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey).
14.2. Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales)	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the bark listed in Annex IV(B)(14.1), official statement that the consignment: (a) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; or (b) originates in areas known to be free from Ips amitinus Eichhof.	EL, F (Korsika), IRL, UK
14.3. Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales)	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the bark listed in Annex IV(B)(14.1), (14.2)official statement that the consignment: (a) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; or (b) originates in areas known to be free from Ips *cembrae* Heer.	EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man)
14.4. Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales)	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the bark listed in Annex IV(B)(14.1), (14.2), (14.3), official statement that the consignment: (a) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; or (b) originates in areas known to be free from Ips duplicatus Sahlberg.	EL, IRL, UK
14.5. Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales)	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the bark listed in Annex IV(B)(14.1), (14.2), (14.3), (14.4), official statement that the	IRL, CY, UK (North Ireland, Isle of Man)

	consignment: (a) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; or (b) originates in areas known to be free from *Ips sexdentatus* Börner.	
14.6. Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales)	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the bark listed in Annex IV(B)(14.1), (14.2), (14.3), (14.4), (14.5), official statement that the consignment: (a) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; or (b) originates in areas known to be free from Ips typographus Heer.	IRL, UK
14.7. Deleted		
14.8. Deleted		
14.9. Isolated bark of *Castanea* Mill.	The official statement that the isolated bark: (a) originates in areas known to be free from *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murrill.) Barr. or (e) Has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murrill.) Barr. According to details adopted in compliance with described procedures in the Article 18.2. Fumigation should be indicated in certificate referred in the Article 13.1.(ii), active matter, minimal temperature of the bark, concentration (g/m^3) and duration of treatment in hour (h)	CZ, DK, EL, (Ktrete, Lesvos) IRL, S, UK (expect Isle of Man)
15. Plants of Larix Mill., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (10), Annex IV(A)(II)(5) and Annex IV(B)(7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from Cephalcia lariciphila (Klug.)	IRL, UK (North Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
16. Plants of Pinus L., Picea A. Dietr., Larix Mill., Abies Mill. and Pseudotsuga Carr., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), Annex IV(A)(II)(4) and Annex IV(B)(7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (15), where appropriate, official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from Gremmeniella abiedina (Lag.) Morelet.	
17. Plants of Pinus L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9),	E (Ibiza)

	Annex IV(A)(II)(4) and Annex IV(B)(7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (16), official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production and its immediate vicinity is free from Thaumetopoea pityocampa (Den. and Schiff.).	
18. Plants of Picea A. Dietr., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(1), Annex IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (10), Annex IV(A)(II)(5) and Annex IV(B)(7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (16), official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from Gilpinia hercyniae (Hartig).	EL, IRL, UK (North Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
19. Plants of Eucalyptus l'Herit, other than fruit and seeds	Official statement that: (a) the plants are free from soil, and have been subjected to a treatment against Gonipterus scutellatus Gyll.; or (b) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Gonipterus scutellatus Gyll.	EL, P (Azores)
20.1. Tubers of Solanum tuberosum L., intended for planting	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(10), (11), Annex IV(A)(I)(25.1), (25.2), (25.3), (25.4), (25.5), (25.6), Annex IV(A)(II)(18.1), (18.2), (18.3), (18.4), (18.6), official statement that the tubers: (a) were grown in an area where Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (BNYVV) is known not to occur; or (b) were grown on land, or in growing media consisting of soil that is known to be free from BNYVV, or officially tested by appropriate methods and found free from BNYVV; or (c) have been washed free from soil.	F (Brittany), FI, IRL, P (Azores), UK (North Ireland)
20.2. Tubers of Solanum tuberosum L., other than those mentioned in Annex IV(B)(20.1)	(a) The consignment or lot shall not contain more than 1% by weight of soil. Or (b) tubes are intended for processing to the environments with equippments liquidation of remnants adopted officially, that is not the dangerous of spreading of BNYVV	F (Brittany), FI, IRL, P (Azores), UK (North Ireland)
20.3. Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.	Without prejudice to the requirements listed in Annex IV(A)(II)(18.1), (18.2), (18.5), official statement that provisions are complied with in respect of Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens and Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens which are in accordance with those laid down in Council Directive 69/465/EEC of 8 December 1969	LV, SI, SK, FI .

	on combat of Potatoe Cyst Eelworm.	
21. Plants and live pollen for pollination 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., other than fruits and seeds	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(9), (9.1), (18), and III(B)(1), where appropriate, official statement that: (a) the plants originate in third countries recognized to be free from *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. *et al.* In accordance with the procedure as specified in Article 18(2), or (b) the plants originate in protected areas from the harmful organisms in third countries that are created by *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. *et al.* According to appropriate International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures and recognised as such in the accordance with the procedure as specified in Article 18(2), or (c) the plants originating from one of Swiss Cantons as follow: Berne (excluding the districts of Signau and Trachselwald), Fribourg, Grisons, Vaud, Valais, or (d) the plants originating in protected areas listed in the right column, side, or (e) the plants have been produced or, if moved into a .buffer zone. maintained, for a period from 1 April – 31 October of the last fully vegetative cycle, on a field: (aa) located at least 1 km inside the border of a "buffer zone" designated officially of at least 50 km^2 where host plants are subjected of a regime combat officially approved and supervised put the latter vegetation before the beginning of fully vegetation cycle precursor of the the latest fully vegetative cycle with object of minimising the risk of *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. *et al*. Being spread from the plants grown there. Details on description of "buffer zone" may be located to the Commission and other Member States. With the creation of "buffer zone" should be done the official inspections in the zone that does not include the field and in its surrounded zone 500 m, with the wideness at least once since the beginning of the fully last complete vegetation in the most suitable time and all the plants that display symptoms of *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.)	E, EE, F (Korsika), IRL, I (Abruci; Pulia; Basilicata; Calabria; Campania; Emilia-Romagna: provinces of Forlí-Cesena (excluding provisional zones located in the north of the road Statale n. 9—Via Emilia), Parma, Piacenza dhe Rimini (excluding the provisional zone located in the north of the road Statale n. 9— Via Emilia); Friuli-Venezia Giulia; Lazio; Liguria; Lombardy; Marche; Molise; Piedmont; Sardinia; Sicily; Trentino-Alto Adige: autonomous provinca autonome e Trentos; Toskana; Umbria; Valle d'Aosta; Veneto: expect that in the province of Rovigos municipalities, Polesella, Villamarzana, Fratta Polesine, San Bellino, Badia Polesine, Trecenta, Ceneselli, Pontecchio Polesine, Arquà Polesine, Costa di Rovigo, Occhiobello, Lendinara, Canda, Ficarolo, Guarda Veneta, Frassinelle Polesine, Villanova del Ghebbo, Fiesso Umbertiano, Castelguglielmo, Bagnolo di Po, Giacciano con Baruchella, Bosaro, Canaro, Lusia, Pincara, Stienta, Gaiba, Salara, and in province of Padovas, municipalities of Castelbaldo, Barbona, Piacenza d'Adige, Vescovana, S. Urbano, Boara Pisani, Masi, and in province of Verona, municipalities Palù, Roverchiara, Legnago, Castagnaro, Ronco all'Adige, Villa Bartolomea, Oppeano, Terrazzo, Isola Rizza, Angiari), LV, LT, A (Burgenland, Carinthia, Austria Tirol (adminsitrative district Lienz), Styria, Vienna), P, SI (expect regions Gorenjska and Maribor), SK (excpect municpalties of Blahová, Horné Mýto and Okoè (Dunajská Streda County), Hronovce and Hronské K¾aèany (Levice County), Ve¾ké Ripòany (Topo¾èany County), Málinec (Poltár County), Hrhov

	Winsl. *et al.* Should be removed immediately. Te results of these inspections should be sent on 1st May of every year under the Commission and other Member State, and (bb) which has been officially approved before the start of the last complete cycle of precursor vegetation, for the cultivation of plants under the requirements laid down in this point; (cc) as "surrounding zone" with the wideness at least 500 m., found free from *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. *et al.* From the start of the last complete cycle of vegetation by the official inspections carried out at least: two times, in the field, in the most suitable time means once during June – August and once during August - November, and once in a surrounding zone mentioned above, in the most suitable time means August - November and (dd) from which the plants were officially tested for secrete infections in accordance with the appropriate lab methods, over the samples collected in the most suitable period. Between 1st April 2004 and 1st April 2005, these conditions shall not be applied for moved plants in the protected zones listed in the right column that are produced and preserved to the located fields in the "buffer zones" designated officially in the accordance with the applicable requirements before the 1st April 2004.	(Rožòava County), Kazimír, Luhyòa, Malý Horeš, Svätuše dhe Zatín (Trebišov County), FI, UK (North Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Isles)
21.1. Plants of *Vitis* L., other than fruits and seeds	Without prejudice the checks in the Annex III (A) (15) on the introdcution of plants of *Vitis* L. , other than fruits from the third countries (expect Switzerland) in the Community, the official statement that the plants: (a) originating in a zone known to be free from *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* (Fitch); or (b) were grown in one place of production which has been found free from *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* (Fitch) from the official inspections carried out during two last complete cycle of vegetation; or (c) has been subject of fumigation or other appropriate treatmetns against *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* (Fitch).	CY
21.2. Fruits of V*itis* L.	The fruits shall be free from (without) leaves and	CY

	The official statement that the fruits: (a) originating from one zone recognised to be free from *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* (Fitch); or (b) were grwon in one place of production which has been found free from *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* (Fitch) from the official inspections carried out during two last complete cycle of vegetation; or (c) has been subjected of fumigation or other appropriate treatments against *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* (Fitch).	
21.3 From 15 March until 30 June, hive bees	Should be evidenced that the bees hive: (a) Originating in third countries known to be free from *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. *et al*. In the accordance with the procedure as specified in the Article 18(2), or (b) originating in the Cantons of Swiss as follow: Berne (excluding of the districts Signau and Trachselwald), Fribourg, Grisons, Vaud, Valais, or (c) originating in the protected zones, listed in the right column, or (d) Subjected to the appropriate quarantine measures prior to their movement.	E, EE, F (Korsika), IRL, I (Abruzzi; Pulia; Basilicata; Calabria; Campania; Emilia-Romagna: provincat e Forlí-Cesena (excluding from provincial zone located in the north of the road Statale n. 9 — Via Emilia) ., Parma, Piacenza and Rimini (expect the province zone located in the north of the road Statale n. 9 — Via Emilia) .; Friuli-Venezia Giulia; Lazio; Liguria; Lombardy; Marche; Molise; Piedmont; Sardinia; Sicily; Toskana; Umbria; Valle d'Aosta; Veneto: expect that in province of Rovigos, municipalties Polesella, Villamarzana, Fratta Polesine, San Bellino, Badia Polesine, Trecenta, Ceneselli, Pontecchio Polesine, Arquà Polesine, Costa di Rovigo, Occhiobello, Lendinara, Canda, Ficarolo, Guarda Veneta, Frassinelle Polesine, Villanova del Ghebbo, Fiesso Umbertiano, Castelguglielmo, Bagnolo di Po, Giacciano con Baruchella, Bosaro, Canaro, Lusia, Pincara, Stienta, Gaiba, Salara, and in province of Padovas, municipalities Castelbaldo, Barbona, Piacenza d'Adige, Vescovana, S. Urbano, Boara Pisani, Masi, and in province Verona, municipalities Palù, Roverchiara, Legnago, Castagnaro, Ronco all'Adige,

		Villa Bartolomea, Oppeano, Terrazzo, Isle of Rizza, Angiari), LV, LT, A (Burgenland, Carinthia, Austria, Tirol (administrative distirict Lienz), Styria, Vienna), P, SI (expect the regions Gorenjska and Maribor) , SK (expect the municipalities Blahová, Horné Mýto and Okoè (Dunajská Streda County), Hronovce and Hronské K¾aèany (Levice County), Ve¾ké Ripòany (Topo¾èany County), Málinec (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožòava County), Kazimír, Luhyòa, Malý Horeš, Svätuše and Zatín (Trebišov County)) ., FI, UK (North Ireland, Isle of man and Channel Isles)
22. Plants of *Allium porrum* L., *Apium* L., *Beta* L., other than those mentioned in Annex IV(B)(25) and those intended for animal feed *Brassica napus* L., *Brassica rapa* L., *Daucus* L., other than plants intended for planting	(a) The consignment or lot shall not contain more than 1% by weight of soil. or (a) the plants intended for processing to the environments with elimination equipments of the wastes approved officially that is not the risk of spreading of BNYVV	F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azoret),
23. Plants of Beta vulgaris L., intended for planting, other than seeds	(a) Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Annex IV(A)(I)(35.1), (35.2), Annex IV(A)(II)(25) and Annex IV(B)(22), official statement that the plants: (aa) have been officially individually tested and found free from Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (BNYVV); Or (bb) have been grown from seeds complying with the requirements listed in Annex IV(B)(27.1) and (27.2), and grown in areas where BNYVV is known not to occur, or . grown on land, or in growing media, officially tested by appropriate methods and found free from BNYVV, (b) the organisation or research body holding the material shall inform their official Member State plant protection service of the material held.	F (Brittany), FI, IRL, P (Azores), LT, UK (North Ireland)

24.1. Particles rootless of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd., intended for planting	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in the Annex IV (A) (I) (45.1), the official statement that: (a) Particles rootles originating from a zone recognized to be free from Bemisia *tabaci* Genn. (European populations), Or (b) No signs of Bemisia tabaci Genn. have (The European Populations), been observed both in particles and in plants from which the participles are derived and held or produced at the place of Production; on official inspections carried out at least every three weeks during the whole period of production of these plants in this place production, or (c) in cases where *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (The European populations) found in place of production, particles and plants from which the particles have derived and held or produced in this place of production, subjected to the appropriate treatment for providing the purity from *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (The European populations) and then this place of production should be found free from *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures having as a regard the rootless of *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European Populations), in official inspections carried out every weeks during three weeks prior the movement from the place of production as well as in monitoring procedures during this period. The latest inspection from those weekly should be immediately carried out prior the movement of goods mentioned above	IRL, P (Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral, Entre Douro e Minho, Madeira, Ribatejo e Oeste (municipalities of Alcobaça, Alenquer, Bombarral, Cadaval, Caldas da Rainha, Lourinhã, Nazaré, Obidos, Peniche and Torres Vedras) and Trás-os-Montes), FI, S, UK
24.2. The Plants of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd., intended for planting other than: — seeds, — those for which are evidenced from their covering or development of flowers or from another ways that are intended for selling to the last consumer not included in professional production of plants, — those are specified in 24.1	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in the Annex IV (A) (I) (45.1), the official statement that: (a) the plants originating from a zone recognised to be free from *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European Populations), or (b) no sign of *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European Populations) been observed on plants at the place of production on official inspections carried out at least every three weeks during 9 weeks prior to marketing; or (c) in cases where *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European Populations) found in place of	IRL, P (Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral, Entre Douro e Minho, Madeira, Ribatejo e Oeste (Municipalities of Alcobaça, Alenquer, Bombarral, Cadaval, Caldas da Rainha, Lourinhã, Nazaré, Obidos, Peniche and Torres Vedras) and Trás-os-Montes .), FI, S, UK

	production in plants holding or produced in this place of production, subjected to the appropriate treatment for providing the purity from *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European populations) and then this place of production should be free from *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European Populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures in order to eradicate the *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European Populations), in the official inspections carried out every week during three weeks prior the movement from the place of production, as well as in monitoring procedures during this period. The last inspection from those weekly should be immediately carried out prior the movement of goods mentioned above and (d) evidenced that the plants are produced from particles that: (da) originating from a zone recognized to be free from *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European Populations), or (db) were grown in one place of production where no sign of *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European populations) been observed from the official inspections carried out at least every three weeks during the whole period of production of these plants, or (dc) (in cases where *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European populations) found in place of production in plants holding or produced in this place of production, subjected to the appropriate treatment for providing the purity from *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European populations) and then this place of production should be free from *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures in order to eradicate the *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European Populations), in the official inspections carried out every week during three weeks prior the movement from the place of production, as well as in monitoring procedures during this period. The last inspection from those weekly should be immediately carried out prior the movement of goods mentioned above	
24.3. Plants of *Begonia* L., intended for planting other than seeds, tubers and grains and plants of *Ficus* L. And	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in the Annex IV (A) (I) (45.1), the official statement that: (a) the plants originating from one zone	IRL, P (Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral, Entre Douro e Minho, Madeira, Ribatejo e Oeste (municipalities of

Hibiscus L., intended for planting, other than seeds, other than those for which is evidenced from their coverage, or development of flowers, or from another ways, that those are intended for selling to the last consumer not included in professional production of plants,	recognized to to be free from *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (The European populations), or (b) No signs of *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European populations) been observed in plants in the place of production, from the official inspections carried out at least every three weeks during 9 weeks prior to the marketing, or (c) In case where *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European populations) found in the place of production, plants holding or produced in this place of production subjected to the appropriate treatment for providing cleanness from *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European populations) and then this place of production should be found free from *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of the appropriate procedures in order to eradicate the *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (the European populations), in official inspections carried out every week during three weeks prior the movement from the place of production, as well as in monitoring procedures during this period. The last inspection from those weekly should be immediately carried out prior the movement of goods mentioned above,	Alcobaça, Alenquer, Bombarral, Cadaval, Caldas da Rainha, Lourinhã, Nazaré, Obidos, Peniche and Torres Vedras) and Trás-os-Montes .), FI, S, UK
25. The plants of *Beta vulgaris* L., intended for the industrial processing	The official statement that: (a) the plants are transported in such a manner that it provides that there is no risk for spreading of BNYVV, and intended to be deliver to the plant processing place where the elimination equipments are for wastes officially approved that provide that there is no risk for spreading of BNYVV or (b) the plants were grown in one zone where BNYVV was not known to occur.	F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), UK (North Ireland).
26. Land (and) beet and waste pasteurize from the beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.)	The official statement that the land or wastes: (a) are treated for eliminating contamination with BNYVV, or (b) intended to be transported for eliminating in one official way, or (c) comes from the plants *Beta vulgaris* grown in one zone where BNYVV not known to occur	F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), UK (North Ireland).
27.1. Seeds and seeds of beet fodder of species *Beta vulgaris* L.	Without prejudice to the provisions of Council Directive 66/400/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of beet seed where applicable, official statement that: (a) the seed of the categories .basic seed. and .certified seed. satisfies the	F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), UK (North Ireland).

	conditions laid down in Annex I(B)(3) to Directive 66/400/EEC; or (b) in the case of .seed not finally certified., the seed: satisfies the conditions laid down in Article (15)(2) of Directive 66/400/EEC, and is intended for processing that will satisfy the conditions laid down in Annex I(B) to Directive 66/400/EEC and delivered to a processing enterprise with officially approved controlled waste disposal, to prevent the spread of Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (BNYVV); (c) seed is produced by grown crop in one zone where BNYVV is not known to occur.	
27.2. Seeds of fruits species of *Beta vulgaris* L.	Without prejudice to the provisions of Council Directive 70/458/EEC of 29 September 1970 on the marketing of vegetable seed, official statement that: (a) the processed seed contains no more than 0,5% by weight of inert matter, in the case of pelleted seed this standard shall be met prior to pelleting; or (b) in the case of non-processed seed, the seed: shall be officially packed in such a manner as to ensure that there is no risk of spread of BNYVV, and is intended for processing that will satisfy the conditions laid down in (a) and delivered to a processing enterprise with officially approved controlled waste disposal, to prevent the spread of Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (BNYVV); or (c) the seed has been produced from a crop grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur.	F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), UK (North Ireland).
28. Seeds of *Gossypium* spp.	Official statement that: (a) the seed has been acid-delinted, and (b) no symptoms of Glomerella gossypii Edgerton have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, and that a representative sample has been tested and has been found free from Glomerella gossypii Edgerton in those tests.	EL
28.1. Seeds of *Gossypium* spp.	Official statement that the seed has been	EL, E (Andalucia, Catalonia,

	acid-delinted.	Extremadura, Murcia, Valencia)
29. Seeds of *Mangifera* spp.	Official statement that the seeds originate in areas known to be free from Sternochetus mangiferae Fabricius.	E (Granada and Malaga), P (Alentejo, Algarve and Madeira)
30. Agriculture machinery used	(a) Machinery should be washed and clean (without) from the land and planting wastes when it is brought to the place of production where the beets are growing, or (b) Machinery should come from one zone where BNYVV is not known to occur.	F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), UK (North Ireland)
31. Seeds of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids with origin [from E (Spain), F (France) (p[rvec Korsik[s), CY (Cyprus) and I (Italy)	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in the Annex IV (A) (II) (30.1): (a) the fruits shall be free from leaves and peduncles; or (b) in the case of fruits with leaves or peduncles, official statement that the fruits are packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and shall remain sealed during their transport through a protected zone, recognised for these fruits, and shall bear a distinguishing mark to be reported on the passport.	EL, F (Korsika), M, P
32. Plants of *Vitis* L., other than fruits and seeds.	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in the Annex III (A) (15), IV A (II) 17, and IVB21.1, the official statement that: The plants originating and were grown in one place of production where Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO is not known to occur, or (b) the plants originating and were grown in one place of production in one zone free from Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO, created by the national organism of plant protection, in accordance with appropriate international standards; or The plants originating and were grown in the Chez Republic, France (Champagne-Ardenne, Lorraine and Alsace), or in Italy (Basilicata); or the plants originating and were grown in one place of production where: (aa) no symptoms of Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO been observed in mother plants that from the beginning of two last cycles fully vegetative, and (bb) also No symptoms of Grapevine flavescence dorée	CZ, FR (Champagne-Ardenne, Lorraine and Alsace), IT (Basilicata)

	MLO been found in the plants in the place of production, or (ii) the plants subjected to the treatment with warm water at least 50^0C for 45 min in order to eliminate the presence of Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO.	

ANNEX V

THE PLANTS, PLANTING PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS THAT SHOULD BE SUBJECTED TO THE PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION

PART A

THE PLANTS, PLANTING PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS ORIGINATING FROM KOSOVO THAT ARE SUBJECTED TO THE PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION IN THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION AND THAT SHOULD MOVE INSIDE KOSOVO ACCOMPANIED WITH PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

1. The plants and plant products

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

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

1.3. Plants of stolones species or forming tubers *Solanum* L. intended for planting.

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

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

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

The wood has been obtained in whole and or part from Platanus L., including the wood that has not preserved its natural rounded surface fulfils one of descriptions as specified in the Annex I, Part II of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2658/87 of 23 July 1987, on the tariff and statistic nomenclature and on General Custom Tariff.

Code CN	**Description**
4401 10 00	Fire wood, as wooden beam, tree stump, branches, kindling or in similar forms
4401 22 00	Non - conifer wood such as chips or particles
ex 4401 30 90	Wood waste and scraps (other than saw dust), not matched in the form of wooden beams, briquettes, pallets or similar forms
4403 10 00	Wood not processed, treated with colours, creosot or other protective matters, not cleaned from the bark or not dry os severely flatten

ex 4403 99	Non – conifer wood (other than tropical wood as specified in sub chapter 1 Chapter 44 or another tropical wood, oak (*Quercus* spp.) or beech wood (*Fagus* spp.)), not processed, cleaned or not cleaned from the bark or dry, or severely flattened , not handled with colour, creosot or other protective matter
ex 4404 20 00	Non conifer beams, poles, fence posts and a stick of non conifer wood, straight but not sawing along
ex 4407 99	Non conifer woods (other than tropical wood specified in sub chapter 1 of the Chapter 44, or another tropical wood, oak (*Quercus* spp.) or beech wood (*Fagus* spp.)), sawing or chips, cleaned smoothed or not, cankered or matched of a thickening over 6 mm.

2. Plants, planting products and other objects produced by producers, which production and selling is authorised to be done to the persons involved professionally in plant productions, other than plants, planting products and other objects which are prepared and ready to be selling to the last consumer, and for which is guaranteed by the official responsible authorities of the Member States, that the above product was separated from the other products.
   2.1 Intended plants for planting, other than seeds, genders *Abies* Mill., *Apium graveolens* L., *Argyranthemum* spp., *Aster* spp., *Brassica* L., *Castanea* Mill., *Cucumis* spp., *Dendranthema* (DC) Des Moul., *Dianthus* L. and hybrids, *Exacum* spp., Fragaria L., *Gerbera* Cass., *Gypsophila* L., all varieties of hybrids from New Guinea of *Impatiens* L., *Lactuca* spp., *Larix* Mill., *Leucanthemum* L., *Lupinus* L., *Palargonium* l'Hérit ex Ait., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., *Platanus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus laurocerasus* L., *Prunus lusitanica* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carr., *Quercus* L., *Rubus* L., *Spinacia* L., *Tanacetum* L. *Tsuga* Carr., *Verbena* L. and other plants of herbs species, other than plants of family Gramineae, intended for planting, other than bulbs, grain cereal, rysomes, seeds and tubers.
   2.2 The plants of *Solanaceae*, other than those referred of the point 1.3, intended for planting, other than seeds.
   2.3 Plants of *Araceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae, Persea* spp. And *Strelitziaceae,* rooted or with the grown field accompanied.
   2.4 Seeds and bulbs of *Allium ascalonicum L., Allium cepa* L. and *Allium schoenoprasum* L., intended for planting and plants of *Allium porrum* L. intended for planting

   - Seeds of *Medicago sativa* L.,

   - Seeds certified of *Helianthus annuus* L., *Lycopersicum lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw. And *Phaseolus* L.

3. Bulbs and grain cereal, intended for planting, produced by producers, production of which the selling is also authorised to be done to the persons involved professionally in plants production, other than plants, planting products and other objects which are prepared and ready to be selling to the last consumer and for which is guaranteed by the official authorities responsible to the Member States, that the above product was separated by other products of *Camassia* Lindl., *Chionodoxa* Boiss., *Crocus flavus* Weston 'Golden Yellow', *Galanthus* L;, *Galtonia candicans* (Baker) Decne, miniature cultivars and their hybrids of the gender *Gladiolus* Tourn. ex L., such as *Gladiolus callianthus* Marais, *Gladiolus colvillei* Sweet, *Gladiolus nanus* hort., *Gladiolus ramosus* hort., *Gladiolus tubergenii* hort., *Hyacinthus* L., *Iris* L., *Ismene* Herbert, *Muscari* Miller., *Narcissus* L., *Ornithogalum* L., *Puschkinia* Adams, *Scilla* L., *Tigridia* Juss., and *Tulipa* L.

PART B

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS ORIGINATING FROM DIFFERENT TERRITORIES FROM TERRITORIES MENTIONED IN THE PART A AND WHICH SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

1. Plants intended for planting, other than seeds but including seeds of *Cruciferae Gramineae, Trifolium* spp., originating from Argentina, Austral, Bolivia, Kili, New Zeland and Uruguay, genders *Triticum, Secale* and *X Triticosecale* from Afghanistan, India, Iran, Irak, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA. *Capsicum* spp. *Helianthus annuus* L., *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw., *Medicago sativa* L.,

Prunus L., *Rubus* L., *Oryza* spp., *Zea mais* L., *Allium ascalonicum* L., *Allium cepa* L., *Allium porrum* L., *Allium schoenoprasum* L. and *Phaseolus* L.

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

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

   Conifers (*Coniferales*),

   Acer saccharum Marsh., originating from the USA and Canada,

   Prunus L., originating from non – European countries,

   Cut flowers of *Aster* spp., *Eryngium* L., *Hypericum* L., *Lisianthus* L., *Rosa* L. and *Trachelium* L., originating from the non – European countries,

   Leafy vegetables of *Apium graveolens* L. And *Ocimum* L.

3. Fruits of:

   Citrus L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. And their hybrides, *Momordica* L. And *Solanum melongena* L.

   Annona L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Diospyros* L., *Malus* Mill., *Mangifera* L., *Passiflora* L., *Prunus* L., *Psidium* L., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L. *Syzygium* Gaertn., and *Vaccinium* L., originating from non European countries.

4. Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.

5. Seperated bark of:

   Conifers (Coniferales), originating from non European countries.

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

6. Wood, where:

   (a) is obtained in whole or partly from one of collocations, genders or described species below, expect material coverage from the wood as specified in the Annex IV, Part A, Section I, Point 2:

   Quercus L., including the wood which has not kept its natural round surface originating in the USA, expect the wood that completes referred description in (b) of the code CN 4416 00 00 and where it is documented that the wood is processed or fabricated using the treatment with hot in order to achieve a minimum of temperature from 176 °C per 20 minutes,

   Platanus L., including the wood which has not protected its natural rounded surface originating from the USA or Armenia,

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

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

   Conifers (Coniferales), including the wood which has not kept its natural round surface originating in the Non European countries, Kazakhstani, Russia and Turkey,

   And

   (b) completes one of below description in the Annex I, Part 2 of the Council Regulation (EU) No. 2658/87.

Code CN	**Description**
4401 10 00	Fire wood, as wooden beam, **tree stump, branch, kindling or in similar forms**
4401 21 00	Wood from conifers, in chips and particles
4401 22 00	Non conifer wood as chips or particles
4401 30 10	Sawdust
ex 4401 30 90	Other wood wastes and **scrap** wood, not matched in the form of wooden beam, briquette, pallets or similar forms

4403 10 00	Wood not processed, treated with colour, creosote or other protective matter, not cleaned from the bark or not dry or severely flattened
4403 20	Woods from conifer not processed other than treated with colours, creosote or other protective matter, stripped or not stripped from the bark, or dry or severely flattened
4403 91	Oak wood (*Quercus* spp.) not processed, other than treated with colour creosote or other protective matters, stripped or not stripped from the bark or dry or severely flattened
ex 4403 99	Non conifer wood (other than tropical wood specified in sub chapter 1, Chapter 44 or other tropical wood, oak (*Quercus* spp.) or beech wood (*Fagus* spp.)), not processed, or not cleaning from the bark or dry or severely flattened, not treated with colours, creosote or other protective matter.
ex 4404	Beams, poles, fence posts and stick of wood, straight but not sawing along
4406	Cross rails or trams (connected criss- cross) from the wood
4407 10	Wood from conifers sawing or cut up along, cleaned, smooth or not, cankered or matched of a thickness above 6 mm.
4407 91	Oak wood (*Quercus* spp.), sawing or cut up along, cleaned or not smoothed**,** cankered or matched of a thickness above 6 mm.
ex 4407 99	Non conifer wood (other than tropical wood specified in sub chapter 1 of the Chapter 44, or other tropical wood, oak (*Quercus* spp.) or beech wood (*Fagus* spp.)), sawing or chips along, cleaned, **smoothed** or not, cankered or matched of a thickening above 6 mm.
4415	Packing - case, box, crates, drums and similar packing of wood, drum – cable of wood; pallets, box pallets, tip crates pallets and other load boards,
4416 00 00	Casks, barrel, bath tube, and other products of barrel maker and part from the wood, including barrels belts
9406 00 20	Prefabricate buildings from the wood.

7. (a) Land and the grown field as a land, which is compound in whole or part from a rigid organic matter as a plants part, humus including torfa or bark, other than one composed in whole from the peat.

   (b) Land and grown field, matched and accompanied with plants, that is compound in whole or part from a specified material in (a) or compound partly from a rigid inorganic matter, intended for supporting the vitality of plants, originating from:

   Turkey,

   Belorussia, Georgia, Moldavia, Russia, Ukraine,

   Non European countries other than Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia.

8. Cereal (grain) of genders *Triticum*, *Secale* and *X Triticosecale* originating in Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA.

ANNEX VI

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS TO WHICH SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE APPLIED

1. Cereals and their derivates.
2. Dried legumious plants.
3. Manioc tubers and their derivates.
4. Residues from the production of vegetable oils.