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REGULATION
From the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATION

PART ONE

Preliminary Provisions

Purpose

ARTICLE 1– (1) The purpose of this Regulation is to establish the procedures and principles concerning the phytosanitary conditions to which plants, plant products and other materials shall be subject upon entry into and exit from our country.

Scope

ARTICLE 2– (1) This Regulation covers the identification of quarantine pests preventing importation and the phytosanitary conditions to which plants, plant products and other materials shall be subject in entry into and exit from the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye, as well as the official controls to be carried out.

(2) Products brought into free zones from abroad and products sent from free zones to abroad are also subject to the provisions of this Regulation.

Legal Basis

ARTICLE 3– (1) This Regulation has been prepared on the basis of Articles 31, 32, 33, 34, 42, 43, 44 and 45 of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law No. 5996 dated 11/6/2010.

Definitions and Abbreviations

ARTICLE 4– (1) In this Regulation, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated below:

a) Wood packaging material: Pallets, crates, cases, boxes, dunnage, cable reels, spool reels and similar products made of wood thicker than six millimetres, used for supporting, protecting or carrying goods, except for the exceptions specified in ISPM 15,

b) Research Institute Directorates: The Central Research Institute Directorate for Crop Protection, the Biological/Agricultural Pest Control Research Institute Directorates and other Research Institute Directorates authorised by the Ministry,

c) Ministry: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,

ç) Documentary check: Control that the documents submitted to the directorate in relation to the transactions within the scope of this Regulation are complete, duly prepared and consistent with each other,

d) Identity check: Physical control of whether the documents submitted to the directorate are consistent with the plants, plant products and other materials,

e) Plant: Living plants and their non-deep-frozen fruits and vegetables, tubers, corms, bulbs and rhizomes, cut flowers, leafy branches, pruning debris leaves, leaves, plant tissue cultures, living pollen, and certain parts maintaining their viability such as buds, grafts and cuttings, as well as botanical seeds intended for planting,

f) Plant Quarantine Registration and Tracking System (BKKTS): The software system in which the entry and exit transactions of plants, plant products and other materials into and from the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye are registered and tracked,

g) Plant Passport: An official label or, for certain products, a mark other than a label accepted by the Ministry, prepared in accordance with the procedures determined by the Ministry and issued by the

Ministry or those authorised by the Ministry, standardised for various plants and plant products, indicating that the phytosanitary standards and special requirements established in this Regulation for plants, plant products and other materials included in Annex-1 list of the Regulation on Plant Passport System and Registration of Operators published in the Official Gazette No. 27813 dated 12/1/2011,

ğ) Plant Health Transit Document: A document drawn up in accordance with the form set out in Annex-11, accompanying or digitally created and electronically forwarded to the destination, for the dispatch of certain products whose official controls cannot be completed at the point of entry to another authorised entry customs office or approved control post within the country where the documentary check, identity and phytosanitary checks will be completed after documentary check has been carried out,

h) Phytosanitary check: The control carried out to determine whether plants, plant products and other materials, and their packaging and means of transport, are free from pests,

ı) International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM): International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures,

i) Phytosanitary Certificate: A document drawn up in accordance with the form set out in Annex-7, or its official equivalent created electronically, or electronic Phytosanitary Certificate versions issued and approved by the National Plant Protection Organisation of countries notified by the Ministry, certifying that plants, plant products and other materials meet the phytosanitary requirements stipulated in this Regulation,

j) Plant product: Products of plant origin, unprocessed or having undergone simple processing, not falling within the definition of plant,

k) Exit: Export and exit of plants, plant products and other materials from the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye including free zones,

l) Importation for trial purposes: The importation of variety or candidate variety seeds for the purposes of research and development, testing, trials and laboratory analysis, but not for propagation, demonstration, display or commercial purposes,

m) Disinfection: The cleaning process by chemical substances or physical methods with the aim of destroying or neutralising pests,

n) Other materials: Materials other than plants and plant products which carry a risk of harbouring pests from a phytosanitary perspective,

o) Plants for planting: Plants that are or are to remain planted, plants that are to be transplanted, and plants that are not planted but are intended to be planted,

ö) Kiln drying (KD): The process of drying wood in a closed chamber by applying heat and/or humidity control to achieve the required moisture content,

p) Fumigation: The process of introducing a specified quantity of a fumigant acting in gaseous form into a closed area at a specified temperature and keeping it in the environment for a specified period of time, with the aim of destroying pests,

r) General Directorate: The General Directorate of Food and Control,

s) Genetically modified organism (GMO): A living organism other than a human, obtained by gene transfer using modern biotechnological methods,

ş) Entry: Import, entry into and placing under transit procedures of plants, plant products and other materials into the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye including free zones,

t) Point of entry: The first place where plants, plant products and other materials are brought into the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye including free zones; in the case of air transport this is the airport, in the case of sea transport this is the seaport, and in the case of road and rail transport this is the location of the customs office responsible for that area at the place where the land border is crossed,

u) Customs Tariff Statistical Position (GTIP): A code used in international trade to identify and classify products, enabling access to detailed information about products produced in different parts of the world,

ü) Heat treatment: The process of subjecting products to a specified temperature and maintaining them at that temperature for a certain period of time in accordance with an official technical specification,

v) Export: The official controls relating to export procedures for plants, plant products and other materials in free circulation,

y) Inspector: An inspection officer trained by the Ministry and granted official control authority to carry out all types of official controls for phytosanitary purposes and to issue the necessary documents during the entry, exit, movement within the country and transit through the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye of plants, plant products and other materials in free zones,

z) In vitro: Artificial conditions in a laboratory environment,

aa) In vitro plant propagation: Plant propagation in nutrient media in closed plastic or glass culture vessels under controlled artificial conditions in an aseptic environment and clean conditions,

bb) Importation: Official controls relating to the procedures of release for free circulation, customs warehousing, inward processing, processing under customs control and temporary importation of plants, plant products and other materials,

cc) Debarked wood: Wood that has been completely debarked or subjected to bark removal within the tolerance limits for bark specified in ISPM 15,

çç) Bark-free wood: Wood from which all bark has been removed, except for bark pockets between annual growth rings and bark growing inward around knots,

dd) Out-of-scope product: Products listed in Annex-5 by GTIP but excluded from phytosanitary control by expressions in parentheses,

ee) Quarantine: Placing plants, plant products and other materials under control with the aim of preventing pests from entering the country or spreading within the country,

ff) Quarantine pest: Pests listed in Annexes 1 and 2, and pests not listed in Annex 1 but found to be at risk for our country as a result of a pest risk analysis conducted because their presence in our country is unknown,

gg) Contamination: The state of infestation of pests in plants, plant products and other materials, storage areas, containers, packaging materials or means of transport,

ğğ) Laboratory expert: Personnel who graduated from plant protection departments of universities and hold at least a master's degree in the relevant field of expertise (entomology, nematology, mycology, virology, bacteriology, herbology) in which they will work in the laboratory, and who are responsible solely for carrying out analyses in the laboratory unit of their area of expertise,

hh) Lot/consignment lot: A certain number of units of a single product in a shipment that is homogeneous in terms of composition and origin,

ıı) Return to origin: The return of plants, plant products and other materials whose entry is not permitted to the exporting country,

ii) Country of origin: For plants, the country where the plants were grown; for plant products, the country where the plants from which the plant products were obtained were grown; for other materials, the country where those materials were first exposed to infestation by pests,

jj) Directorate: Agricultural Quarantine Directorate and the Ministry's Provincial or District Directorates of Agriculture and Forestry authorised by the Ministry,

kk) Sample: A sample taken from plants, plant products and other materials to be subjected to official control, of a size determined in accordance with the instructions to be prepared by the General Directorate to set the principles for sampling and analysis,

ll) Wood: All wood whether sawn or unsawn, with or without bark, including industrial, fibre, chip, paper and firewood,

mm) Approved fumigation: Fumigation carried out in accordance with a method accepted by the Ministry,

nn) Approved control post: Customs-supervised warehouses, consignee areas and similar temporary storage places under customs supervision consisting of independent sections that meet the necessary quarantine conditions, including isolation, ventilation, cold chain, humidity and similar physical

conditions specified in ISPM 34, where fumigation, destruction and similar operations can be carried out if necessary, and that prevent the risk of contamination of other products in the storage area, where products may be held until official control procedures are completed,

oo) Composite sample (bulked sample): Mixing product samples selected according to the random sampling method in a certain proportion to represent the entire product to be inspected,

öö) Official control: Monitoring, surveillance, inspection, examination, quarantine, sampling, analysis and similar operations carried out by inspectors within the scope of authority granted to verify compliance with the provisions of this Regulation of activities within its scope,

pp) Free zone: Areas that are parts of the Customs Territory of Türkiye but are considered outside the Customs Territory of Türkiye for the purposes of applying import duties and trade policy measures, where goods not in free circulation are placed on condition that they are not used or consumed except in the cases provided for in customs legislation, without being released for free circulation,

rr) Free Zone Transit Form: A document issued for products subject to pest risk analysis, determined by the Ministry, for which an application for transfer to free zones for storage and processing for re-export purposes is made, drawn up in accordance with the form set out in Annex-6,

ss) Consignment: The quantity of plants, plant products and other materials transported from one country to another under one or more Phytosanitary Certificates or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificates within one means of transport, whether or not specified as one or more lots/consignment lots or groups,

şş) Consignment interception: The rejection of a consignment intended to enter, due to its non-compliance with phytosanitary legislation, or its suspension until the non-compliance is remedied,

tt) Cold treatment: The process of exposing products to low temperatures for appropriate periods of time to make them free from pests,

uu) Single Window System (TPS): A system used in customs procedures that enables documents belonging to relevant public institutions to be issued electronically from a single point,

üü) Single Window System ID (TPS ID): A twenty-three-digit identifier code number assigned by the Single Window System for documents for which import or export compliance has been approved,

vv) Transit: The passage of plants, plant products and other materials not in free circulation through the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye from a foreign country to a foreign country,

yy) Seed material: Generative and vegetative plant parts such as seeds, tubers, seedlings, saplings and cuttings used for propagation of plants,

zz) Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye: The borders of the Republic of Türkiye encompassing its land territory, territorial waters, inland waters and airspace,

aaa) Person concerned with the product: The natural or legal persons and the legal representatives of natural persons/authorised representatives of legal persons who are authorised and responsible for subjecting plants, plant products and other materials to official controls and monitoring them in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation,

bbb) Consignee custody (yediemin): The process of holding seedlings, saplings, indoor and outdoor ornamental plants, as well as seeds transported in a cold chain to prevent germination and cut flowers, in a closed area under customs supervision until official controls including analysis are completed,

ccc) Re-export: The re-export procedure applied for plants, plant products and other materials that have entered our country and will be exported from our country to another country,

çççç) Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate: A document drawn up in accordance with the form set out in Annex-8, or its official equivalent created electronically, for re-exported plants, plant products and other materials,

ddd) High-risk plants, plant products and other materials: Plants, plant products and other materials not listed in the table of plants, plant products and other materials whose entry into Türkiye is prohibited in Annex-3 but determined as a result of a preliminary assessment to pose an unacceptable level of pest risk for our country,

eee) Pest: Species, strains or biotypes of plants, animals or pathogenic agents harmful to plants, plant products and other materials,

fff) Pest-free area: An area scientifically proven to be free from a specific pest and, where appropriate, where such conditions are officially maintained,

ggg) Pest-free place of production: A defined land parcel scientifically proven to be free from a specific pest,

ğğğ) Pest-free production site: A production site scientifically proven to be free from a specific pest and, where appropriate, where such conditions are officially maintained for a specified period of time,

hhh) Pest interception: The suspension of a consignment intended to enter, due to detection of a pest as a result of macroscopic examination or laboratory testing,

ıii) Pest risk analysis: The process of jointly evaluating scientific, environmental and economic indicators within the scope of relevant ISPMs to determine whether an organism is a quarantine or non-quarantine pest, or to determine the extent of phytosanitary measures to be applied in the import operations of plants, plant products and other materials,

PART TWO

Official Controls, Registration in the Plant Quarantine Registration and Tracking System

Official Controls

ARTICLE 5– (1) The entry, importation and placement under transit procedures of plants, plant products and other materials into the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye including free zones, and their exit from the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye including free zones, are subject to official control.

(2) Entry and exit procedures for plants, plant products and other materials within the scope of this Regulation are carried out through the BKKTS. In cases where it is not possible to carry out such procedures through the BKKTS, operations are carried out physically with the approval of the General Directorate. In transactions carried out through BKKTS, wet signatures are not required except for original documents. Information and documents that cannot be obtained electronically by the Directorate are requested from the applicant. Notifications regarding deficiencies identified during or as a result of the official control process, the measures to be applied, and similar information are made to the applicant through BKKTS. Procedures relating to conformity inspections at the import stage and inspections of products subject to the Ministry's control, as well as matters relating to product safety, are carried out in accordance with the regulation published annually by the Ministry of Trade.

(3) Official controls of plants, plant products and other materials are carried out in three stages by an inspector assigned by the Directorate: documentary check, identity check and phytosanitary check, based on the Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate. Phytosanitary checks are carried out by on-site examination, examination through laboratory testing after sampling, and where necessary, by having detailed analysis carried out in a laboratory after sampling.

(4) Laboratory analyses of plants, plant products and other materials relating to plant health are carried out at Agricultural Quarantine Directorates, Research Institute Directorates, and other Research Institute Directorates affiliated with or authorised by the Ministry.

(5) GMO analyses of plants, plant products and other materials within the scope of biosafety legislation are carried out by Agricultural Quarantine Directorate laboratories, Food Control Laboratory Directorates and laboratories affiliated with the Ministry, as authorised by the Ministry.

(6) The inspector enters every place where plants, plant products and other materials are located within the scope of this Regulation for the purpose of official control, checks the means of transport and takes samples. No fee is paid for samples. The person concerned with the product is obliged to provide all assistance and facilitation during official control, to ensure the minimum control conditions determined by the Ministry, and where necessary, to take additional security measures.

(7) For the purpose of carrying out identity and phytosanitary checks at border posts, unsealing operations for means of transport are carried out by an authorised customs officer in the presence of an inspector. Except for products arriving by air, unloading operations of seed materials and ornamental plants at approved control posts are carried out in the presence of an inspector.

(8) During official control by the inspector, if quarantine pests listed in Annexes 1 and 2 or other pests are detected or suspected, the necessary protective measures are taken. In such a case, the inspector is authorised to establish protection and surveillance zones and to carry out the necessary controls, sampling and other examinations to prevent the spread of quarantine pests and other pests, and to take/have taken all measures including destruction of plants, plant products and other materials that may cause the spread of these organisms.

(9) Phytosanitary checks are carried out in areas and inspection rooms that meet the minimum control conditions determined by the Ministry, in daylight or in illuminated environments where daylight conditions are provided.

(10) Applications for all official control transactions under this Regulation are submitted to the relevant directorate in person with a wet signature or electronically with an electronic signature.

(11) Where the Phytosanitary Certificate or other relevant documents submitted to the Directorate in official control applications are found to be forged, operations are suspended. Return of such consignments to the relevant country is initiated, the notification form in Annex-9 is drawn up and the customs administration is informed. Documents submitted subsequently for this consignment are not accepted.

Registration in the Plant Quarantine Registration and Tracking System

ARTICLE 6– (1) Entry and exit procedures for plants, plant products and other materials commence with the registration of the relevant natural or legal person or their representative in the BKKTS by the Directorate.

(2) Applications for all official control transactions under this Regulation are submitted indicating the date and place of the control request. The period between the application date and the control request date shall not exceed three days. Applications not submitted to the Directorate within this period are cancelled.

(3) In Agricultural Quarantine Directorates, the institution director; in provincial directorates, the relevant branch manager; and in district directorates, the district director, grants authorisation through the BKKTS and is responsible for the authorisation granted.

PART THREE

Entry and Exit Procedures and Authorised Customs Offices

Entry and Exit Customs Offices

ARTICLE 7– (1) The authorised customs offices through which plants, plant products and other materials specified in Annex-5 shall enter the country are determined by the regulations of the Ministry of Trade with the approval of the Ministry.

(2) Exit procedures for plants, plant products and other materials may be carried out through all customs offices. However, in line with the phytosanitary requirements of recipient countries, the authorised exit customs offices and the Directorates authorised to carry out official controls may be restricted by the General Directorate for certain countries and products.

(3) The minimum requirements that phytosanitary border control posts must meet are determined by an instruction published by the Ministry. It is necessary for the minimum requirements specified in this instruction to be met at entry customs offices approved as phytosanitary and agricultural quarantine border control posts for the official control of plants, plant products and other materials.

Import Control

ARTICLE 8– (1) Official controls of plants, plant products and other materials are carried out at the point of first entry into the country, except for the situations described in paragraph eight.

(2) For the entry of plants, plant products and other materials into the country, applications are made through BKKTS by the natural or legal persons owning the products or their legal representatives. Applications are submitted to the relevant directorate together with the import application form printout obtained from BKKTS, attached with the original of the Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export

Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the exporting country, or electronic Phytosanitary Certificate versions issued and approved by the National Plant Protection Organisation of countries notified by the Ministry. A photocopy of one of the international transport documents declared to customs for the consignment and an invoice photocopy are also required. For consignments arriving by sea, a loading document may also be required in addition to the transport document. Importers or their legal representatives must have fulfilled the following conditions prior to importation:

a) Notification to the relevant directorates prior to the importation of plants, plant products and other materials. This notification is made with the Consignment Notification Form set out in Annex-10: at least twenty-four hours before the arrival of the consignment for sea transport; at least twelve hours before the arrival of the consignment for rail and road transport; and at least four hours before the arrival of the consignment for air transport. If the period between the consignment notification and the control exceeds five working days, the application is cancelled.

b) Documents issued for products requiring prior authorisation or control documents are submitted to the relevant directorate.

(3) Entry control of plants, plant products and other materials is carried out in three stages: documentary check, identity check and phytosanitary check:

a) Documentary check: This is the verification that the phytosanitary certificate and other documents submitted in the entry application are consistent with the consignment notification; that the plants, plant products and growing media prohibited from entering the country as specified in Annex-3 are not present; and that the special requirements specified in Annex-4 have been met and are stated in the phytosanitary certificate. If non-compliance is detected in documentary checks, the identity check is not proceeded with.

b) Identity check: This is the physical verification of the conformity of the entry application for which documentary check has been completed with the consignment. If the identity check is non-compliant, the phytosanitary check is not proceeded with and the consignment is intercepted. If plants, plant products and other materials outside the declaration are detected, the entire consignment or the part outside the declaration is returned to origin depending on the risk of pest contamination.

c) Phytosanitary check: After the documentary and identity checks are completed, this is the determination that the consignment intended to enter and the means of transport, packaging and other contents accompanying the consignment are free from pests; do not contain plants, plant products and growing media prohibited from entering the country as specified in Annex-3; comply with the special requirements set out in Annex-4; and are not high-risk plants.

ç) Where the entry of plants, plant products and other materials for which official controls have been completed is deemed appropriate, the original of the Phytosanitary Certificate belonging to the product is kept at the directorate that issued the compliance letter. Phytosanitary certificates of products for which phytosanitary checks have been completed and which are forwarded to the relevant directorate for food feed compliance are sent to the directorate that will issue the compliance letter for safekeeping. If certified copies of the certificate are required in subsequent transactions for products covered by such a certificate, the certified copy and product quantity information are requested from the directorate holding the original certificate.

(4) The provisions of the regulation published annually by the Ministry of Trade regarding the inspection of products subject to the Ministry's control and product safety apply. The following matters are taken into account in the entry procedures for plants, plant products and other materials within the scope of this legislation:

a) Official controls at the point of entry are completed for plants, plant products and other materials listed on the list of products subject to agricultural quarantine control, excluding those on the lists of plant products used in the food and feed industry and materials in contact with food, as well as seed materials, seedlings, saplings and flower bulbs, and other plants, plant products and other materials outside these lists. A compliance/non-compliance letter is issued based on the outcome of official control. Official controls at the point of entry may also be completed for seed materials such as seeds, seedlings, saplings and flower bulbs on the propagation material list and those on the list of products

subject to agricultural quarantine control for which there is no analysis requirement, as well as plant products used in the food and feed industry and materials in contact with food that are on both the agricultural quarantine control and food safety control lists and for which food safety controls can be completed at entry.

b) Where official controls of products on the propagation material list (seeds, seedlings, saplings, flower bulbs, etc.) cannot be completed at the point of entry, after documentary check is carried out at the point of entry, dispatch to another authorised point of entry with a Plant Health Transit Document, the principles for which are described in paragraph eight, is permitted.

c) After phytosanitary checks have been completed for products on both the plant products used in the food and feed industry and materials in contact with food list, and the list of products subject to agricultural quarantine control, the following procedures are carried out before they are sent to the relevant provincial directorate of agriculture and forestry for food safety checks and compliance procedures:

1) Phytosanitary certificates of products found compliant after phytosanitary checks carried out at the first point of entry and to be dispatched to other points of entry are endorsed by the inspector with the stamp "Phytosanitary Check Carried Out at the Authorised Entry Customs Office."

2) Where official controls of fresh fruit and vegetable products transported in a cold chain that are on both these lists cannot be completed at the point of entry, after documentary checks are carried out at the point of entry, dispatch to another authorised point of entry with a Plant Health Transit Document is permitted.

ç) Fresh fruit and vegetable products and seeds transported in a cold chain are dispatched with a Plant Health Transit Document to an authorised point of entry in the same province or another province where phytosanitary checks can be carried out, as specified in the Ministry of Trade's regulation on customs offices authorised for the entry of products subject to the Ministry's control.

d) Production materials such as seedlings and saplings, indoor and outdoor ornamental plants, seeds transported in a cold chain to prevent germination, and cut flowers for which this Regulation requires analysis may be dispatched with a Plant Health Transit Document to customs-supervised warehouses, consignee areas and similar temporary storage places in the same province or another province listed in the Ministry of Trade's regulation on customs offices authorised for the entry of products subject to the Ministry's control, where documentary, identity and phytosanitary checks are to be completed.

e) In the case of products subject to pest risk analysis that are determined by the Ministry and intended to be re-exported to another country, these products are officially controlled at the first point of entry and dispatched to free zones with a Free Zone Transit Form.

(5) Official controls of wood packaging materials used in the transport of goods other than plants, plant products and other materials within the scope of this Regulation are carried out in cooperation with customs offices according to the risk basis and control frequency to be determined by the Ministry.

(6) The inspector verifies through laboratory testing whether the pest found during official control of plants and plant products to be entered is one of the quarantine pests listed in Annex-1. Based on the laboratory test results, the provisions of Article 16 apply to the detected pest.

(7) In consignments not declared to contain plants, plant products and other materials, where there are reasonable grounds to suspect the presence of plants, plant products and other materials, official controls are also carried out on such consignments to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Regulation.

(8) Where identity and phytosanitary checks of plants, plant products and other materials determined by the Ministry cannot be carried out at the point of entry due to insufficient technical infrastructure, physical conditions and laboratory facilities; after documentary check is carried out at the point of entry, a Plant Health Transit Document is issued in accordance with the template in Annex-11. Dispatch with a Plant Health Transit Document to an authorised point of entry in the same province or another province, or to approved control posts consisting of independent sections where the necessary quarantine conditions are met, is permitted. The Plant Health Transit Document is issued in accordance with the following principles determined by the Ministry:

a) At the first point of entry, if the means of transport are closed and sealed in a manner that prevents pests from entering and spreading in our territory, they are permitted to wait in the customs area and/or to be dispatched to an authorised customs office. Otherwise, the consignment is suspended and dispatch of the means of transport is permitted only after measures preventing pest contamination have been taken.

b) The Plant Health Transit Document issued through BKKTS by the inspector at the first point of entry physically accompanies the consignment or is transmitted electronically to the place of destination; it is verified physically or electronically by the relevant directorate at the place of destination. If the Plant Health Transit Document cannot be queried electronically, information is obtained from the directorate that issued it. The transport section of the Plant Health Transit Document (Section 4 of Annex-11) is committed to and signed by the importer/representative or carrier under the supervision of the directorate. Where the Plant Health Transit Document is issued for a returned product, the phytosanitary certificate number and application number issued upon export are entered in the relevant sections and committed to and signed by the representative or carrier of the product under the supervision of the directorate.

c) A copy of the Plant Health Transit Document issued to ensure that identity and phytosanitary checks are carried out at the approved control post by the relevant directorate in a manner that prevents the risk of pest contamination and spread during transport, is kept in the issuing Directorate's file.

ç) Official controls are carried out in customs areas, temporary storage places under customs supervision, and consignee areas provided that isolation is ensured.

d) Dispatch of consignments that cannot be controlled at the point of entry to warehouses, consignee areas and similar appropriate inspection sites is permitted provided that the means of transport or the packaging of the consignments is closed and sealed in a manner that will not cause contamination and will keep the contents unchanged during transport.

e) Consignee areas must be under customs supervision, physically disconnected from their surroundings, isolated from the external environment, measures taken to prevent pest contamination from outside, and their access must be controlled. The suitability of consignee areas is checked by the relevant directorate together with a customs officer, based on the application petition submitted by the company. Adequate facilities, equipment and apparatus must be available and/or provided at these sites. After the check, a record is drawn up by the company representative, customs officer and inspector. If the consignee areas are suitable, unloading of the products is permitted. If they are not suitable, the reasons for non-compliance and the additional measures to be taken are notified by the Directorate to the importer and the relevant customs office.

f) The Directorate responsible for control at the place of destination requests from the relevant customs office that the minimum conditions determined by the Ministry in an instruction be fulfilled and that adequate facilities, equipment and apparatus be available and/or provided.

g) Where the consignee areas referred to in subparagraph (e) are suitable, the following products for which this Regulation requires analysis are unloaded under the supervision of the inspector and customs officer to consignee areas and customs areas, and their documentary, identity and phytosanitary checks are carried out: flower bulbs, tubers, seedlings, saplings, cuttings and similar generative and vegetative plant parts; indoor and outdoor ornamental plants; seeds transported in a cold chain to prevent germination; and cut flowers.

ğ) Effective exchange of information regarding the packaging and means of transport of plants, plant products and other materials planned for importation is ensured between the Directorate at the point of entry and at the place of destination and customs offices, through the Plant Health Transit Document or via BKKTS.

(9) Where plants and plant products are to be imported from a country for the first time, or where the phytosanitary requirements relating to a previously imported product change, an appropriate pest risk analysis within the scope of ISPM 2 is required pursuant to the International Plant Protection Convention.

(10) Where plants and plant products intended to enter the country are accompanied by a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate, the original of the Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the country of origin

must also be present or its certified copy. Where plants and plant products whose production site or growing conditions require additional information arrive with the phytosanitary certificate of the exporting country, the original or a certified copy of the country of origin phytosanitary certificate must also be present. For plants and plant products for which information on the production site or growing periods is not required, the exporting country may issue a Phytosanitary Certificate indicating the country of origin.

(11) In entry procedures with Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificates for plants, plant products and other materials:

a) In the "Plant Protection Organisation(s)" section of the country of origin Phytosanitary Certificates enclosed with Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificates issued on behalf of our country, the name of the re-exporting country or the name of the re-exporting country together with the name "Türkiye" appears.

b) In the "Declared Point of Entry" section of the country of origin Phytosanitary Certificates enclosed with Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificates issued on behalf of our country, the first point of arrival in the re-exporting country or, if unknown, the name of the country must appear. Where the name "Türkiye" together with the name of the re-exporting country appears in the "Plant Protection Organisation(s)" section of the country of origin Phytosanitary Certificate enclosed with the Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate, Türkiye or the first point of arrival in Türkiye is written as the point of entry.

(12) For plants and plant products produced in an EU member state and exported from another EU member state to our country, for which information on the production site or growing periods is required, the exporting EU member state may issue a Phytosanitary Certificate indicating the country of origin and containing production site information.

(13) For plants and plant products listed in Annex-4 for which pest-free area information relating to the production site is required, the list of areas designated as free from the relevant pest by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin is notified in advance in accordance with the relevant ISPMs. Where the phytosanitary status in the declared pest-free areas changes, the updated area list is sent by the national plant protection organisation.

(14) Where there are special requirements in Annex-4 relating to treatments for which no treatment method is specified; studies on the efficacy of the treatment method concerned and their documentary evidence are sent in writing to the national plant protection organisation before importation for conformity assessment.

(15) It is checked whether the wood packaging materials accompanying plants, plant products and other materials intended to enter the country comply with ISPM 15 standards. Entry of wood packaging materials not complying with ISPM 15 standards is not permitted and return to the exporting country is applied.

(16) The Phytosanitary Certificate accompanying plants produced under in vitro conditions and intended to be imported in vitro must declare that they are in vitro.

(17) After the importation of plants, plant products and other materials listed in Annex-1 of the Regulation on Plant Passport System and Registration of Operators published in the Official Gazette No. 27813 dated 12/1/2011 is completed, a plant passport must accompany these products.

(18) For products listed in the agricultural quarantine control list of the regulation published annually by the Ministry of Trade regarding the inspection of products subject to the Ministry's control and product safety, for which phytosanitary exemption is indicated with the expression (excluding…) in parentheses next to the product name with the GTIP code, an out-of-scope letter is issued as an e-document through the single window system or as an official letter, within the framework of the matters specified in the communiqué determining the principles of import inspection of products subject to Ministry control.

Transit Control

ARTICLE 9– (1) The passage of plants, plant products and other materials not in free circulation through the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye from a foreign country to a foreign country is subject to transit procedures. However, plants, plant products and other materials brought to the port area in closed containers by sea with a Phytosanitary Certificate not issued on behalf of Türkiye and

sent abroad or domestically by sea again from the same port area without being opened, and plants, plant products and other materials brought to the airport area in closed packages by air and sent abroad or domestically by air again from the same airport without being opened, are not subject to transit control.

(2) For plants, plant products and other materials for which transit control is requested, applications are submitted to the relevant directorate by the natural or legal person, legal representative of the natural person/authorised representative of the legal person or the carrier of the product, together with the original of the Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate, or electronic Phytosanitary Certificate versions issued and approved by the National Plant Protection Organisation of countries notified by the Ministry, and a photocopy of one of the international transport documents declared to customs.

(3) Plants, plant products and other materials must be transported in closed and sealed means of transport in a manner that prevents pests from entering and spreading in our territory during transit passage. The consignment is subjected to documentary, and where necessary identity and phytosanitary checks; and transit passage is permitted upon determination that it poses no risk from a phytosanitary perspective.

(4) Plants, plant products and other materials listed in Annex-3 as prohibited from entry are transited in refrigerated or closed container means of transport, with their customs status unchanged. They may under no circumstances be subject to unloading, offloading or transshipment operations.

(5) No Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is issued for plants and plant products in transit through the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye without being exposed to pest infestation or contamination.

(6) If a consignment has been exposed to pest infestation or contamination during transit passage due to unforeseen circumstances, a Phytosanitary Certificate indicating the country of origin is issued and the continuation of the transit passage of the product is ensured, provided that the requirements of the recipient country are met and measures to prevent pests from entering our territory are taken. If the recipient country withdraws from the import, the consignment is returned to the exporting country.

(7) In the event of merging of plants and plant products within the scope of transit passage with another consignment, a change in the means of transport, splitting of the consignment or a change in its packaging, no Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is issued as long as no risk is created from a phytosanitary perspective.

Free Zones

ARTICLE 10– (1) Entry controls of plants, plant products and other materials brought from abroad into free zones are carried out at the point of entry into the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye including free zones.

(2) Official exit controls of plants, plant products and other materials sent from free zones to abroad are carried out in the free zones.

(3) No phytosanitary check is carried out upon importation into our country of plants, plant products and other materials brought from abroad and entered into the free zone following phytosanitary check.

(4) No phytosanitary check is carried out upon entry from the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye into free zones or from one free zone into another.

(5) If, after plants, plant products and other materials entered into the free zone following phytosanitary check are processed, the GTIP of the new product falls under the category of plants, plant products and other materials in Annex-5, no phytosanitary check is carried out upon importation of the resulting new plants, plant products and other materials into our country.

(6) In the procedures for sending products subject to pest risk analysis to free zones:

a) Only applications for entry into free zones of products determined by the Ministry among products subject to pest risk analysis, for processing exclusively in free zones and re-exporting to another country, are accepted. Applications of consignments outside the products subject to pest risk analysis

and determined by the Ministry are not accepted. A Free Zone Transit Form is issued for consignments found suitable after documentary, identity and phytosanitary checks, and their passage is permitted.

b) No phytosanitary certificate is issued for products permitted to pass to the free zone with a Free Zone Transit Form; they are not permitted to be dispatched to another place under customs supervision within the country or to another free zone, or to move in free circulation within the country. These products exit from the free zone to abroad only with a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate.

(7) Phytosanitary checks are carried out on ISPM 15-marked wood packaging materials accompanying goods entering free zones, and if found suitable, their entry is permitted without requiring a Phytosanitary Certificate.

Products Subject to Pest Risk Analysis

ARTICLE 11– (1) Importation of products requiring pest risk analysis is not permitted where the pest risk analysis has not been completed or has not resulted positively.

Plants, Plant Products and Other Materials Prohibited from Entry

ARTICLE 12– (1) Entry of plants, plant products and other materials listed in Annex-3 into the country is not permitted.

(2) Subject to the provisions of Article 9, paragraph one does not apply to plants, plant products and other materials in transit passage from a foreign country to a foreign country through the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye.

Pests Prohibited from Entry

ARTICLE 13– (1) Entry into the country of quarantine pests regulated in Annexes 1 and 2, pests not listed in these annexes but found to pose a risk for our country as a result of pest risk analysis, and plants, plant products and other materials and means of transport infested with these organisms is not permitted. Until the pest risk analysis is completed, the necessary quarantine measures are taken in the customs area.

(2) Pests found to pose a risk for our country as a result of pest risk analysis are regulated in Annex-1 as quarantine pests.

(3) Products whose entry into the country is not permitted as a result of pest risk analysis are returned to the exporting country.

Special Requirements Applicable to Plants, Plant Products and Other Materials

ARTICLE 14– (1) The special requirements applicable to plants, plant products and other materials intended to enter the country are set out in Annex-4. Entry of plants, plant products and other materials not meeting these requirements into the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye including free zones is not permitted.

Restrictions on the Entry of High-Risk Plants, Plant Products and Other Materials

ARTICLE 15– (1) A risk assessment is carried out by a commission to be established by the Ministry for products on the list of high-risk plants, plant products and other materials prepared by the Ministry. The rules to be applied during the risk assessment process and the procedures to be carried out regarding matters within the scope of this Regulation are determined by an instruction prepared by the Ministry.

(2) The risks identified and the phytosanitary measures to be taken at the end of the risk assessment process for high-risk plants, plant products and other materials are determined by the Ministry and notified to countries.

Interception and Notification Regarding Plants, Plant Products and Other Materials as a Result of Official Controls

ARTICLE 16– (1) Situations requiring interception and notification are as follows:

a) Where plants and plant products and other materials intended to enter the country are found to be infested with quarantine pests listed in Annexes 1 and 2 and/or pests not listed in Annexes 1 and 2 but found to pose a risk for our country as a result of pest risk analysis; where they are listed in Annex-3;

and where products within the scope of the instruction establishing the principles for GMO analysis in seed materials are found to be infested with GMO, the consignment is intercepted and return procedures are initiated. The owner of the product and the relevant customs office are informed in writing. These products are returned to the exporting country within at most ten days by the customs office in accordance with customs legislation and may not be destroyed within the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye or abandoned to customs offices.

b) Where plants and plant products and other materials intended to enter the country with a phytosanitary certificate issued on behalf of our country do not meet the special requirements specified in Annex-4, are incomplete, are not suitable; or where other documents relating to the import transaction are incomplete, the missing document cannot be obtained or the deficiency in the documents cannot be remedied, the consignment is intercepted and a period of twenty days is given for the deficiencies to be remedied. During this period, the responsible representative of the consignment is obliged to take or have taken special protective measures against any risk of deterioration or contamination of the product. If the deficiencies cannot be remedied, the owner of the product and the relevant customs office are notified in writing. These products are returned to the exporting country within at most ten days in accordance with customs legislation.

c) Where plants, plant products and other materials intended to enter the country are found to be infested with any pest known to be present in our country and subject to control, other than quarantine pests listed in Annexes 1 and 2, the consignment is intercepted. Upon request, a single approved fumigation or disinfection operation in the customs area, the costs of which are borne by the person concerned, is permitted. If the product is found to be free from pests in the official control carried out after the treatment, entry into the country is permitted. If pests are detected as a result of the control, entry of the product into the country is not permitted and it is returned to the exporting country within at most ten days in accordance with customs legislation.

ç) Where plants, plant products and other materials intended to enter the country are found to be infested with any pest not listed in Annex-1 and whose presence in our country is unknown, entry is not permitted and a pest risk analysis is carried out. Quarantine measures are taken until the pest risk analysis is concluded and if it is found to pose a risk, entry is not permitted and it is returned to the exporting country at the latest by the end of the period for objecting to the analysis result.

(2) The front of the original or printout of the Phytosanitary Certificate or electronic Phytosanitary Certificate versions issued and approved by the National Plant Protection Organisation of countries notified by the Ministry, belonging to plants, plant products and other materials not permitted to enter the country, is cancelled by writing the phrase “Entry into Türkiye is prohibited” in red ink and returned to the person concerned. However, if some lots in a Phytosanitary Certificate representing more than one lot of products are accepted and some are rejected, the original of the Phytosanitary Certificate is taken and a certified copy containing the phrase “Entry into Türkiye is prohibited” is given to the person concerned.

(3) A non-compliance letter is issued as an e-document through the TPS or as an official letter for plants, plant products and other materials for which a decision of non-entry and return has been taken, within the framework of the provisions of the regulation published annually by the Ministry of Trade regarding the inspection of products subject to the Ministry’s control and product safety.

(4) Regarding plants, plant products and other materials intercepted for the reasons stated below, a Notification Form set out in Annex-9 is issued in English from BKKTS by the inspector within two working days following the completion of the procedures, signed and stamped by the relevant inspector, uploaded to BKKTS and sent to the General Directorate from BKKTS. Notification of the interception is made to the relevant country by the General Directorate and directorates authorised to carry out entry controls are informed through BKKTS. Reference numbers are created in the format “TR Province Traffic Code-Year-Notification Sequence Number” in the notification forms. These interceptions are as follows:

a) Found to be infested with any pest or GMO.

b) Found to be infested with quarantine pests listed in Annexes 1 and 2.

c) The following deficiencies and non-compliances in the documents relating to the product:

1) Absence of a Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate.

2) Invalid Phytosanitary Certificate and Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate.

3) Forged Phytosanitary Certificate and Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate.

ç) Presence within the consignment of partially prohibited plants, plant products and other materials.

d) Presence within the consignment of partially undeclared plants, plant products and other materials.

e) Detection that wood packaging materials accompanying the product do not bear the ISPM 15 logo or have not been produced in accordance with the required procedures.

f) Detection of fumigation and disinfection operations not carried out in accordance with the required procedures.

(5) Consignments that have entered the country without being subjected to official control in compliance with the conditions specified in Article 8 are returned to the authorised customs office at the first point of entry.

(6) Where seed materials transported by passengers without declaration through entry customs offices are detected, they are confiscated and the necessary quarantine measures are applied and destroyed, regardless of quantity.

(7) Where the entry or export to a third country of exported plants, plant products and other materials that have returned for various reasons is not deemed appropriate pursuant to the provisions of this Regulation, or where they cannot be freed from non-quarantine pests through fumigation and disinfection operations, destruction operations are applied.

(8) Destruction operations are carried out together with the inspector, a customs official, where necessary other officials from other institutions, and the product owner or their representative, the costs of which are borne by the product owner, within the framework of the relevant legislation.

(9) After return or destruction operations for plants, plant products and other materials following official controls, the Directorate requests from the relevant customs office a document proving return to origin or destruction records proving destruction.

Entry of Products by Post or Cargo

ARTICLE 17– (1) Plants, plant products and other materials arriving by post or cargo are controlled in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation and entry into the country is permitted.

(2) The phrase “BİTKİ-PLANT” is written in large, dark letters in Turkish and English on parcels containing plants and plant products.

Entry into the Country and/or Movement within the Country of Scientific Materials and Pests

ARTICLE 18– (1) The entry into the country and/or movement within the country of organisms listed or not listed in the annexes to this Regulation, and of plants, plant products and other materials, for the purposes of scientific research, trials and variety breeding, is determined by the Ministry.

(2) Seed materials entering for open field activities to be carried out for the purposes of scientific research, trials and variety breeding do not fall within the scope of paragraph one.

(3) The entry of pests whose presence has been determined in our country, other than those covered by the communiqué to be published by the Ministry within the scope of paragraph one, is carried out within the principles to be determined by the Ministry. For pests not listed in Annex-1 and whose presence has not been determined in our country, pest risk analysis is carried out by the Ministry. Procedures are carried out within the principles to be determined by the Ministry as a result of the evaluation of the pest risk analysis.

PART FOUR

Export

Export Controls

ARTICLE 19– (1) Applications for the export of plants, plant products and other materials are submitted to the relevant directorate by the natural or legal persons owning the product or the legal representatives of natural persons/authorised representatives of legal persons, together with the export application form printout obtained from BKKTS. Export prior authorisations for products requiring prior export authorisation must be prepared in the name of the Directorate where the Phytosanitary Certificate will be issued.

(2) Except for plants, plant products and other materials prohibited from export, official controls are carried out taking into account the pest that the product may harbour and the parts of the product in which the pest may be found.

(3) Plants, plant products and other materials intended for export and their packaging are subjected to official control with respect to the phytosanitary requirements of the recipient country. Where necessary, additional laboratory analyses are carried out or caused to be carried out.

(4) Identity and phytosanitary checks are carried out in the areas where the product is produced, packaged or stored according to the product groups and recipient country requirements, and when the entire consignment is ready; provided that minimum control conditions such as appropriate equipment, apparatus and lit control tables are available.

(5) Official controls of production materials such as seedlings and saplings and products in the indoor and outdoor ornamental plants group are carried out in authorised production areas and cold storage facilities; fresh fruit and vegetable products in packaging facilities with a Business Registration Certificate, registered fruit and vegetable wholesale markets and registered warehouses, and in warehouses and control areas where control conditions are met; and forest products in licensed enterprises where fumigation, heat treatment, pressure chemical impregnation, drying and similar processes are carried out, in timber processing workshops and forest product warehouses, in the appropriate manner.

(6) No official control is carried out if official control for products on or in vehicles is requested. The basic principle is that the product to be exported is processed in the region where it is produced, made ready for export, and upon completion of official controls there, a Phytosanitary Certificate is issued for products found suitable. However, where official controls cannot be carried out in the province where the product is produced due to reasons such as the packaging facility being in another province, official controls are carried out if the products are unloaded to a packaging facility in another province or to a suitable warehouse, depot or control site where control conditions are met, unaffected by adverse external factors and with no phytosanitary risk.

(7) Where an additional declaration is requested by the recipient country regarding the pest-free status of the production site/land for plants and plant products intended for export, the Provincial or District Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry checks whether the relevant pest is present at the production site during the period requested by the recipient country. An additional declaration is issued in line with the official letter of the Provincial/District Directorate stating that the relevant pest is not present at the production site/land.

(8) It is checked whether the wood packaging materials accompanying plants, plant products and other materials intended for export comply with ISPM 15 standards. Export of non-compliant consignments is not permitted.

(9) If the recipient country requests additional food safety-related analysis or operations such as fumigation, disinfection, heat treatment or cold treatment to be carried out on the product, documents relating to the analysis and/or operation carried out are requested.

(10) Phytosanitary and quarantine analyses are carried out in the laboratories of the directorates specified in paragraph four of Article 5, depending on the nature of the analysis.

(11) For plants, plant products and other materials meeting the phytosanitary requirements of the recipient country, a Phytosanitary Certificate is issued in one original and two copies in accordance with the rules of ISPM 12. The original and one copy are given to the exporter. One copy is kept at the Directorate. A certified copy in the quantity requested by the exporter is given to them. The Phytosanitary Certificate may also be created electronically. The Phytosanitary Certificate issued physically or electronically is required by the customs office during customs controls.

(12) Plants, plant products and other materials must exit within fourteen days from the date of issuance of the Phytosanitary Certificate and Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate. Plants, plant products and other materials for which the exit has not been completed within this period are re-examined.

(13) Plants, plant products and other materials for which official control has been carried out and a Phytosanitary Certificate has been issued may be subjected to official control again where necessary until their exit. If non-compliance with the status at the time of the initial inspection is observed during re-inspection, the existing Phytosanitary Certificate is cancelled and the customs office is informed to prevent the exit of the product if customs procedures have been initiated.

(14) Within the scope of the regulation published annually by the Ministry of Trade regarding commercial quality inspection of products subject to Turkish standards, it is mandatory for the company to record in the relevant field of the customs declaration the Single Window System ID number required by the customs office for Phytosanitary Certificates issued for fresh fruit and vegetable products.

(15) In addition to the products regulated in paragraph fourteen, it is also mandatory for the company to record in the relevant field of the customs declaration the Single Window System ID number through which information relating to the Phytosanitary Certificate can be transmitted electronically for products listed in Annex-5.

(16) Phytosanitary Certificates must contain the information specified in ISPM 12 standards and explanations relating to plant health. When it is requested that expressions unrelated to plant health be included as an additional declaration, documents relating to the requested information are sent to the recipient country in the annex to the certificate, without such information unrelated to ISPM 12 standards being included in the Phytosanitary Certificate, Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate or supplementary document.

(17) Operations relating to the use of foreign-stamped wood packaging materials in free circulation for export are carried out within the framework of the provisions of the Regulation on Heat Treatment and Marking of Wood Packaging Materials published in the Official Gazette No. 32613 dated 26/7/2024.

Re-Export Controls

ARTICLE 20– (1) For the re-export of plants, plant products and other materials, applications are submitted through BKKTS by the natural or legal persons owning the product or legal representatives of natural persons/authorised representatives of legal persons. In applications, the original or certified copy of the summary declaration or relevant customs document showing that the products were registered at the authorised entry customs office is requested.

(2) The provisions of the regulation published annually by the Ministry of Trade regarding the inspection of products subject to the Ministry's control and product safety apply. In re-export procedures for plants, plant products and other materials within the scope of this legislation:

a) For products on the agricultural quarantine control list, together with the import application form printout obtained from BKKTS, a certified copy of the Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the sending country, approved by the Directorate that previously issued the import compliance letter, and a letter with the quantity of product that can exit are submitted to the relevant directorate.

b) For products on both the plant products used in the food and feed industry and materials in contact with food list, and the agricultural quarantine control list, together with the import application form printout obtained from BKKTS, the Phytosanitary Certificate of products found suitable for importation after official controls for plant health and food and feed safety are completed; a copy of the compliance letter written to the customs office showing suitability from the perspective of food and feed legislation; and a letter with the quantity of product that can exit are submitted to the relevant directorate.

In the situations described in subparagraphs (a) and (b), at the documentary check stage of products for which an import compliance letter has been issued and for which a re-export application has been made, it is checked first taking into account the product quantity specified in the country of origin Phytosanitary Certificate and the compliance letter, whether a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate has been issued from a different Directorate or at a different time. If the product quantity and identifying information are suitable for issuing a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate, identity and phytosanitary

checks are completed and a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate or a Phytosanitary Certificate indicating the country of origin is issued.

c) For products on both the plant products used in the food and feed industry and materials in contact with food list, and the agricultural quarantine control list, where phytosanitary official controls have been completed and entry has been found appropriate but for which no import compliance letter has been issued because no food and feed safety control application has been made, and for which a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is requested; a certified copy of the Phytosanitary Certificate indicating that the phytosanitary check has been completed and a letter with the quantity of product that can exit are submitted to the relevant directorate. At the documentary check stage of these products, it is first checked, taking into account the product quantity in the country of origin phytosanitary certificate, whether a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate has been issued from a different directorate or at a different time. If the product quantity information and identifying information are suitable for issuing a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate, identity and phytosanitary checks are completed and a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is issued.

ç) For products on the plant products used in the food and feed industry and materials in contact with food list for which an import application has been made to our country and food and feed safety official controls have resulted positively, applications are submitted together with the import application form printout obtained from BKKTS and one of the copies of the Phytosanitary Certificate or Health Certificate, Free Sale Certificate or Global Certificate of the country of origin to the relevant directorate. At the documentary check stage of these products, it is first checked, taking into account the product quantity in the country of origin certificate, whether a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate has been issued from a different directorate or at a different time. If the product quantity information is suitable for issuing a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate, identity and phytosanitary checks are completed and a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is issued.

d) For products on the plant products used in the food and feed industry and materials in contact with food list for which no import application has been made to our country, applications are submitted together with the import application form printout obtained from BKKTS, a certified copy of the declaration submitted to the authorised entry customs office upon arrival in the country, one of the copies of the country of origin Phytosanitary Certificate or Health Certificate, Free Sale Certificate or Global Certificate, and a health certificate issued by the relevant directorates as a result of food safety controls, and a letter with the quantity of product that can exit, to the relevant directorate. At the documentary check stage of these products, it is first checked, taking into account the product quantity specified in the country of origin certificate and the declaration, whether a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate has been issued from a different directorate or at a different time. After the re-exporting Directorate confirms from the provincial directorate of agriculture and forestry in the same province whether the product's export is appropriate within the scope of the communiqué relating to goods prohibited from export and subject to prior authorisation from a food and feed export perspective, and relevant legislation, a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is issued.

(3) Where the National Plant Protection Organisation of the recipient country requests a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate for a product present in our customs area and not subject to the Ministry's control, a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is issued as a result of official controls.

(4) The original Phytosanitary Certificate/Phytosanitary Certificates of the country of origin or their certified copy/copies are attached to the issued Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate.

(5) By ticking the appropriate boxes in the declaration section of Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificates, it is stated whether the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy is enclosed with the re-export certificate; whether the consignment has been repackaged; whether the containers are original or new; and whether additional inspection has been carried out.

(6) No Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is issued where non-compliance is detected from a plant health perspective in the entry controls of plants, plant products and other materials on the agricultural quarantine control list in the regulation published annually by the Ministry of Trade regarding the inspection of products subject to the Ministry's control and product safety.

(7) No Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is issued where plants, plant products and other materials included in the consignment intended for re-export are processed in a manner that changes their characteristics in the re-exporting country. However, where the phytosanitary import requirements requested by the recipient country for the processed or unprocessed product are the same, a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is issued.

(8) No Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is issued for plants, plant products and other materials contaminated with pests designated as quarantine pests by the recipient country.

(9) A Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is issued for products that have been repackaged, reloaded, stored, divided or combined with other imported consignments, provided that the consignment is not contaminated with pests designated as quarantine pests by the recipient country. Where consignments are combined, all plants, plant products and other materials added to these consignments must meet the phytosanitary requirements of the recipient country.

(10) Even where the consignment has been divided or combined with other imported consignments, the original Phytosanitary Certificate/Phytosanitary Certificates of the country/countries of origin or their certified copy/copies are attached to the issued Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate.

(11) If contamination risk is identified, additional inspection or laboratory analysis is carried out to verify that the consignment is not contaminated with pests designated as quarantine pests by the recipient country.

(12) In consignments re-exported multiple times, all original phytosanitary certificates or their certified copies must be included in the consignment for re-export. The Phytosanitary Certificate number stated in the declaration section of the Phytosanitary Certificate for re-export must be the number of the Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the most recent re-exporting country.

(13) Where additional declarations are required in a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate to be issued in our country, these declarations must relate to applications in our country. Additional declarations taken from the country of origin Phytosanitary Certificate or its certified copies may not be transferred to the Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate issued by our country.

(14) In cases where phytosanitary import requirements of the recipient country such as vegetation period control and soil analysis cannot be met:

a) Where the information required by the importing country is declared in the origin Phytosanitary Certificate by the country of origin,

b) Where the National Plant Protection Organisation of the country of origin issues a supplementary document to the country of origin Phytosanitary Certificate for the information required by the importing country,

c) Where an alternative phytosanitary measure compatible with and equivalent to the phytosanitary import requirements of the recipient country, such as laboratory analysis or fumigation/disinfection treatment, is accepted as an appropriate measure,

a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is issued.

(15) For products determined by the Ministry among products subject to pest risk analysis; a Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is issued where phytosanitary checks have been completed in the free zone for re-export, entry has been made, processed only in the free zones and it has been determined that the recipient country's requirements are met. However, where there is no free zone at the first point of entry, official controls are completed at the first point of entry and the product is dispatched with a Free Zone Transit Form to the free zone where it will be processed.

Returned Plants, Plant Products and Other Materials

ARTICLE 21– (1) For exported or re-exported plants, plant products and other materials that have returned for various reasons, applications for entry are submitted through BKKTS by natural or legal persons or legal representatives of natural persons/authorised representatives of legal persons. Applications are submitted together with the returned product application form printout obtained from BKKTS and the original of the Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate

belonging to the product issued by our country, or a certified copy issued by the issuing Directorate, to the relevant directorate. During the application, the person concerned with the returned product submits to the relevant directorate photocopies of one of the international transport documents, the customs exit declaration and the invoice relating to the returned product, together with the document from the competent authority of the importing country containing the reason for return.

(2) Official controls of returned products are carried out in accordance with the import control principles specified in Article 8.

(3) Official controls of returned plants, plant products and other materials are carried out at the first point of entry into the country. However, where returned products are products for which a Plant Health Transit Document can be issued, and where it is not possible to carry out phytosanitary checks due to insufficient technical infrastructure, physical conditions and laboratory facilities at the point of entry, documentary checks are carried out at the point of entry and the product is dispatched with a Plant Health Transit Document.

(4) Taking into account the reason for return, after it is verified that the returned plants, plant products and other materials are identical to the exported plants, plant products and other materials, it is determined whether they are free from quarantine pests listed in Annexes 1 and 2.

(5) Plants, plant products and other materials whose entry into the country is not deemed appropriate pursuant to the provisions of this Regulation are not permitted entry and are destroyed. However, where the recipient country's conditions are officially notified as appropriate by a document issued by the country's competent authority and transport in closed conditions preventing pest contamination and spread is possible, export to a third country is carried out.

(6) Where returned plants, plant products and other materials are found to be infested with any pest known to be present in our country and subject to control, other than quarantine pests listed in Annexes 1 and 2, if it is possible to free them from the pest through fumigation or disinfection operations, fumigation or disinfection operations are carried out at the expense of the owner; if the product is found to be free from pests in the official control carried out after the treatment, entry is permitted.

(7) Where products lose their commercial value through rot, mould, putrefaction and similar deterioration during controls of returned products at the first point of entry, despite the absence of identified phytosanitary risk, the consignment is intercepted. Final assessment is carried out together with the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry Food and Feed Branch Directorate at the first point of entry, at the request of the person concerned with the product.

(8) Where entry is requested for products that have been exported without a Phytosanitary Certificate in accordance with the request of the recipient country, only with a Health Certificate or similar documents, but have returned for any reason, and that are listed on the agricultural quarantine control list in the regulation published annually by the Ministry of Trade; after it is verified from the existing documents that the returned product is identical to the exported product, those found suitable after official control are permitted entry.

(9) Where entry is requested for products listed on the agricultural quarantine control list in the regulation published annually by the Ministry of Trade that have been exported without a Phytosanitary Certificate despite the request of the recipient country but have returned for any reason, the product is destroyed without official control.

(10) Operations relating to returned plants, plant products and other materials are notified to the General Directorate within five days by the Directorate carrying out the operations.

(11) Where the entry application for returned products is submitted to the customs office where the export was processed and this Directorate is not authorised for importation, taking into account the reason for return, documentary and identity checks are carried out. After it is verified that the returned product is identical to the exported product, it is dispatched with a Plant Health Transit Document set out in Annex-11 to an authorised customs office or approved control post within the scope of the communiqué designating authorised entry customs offices, for phytosanitary checks.

(12) Products that have exited from our customs area for export and have returned because transit countries on the route to the recipient country have not permitted passage, are ensured to transit to the

authorised Directorate with a Plant Health Transit Document, without altering the integrity of the means of transport and product at the time of exit.

PART FIVE

Phytosanitary Certificates

Phytosanitary Certificate and Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate

ARTICLE 22– (1) For the entry of plants, plant products and other materials into the country, the original of a Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the country of origin or the exporting country in one of the Turkish or English languages, in accordance with the forms set out in Annexes 7 or 8 or in another format covering the information in these forms, and in compliance with the rules of ISPM 12, must be present. Certificates written in other languages must be accompanied by a certified Turkish translation approved by a sworn translator.

(2) The Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is addressed to Türkiye. The certificate bears the stamp of the relevant service of the exporting country, the date, the place of issue, and the name, surname and signature of the authorised person.

(3) Where notified to the Ministry by National Plant Protection Organisations of countries and accepted by the Ministry; Phytosanitary Certificates drawn up in accordance with the rules of ISPM 12; signed with an electronic, wet or digital signature; approved with a dry stamp, seal, verification code or QR code; for which the security criteria or verification link of the Phytosanitary Certificate are notified; and in similar format, are accepted as original Phytosanitary Certificates.

(4) The special requirements set out in Annex-4 to be specified in the Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate in the importation of plants, plant products and other materials are written explicitly as an additional declaration in a manner consistent with ISPM 12 in the relevant section of the Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate. Additional declarations containing information relating to the production site may not be written in the Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate.

(5) No erasure or deletion may appear on the Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate; changes and corrections made are approved by the relevant National Plant Protection Organisation.

(6) Where the certificates are found to have been used other than for the purpose for which they were issued, or to have been issued fraudulently, or where tampering with the original certificate is detected, legal proceedings are initiated by the relevant directorate against the exporting company for which the phytosanitary certificate was issued, and the General Directorate is informed about the matter.

(7) The Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate is issued at most fourteen days before the date of shipment. However, in certificates where the inspection date and issuance date are stated separately, the period between the inspection date of the product and the date of dispatch shall not exceed fourteen days. In Phytosanitary Certificates issued after the date of shipment, the inspection date of the product must be stated.

(8) No official controls commence for the entry application of plants and plant products into our country without the original of the Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate. Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates and Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificates of countries approved by the Ministry and issued in accordance with ISPM 12 are also accepted as valid. Furthermore, where accepted by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the recipient country, electronic Phytosanitary Certificates and Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificates are issued in accordance with ISPM 12.

(9) Phytosanitary Certificates or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificates may be issued in electronic signature, QR-coded and verifiable document form.

(10) Where the necessary information does not fit in the relevant section of the Phytosanitary Certificate during issuance, this information is added to the Phytosanitary Certificate as a list in a supplementary

document. The relevant section of the Phytosanitary Certificate states that the necessary information for that section is provided as an annex. These supplementary documents must bear the same serial number, date, signature and stamp as the Phytosanitary Certificate, and page numbers must be indicated.

(11) Where the recipient country requests additional information after export has taken place, a supplementary document bearing the same date and number as the Phytosanitary Certificate is issued and approved by the directorate where the phytosanitary certificate was issued.

(12) At least one Phytosanitary Certificate must be issued for each means of transport for plants, plant products and other materials intended to enter our country by road or ro-ro transport.

(13) For product consignments intended to enter our country by rail and sea, a separate Phytosanitary Certificate must be issued for each wagon/hold/container. However, where the product is in separate wagons/holds/containers due to the large quantity of product, a single Phytosanitary Certificate may be accepted provided that:

a) The sender and recipient are the same,

b) The necessary information to identify the consignment relating to each means of transport such as the train, ship and similar, including the number, number and similar of wagons and containers, has been stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate/bill of lading/summary declaration/invoice or similar documents by the exporting country.

(14) In the export/re-export of plants, plant products and other materials from our country, a separate Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate must be issued for each means of transport or sections of wagons, holds, containers and similar means of transport. However, where officially requested by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the recipient country, a single Phytosanitary Certificate is issued for more than one means of transport.

(15) During the issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates and Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificates, after the additional information requested by recipient countries has been entered by the inspector, the phrase "None/Yok" is written in the empty sections or those sections are closed to prevent any subsequent additions.

(16) In the entry application of plants, plant products and other materials into our country, a name and address must be written in the "Name and address of consignee" field of the Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the exporting country.

(17) In order to enable the traceability and inspection of the exporting country, the "Name and address of the sender" must be written in the phytosanitary certificate. The exporter's address must be in the exporting country; however, where an international company with a foreign address is the exporter, the name and address of the sender of the product or the local agent in the country where the Phytosanitary Certificate is issued must be stated.

(18) Issued Phytosanitary Certificates or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificates, except for quantity of product and country of destination, may be renewed at the request of the exporter in exceptional circumstances such as damage to the certificate, changes in address or points of entry in the country of destination, or erroneous information. In such a case, the relevant directorate requests from the exporter and retains the return of the original of previously issued Phytosanitary Certificates, their certified copies and supplements if any. The other requirements relating to renewal of Phytosanitary Certificates are as follows:

a) Phytosanitary Certificates returned for renewal or that cannot be returned due to loss are cancelled by the relevant directorate. Newly issued Phytosanitary Certificates may not bear the same number as the replaced certificate.

b) Where a previously issued phytosanitary certificate has been returned or cannot be returned due to loss, a new Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate may be issued in its place. The phrase "This certificate has been issued in place of the cancelled certificate dated ……. with serial number ……." is written in the additional declaration section of the newly issued phytosanitary certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate.

(19) The Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate contains only information relating to phytosanitary matters. No statements relating to animal or human health matters, pesticide

residues, organic products, radioactivity, letters of credit or similar commercial information, or quality or other conditions unrelated to plant health are included.

(20) Where a consignment is imported and subsequently re-exported to another country, the certificates to be issued by the first exporting country for the plants, plant products and other materials must meet the phytosanitary requirements of the re-exporting country and the country of destination. The name of the re-exporting country and the country of destination must be included in the "Plant Protection Organisation(s)" section of these certificates.

(21) Phytosanitary Certificates or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificates are considered invalid in the following situations:

a) Containing incomplete or unfinished information.

b) Containing erroneous information.

c) Containing contradictory or inconsistent information.

ç) Containing languages or information inconsistent with the Phytosanitary Certificate templates.

d) Written illegibly or damaged.

e) Containing supplementary documents not approved.

f) Electronic phytosanitary certificates transmitted through a transmission channel not authorised by the National Plant Protection Organisation.

(22) In the situations of invalidity described in paragraph twenty-one, additional information is requested for Phytosanitary Certificates or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificates. Where additional information cannot be obtained from the National Plant Protection Organisation of the exporting country, the consignment is rejected.

(23) Phytosanitary Certificates or Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificates are considered fraudulent and are not accepted in the following situations:

a) Those not drawn up in the format officially approved by the National Plant Protection Organisation.

b) Those not dated, stamped, marked, sealed or signed by the issuing National Plant Protection Organisation, or those lacking the place of issue, inspector name and surname.

c) Those issued by unauthorised persons.

ç) Those containing information, alterations, erasures or deletions added by unauthorised persons.

(24) In the situations referred to in Article 23, procedures are carried out in line with the information received from the National Plant Protection Organisation of the exporting country.

(25) The list of plants, plant products and other materials required to carry a Phytosanitary Certificate is specified in Annex-5.

Situations Where a Phytosanitary Certificate is Not Required

ARTICLE 23– (1) No Phytosanitary Certificate is required for plants and plant products sent as donations by natural and legal persons in foreign countries to official institutions and organisations or charitable organisations for consumption purposes, as accepted by the Ministry; and the entry of those found suitable after phytosanitary checks at authorised entry customs offices is permitted.

(2) No Phytosanitary Certificate is required for fresh and dried fruits and vegetables brought by passengers for consumption purposes, not exceeding three kilograms in quantity. However, where plants, plant products and other materials listed in Annex-5 that are not intended for passenger consumption are detected during checks on passenger baggage by customs officers at passenger entry points and notified to the Ministry, the product is destroyed.

(3) The General Directorate, where necessary, introduces restrictions on plants, plant products and other materials brought by passengers in order to prevent the contamination and spread of pests.

(4) No Phytosanitary Certificate is required for ISPM 15-marked wood packaging materials accompanying goods entering our country.

(5) No Phytosanitary Certificate is required for ISPM 15-marked wood packaging materials accompanying goods entering and/or accumulated in free zones, upon their entry into the Customs Territory of the Republic of Türkiye.

(6) Where it is detected by the customs office and notified to the Ministry that plants, plant products and other materials in the regulation published annually by the Ministry of Trade regarding the inspection of products subject to the Ministry's control and product safety have entered our country illegally, have been abandoned to customs, or the transfer of ownership to the public has been requested; the macroscopic and microscopic controls provided for in this Regulation are carried out without requiring a Phytosanitary Certificate, and compliance is issued for those whose result is found suitable. Where the result is not found suitable and return is not possible, destruction operations are carried out under customs supervision within the scope of customs legislation.

(7) No Phytosanitary Certificate is required for out-of-scope products by GTIP that are listed on the agricultural quarantine control list and propagation materials such as seeds, seedlings, saplings and flower bulbs of the regulation published annually by the Ministry of Trade regarding the inspection of products subject to the Ministry's control and product safety but excluded from phytosanitary control by expressions in parentheses; and out-of-scope operations are carried out within the scope of the regulation published annually by the Ministry of Trade regarding the inspection of products subject to the Ministry's control and product safety.

PART SIX

Sampling and Analysis

Sampling and Sending Samples for Analysis

ARTICLE 24– (1) The inspector carries out a general macroscopic inspection of means of transport together with plants, plant products and other materials in official controls and takes samples where necessary.

(2) Samples necessary for the analysis of microbial fertilisers intended for importation are taken by inspectors and sent to the relevant laboratory.

(3) Samples are taken in a sufficient quantity to represent the consignment, separately for each lot/consignment lot, for each plant group regardless of lot/consignment lot number, and for each variety in the consignment. The analysis is carried out on the sample taken and the result of the analysis covers the lot/consignment lot, plant group or variety from which the sample was taken.

(4) If the analysis results of a composite sample taken separately from lots/consignment lots in the same consignment reveal that the sample is infested, the entire consignment or all lots/consignment lots are considered infested.

(5) Where more than one product is transported in the same vehicle, samples are taken separately for each product or each lot/consignment lot, regardless of whether a separate or single Phytosanitary Certificate has been issued for each product, and sent for analysis. If one of the analysis results shows infestation, all products in the vehicle are returned.

(6) Samples are taken in a sufficient quantity from pests, from plant and plant product parts infested with pests, from plant and plant product parts likely to harbour pests, or from a composite sample prepared according to the random sampling method if the product has a homogeneous distribution, in accordance with the instructions to be published by the General Directorate setting out the principles for sampling.

(7) The owner or authorised representative of the plants, plant products and other materials is obliged to provide the necessary quantity of samples to the inspector on duty. No fee is paid for the samples taken.

(8) Samples taken in accordance with the principles of this Regulation are packaged, sealed and labelled, and sent for analysis to the laboratory by the Directorate as quickly as possible.

(9) The procedures and principles for sampling and sending for analysis are determined by the General Directorate instruction.

(10) Samples are taken from plants produced under in vitro conditions and intended to be imported in vitro.

(11) For bulk products arriving by sea, samples are taken from plant and plant product parts likely to harbour pests, separately for each hold or as a composite sample in sufficient quantity in accordance with the instruction to be published by the General Directorate setting out the principles for sampling, and sent for analysis. If any of the analysis results of samples taken as composite samples show infestation, all of the product from which the sample was taken is considered infested.

(12) Where a formal application is made to the Directorate by the person concerned with the product to stop the analysis and cancel the procedure after the samples taken during the official control stage have been submitted to the laboratory, the following procedures continue until the analysis is concluded:

a) In export procedures, where the analysis result is compliant with this Regulation, the application is cancelled. Where quarantine pests are detected as a result of analysis, the application is cancelled and the necessary phytosanitary measures are taken within the scope of the relevant legislation.

b) In import procedures, where the analysis result is compliant with this Regulation, the application is cancelled. Where the return of the product is requested without waiting for the analysis result, the original of the Phytosanitary Certificate is kept at the Directorate and a copy stamped “True Copy” is given to the person concerned. Where quarantine pests are not detected as a result of analysis, the original of the Phytosanitary Certificate is delivered to the person concerned; and where infestation is detected, it is delivered to the person concerned with the phrase “Entry into Türkiye is prohibited” written on it. Notification of the interception is made to the relevant country by the General Directorate.

(13) The procedures and principles for sampling and sending seed materials subject to GMO analysis for analysis are determined in accordance with the instruction containing the applications relating to GMO analysis in seed materials.

(14) Where the quantities of lots/consignment lots and varieties of seed materials of the same species intended to be imported for trial and demonstration purposes are equal to or less than the sample quantity to be taken, all lots/consignment lots and varieties are sampled and composited for analysis. If infestation is detected in the composite sample, all lots/consignment lots and varieties are considered infested.

Objection and Evaluation of the Objection

ARTICLE 25– (1) The owner or representative of plants and plant products submits their objection to the analysis results of samples taken in accordance with the principles of this Regulation in writing to the Directorate that took the sample within seven days from the date they are notified of the result. If the analysis was not carried out at the directorate where the objection is filed, the directorate that took the sample notifies the directorate where the analysis was carried out of the objection.

(2) To evaluate the objection, a commission of three persons is formed by the directorate that carried out the analysis. This commission consists of subject matter experts working at the Central Research Institute for Crop Protection and/or Research Institute Directorates and/or Agricultural Quarantine Directorates with laboratories, who are relevant to the analysis in question. The expert who carried out the analysis subject to the objection may not serve on this commission. Where the owner or representative of the product subject to the objection requests that the commission meeting be held by video conference, the proceedings for evaluating the objection and examining the analysis method and results may be carried out by video conference.

(3) The commission obtains all information, documents, preparations and photographs from the expert who carried out the analysis for examination. The commission may consult the inspector who took the sample if it deems necessary.

(4) The commission examines the analysis method and results. If no deficiency or error is identified in the analysis process as a result of the examination, the result is final and no further objection may be made.

(5) If a deficiency or error is identified in the analysis process as a result of the commission’s examination, the analysis is repeated by the experts serving on the commission from available samples

if any, or from freshly taken samples if not, in a laboratory designated by the commission. The repeated analysis result is final and no further objection may be made.

(6) The finalised commission decision is notified to the product owner or representative in an official letter within two working days following the completion of the commission's examination.

(7) In connection with the objection, expenses such as analysis fees, travel allowances, accommodation and travel costs of commission members are paid by the party making the objection.

(8) The owner or representative of plants and plant products, where GMO is detected as a result of the analysis of samples taken in accordance with the principles of this Regulation, submits their objection within the scope of the legislation on GMOs in writing to the directorate that took the sample.

PART SEVEN

Miscellaneous and Final Provisions

Administrative Sanctions

ARTICLE 26– (1) In cases of acting contrary to the provisions of this Regulation, carrying out irregular transactions in bad faith, or misleading the Ministry by tampering with or forging official documents requested by the Ministry, the provisions of Articles 38 and 42 of Law No. 5996 apply.

Repealed Regulation

ARTICLE 27– (1) The Plant Quarantine Regulation published in the Official Gazette No. 28131 dated 3/12/2011 is repealed.

Entry into Force

ARTICLE 28– (1) This Regulation enters into force ninety days after its date of publication.

Execution

ARTICLE 29– (1) The provisions of this Regulation are executed by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

ANNEX-1

HARMFUL ORGANISMS NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR IN TÜRKİYE, THAT ARE SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE AND THAT HINDER IMPORTATION

1) Insects

Acalymma trivittatum (Mannerheim) [ACAYTR]
Acleris gloverana (Walsingham) [ACLRGL]
Acleris issikii (Oku) [ACLRIS]
Acleris minuta (Robinson) [ACLRMI]
Acleris nishidai (Brown) [ACLRNI]
Acleris nivisellana (Walsingham) [ACLRNV]
Acleris robinsoniana (Forbes) [ACLRRO]
Acleris semipurpurana (Kearfott) [CROISE]
Acleris senescens (Zeller) [ACLRSE]
Acleris variana (Fernald) [ACLRVA]
Acrobasis pirivorella (Matsumura) [NUMOPI]
Agrilus anxius (Gory) [AGRLAX]
Agrilus auroguttatus (Schäffer) [AGRLGT]
Agrilus fleischeri (Obenberger) [AGRLFL]
Agrilus mali (Matsumura) [AGRLMA]
Agrilus planipennis (Fairmaire) [AGRLPL]
Aleurocanthus citriperdus (Quaintance & Baker) [ALECCT]
Aleurocanthus woglumi (Ashby) [ALECWO]
Aleurolobus marlatti (Quaintance) [ALERMA]
Aleurothrixus trachoides (Back) [ALTRTR]
Anoplophora glabripennis (Motschulsky) [ANOLGL]
Anthonomus bisignifer (Schenkling) [ANTHBI]
Anthonomus eugenii (Cano) [ANTHEU]
Anthonomus grandis (Boheman) [ANTHGR]
Anthonomus quadrigibbus (Say) [TACYQU]
Anthonomus signatus (Say) [ANTHSI]
Aphis citricidus (Kirkaldy) [TOXOCI]
Apriona cinerea (Chevrolat) [APRICI]
Apriona germari (Hope) [APRIGE]
Apriona rugicollis (Chevrolat) [APRIJA]
Arboridia kakogawana (Matsumura) [ARBOKA]
Aromia bungii (Faldermann) [AROMBU]
Arrhenodes minutus (Drury) [ARRHMI]
Bactericera cockerelli (Šulc) [PARZCO]
Byakushincecis eppoi (Inouye) [ASCXEP]
Callidium spp. (Fabricius)
Carposina niponensis (Walsingham) [CARSNI]
Carposina sasakii (Matsumura) [CARSSA]
Ceratothripoides brunneus (Bagnall) [CRTZBR]
Ceratothripoides claratris (Shumsher) [CRTZCL]
Ceroplesis spp. (Audinet-serville)
Chionaspis pinifoliae (Fitch) [PHECPI]
Chloridea virescens (Fabricius) [HELIVI]

Choristoneura spp. (Lederer) [1CHONG]	
Chrysobothris femorata (Olivier) [CHRBFE]	
Chrysobothris mali (Horn) [CHRBMA]	
Chrysodeixis eriosoma (Doubleday) [CHRXER]	
***Cicadomorpha,* known to be vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.) [XYLEFA]:**	
1.	*Acrogonia citrina* (Marucci & Cavichioli) [ACRGCI]
2.	*Acrogonia virescens* (Metcalf) [ACRGVI]
3.	*Aphrophora angulata* (Ball) [APHRAN]
4.	*Aphrophora permutata* (Uhler) [APHRPE]
5.	*Bothrogonia ferruginea* (Fabricius) [TETTFE]
6.	*Bucephalogonia xanthophis* (Berg) [BUCLXA]
7.	*Clastoptera achatina* (Germar) [CLASAC]
8.	*Clastoptera brunnea* (Ball) [CLASBR]
9.	*Cuerna costalis* (Fabricius) [CUERCO]
10.	*Cuerna occidentalis* (Oman ve Beamer) [CUEROC]
11.	*Cyphonia clavigera* (Fabricius) [CYPACG]
12.	*Dechacona missionum* (Berg) [ONCMMI]
13.	*Dilobopterus costalimai* (Young) [DLBPCO]
14.	*Draeculacephala minerva* (Ball) [DRAEMI]
15.	*Ferrariana trivittata* (Signoret) [FRRATR]
16.	*Fingeriana dubia* (Cavichioli) [FINGDU]
17.	*Friscanus friscanus* (Ball) [FRISFR]
18.	*Graphocephala atropunctata* (Signoret) [GRCPAT]
19.	*Graphocephala confluens* (Uhler) [GRCPCF]
20.	*Graphocephala versuta* (Say) [GRCPVE]
21.	*Helochara delta* (Oman) [HELHDE]
22.	*Homalodisca ignorata* (Melichar) [HOMLIG]
23.	*Homalodisca insolita* (Walker) [HOMLIN]
24.	*Homalodisca vitripennis* (Germar) [HOMLTR]
25.	*Lepyronia quadrangularis* (Say) [LEPOQU]
26.	*Macugonalia cavifrons* (Stål) [MAGOCA]
27.	*Macugonalia leucomelas* (Walker) [MAGOLE]
28.	*Molomea consolida* (Schröder) [MOLMCO]
29.	*Neokolla hieroglyphica* (Say) [GRCPHI]
30.	*Neokolla severini* (DeLong) [NKOLSE]
31.	*Oncometopia* ***facialis*** (Signoret) [ONCMFA]
32.	*Oncometopia nigricans* (Walker) [ONCMNI]
33.	*Oncometopia orbona* (Fabricius) [ONCMUN]
34.	*Oragua discoidula* (Osborn) [ORAGDI]
35.	*Pagaronia confusa* (Oman) [PGARCO]
36.	*Pagaronia furcata* (Oman) [PGARFU]
37.	*Pagaronia tredecimpunctata* (Ball) [PGARTR]
38.	*Pagaronia triunata* (Ball) [PGARTN]
39.	*Parathona gratiosa* (Blanchard) [PTHOGR]
40.	*Plesiommata corniculata* (Young) [PLSOCO]
41.	*Plesiommata mollicella* (Fowler) [PLSOMO]
42.	*Poophilus costalis* (Walker) [POOPCO]

43.	*Sibovia sagata* (Signoret) [SIBOSA]
44.	*Sonesimia grossa* (Signoret) [SONEGR]
45.	*Tapajosa rubromarginata* (Signoret) [TAPARU]
46.	*Xyphon flaviceps* (Riley) [CARNFL]
47.	*Xyphon fulgidum* (Nottingham) [CARNFU]
48.	*Xyphon triguttatum* (Nottingham) [CARNTR]

Conotrachelus nenuphar (Herbst) [CONHNE]
Contarinia pseudotsugae (Condrashoff) [CONTPS]
Cordylomera spinicornis (Fabricius) [CRDMSN]
Crisicoccus pini (Kuwana) [DACLPI]
Dendroctonus adjunctus (Blandford) [DENCAD]
Dendroctonus brevicomis (LeConte) [DENCBR]
Dendroctonus frontalis (Zimmermann) [DENCFR]
Dendroctonus ponderosae (Hopkins) [DENCPO]
Dendroctonus pseudotsugae (Hopkins) [DENCPS]
Dendroctonus rufipennis (Kirby) [DENCRU]
Dendroctonus valens (LeConte) [DENCVA]
Dendrolimus sibiricus (Chetverikov) [DENDSI]
Dendrolimus superans (Butler) [DENDSU]
Diabrotica balteata (LeConte) [DIABBA]
Diabrotica barberi (Smith & Lawrence) [DIABLO]
Diabrotica speciosa (Germar) [DIABSC]
Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi (Barber) [DIABUH]
Diabrotica undecimpunctata undecimpunctata (Mannerheim) [DIABUN]
Diabrotica virgifera zeae (Krysan ve Smith) [DIABVZ]
Diaphorina citri (Kuwayama) [DIAACI]
Diaprepes abbreviatus (Linnaeus) [DPREAB]
Dimargarodes meridionalis (Morrison) [MARGME]
Dryocoetes confusus (Swaine) [DRYOCN]
Dysmicoccus brevipes (Cockerell) [DYSMBR]
Dysmicoccus neobrevipes (Beardsley) [DYSMNE]
Elasmopalpus lignosellus (Zeller) [ELASLI]
Epichoristodes acerbella (Walker) [EPIOIO]
Epitrix cucumeris (Harris) [EPIXCU]
Epitrix papa (Orlova-Bienkowskaja) [EPIXPP]
Epitrix similaris (Gentner) [EPIXSI]
Epitrix subcrinita (LeConte) [EPIXSU]
Epitrix tuberis (Gentner) [EPIXTU]
Erythroneura comes (Say) [ERYTCO]
Eumargarodes laingi (Jakubski) [EUMGLA]
Euplatypus parallelus (Fabricius) [PLTPPA]
Eurhizococcus brasiliensis (Wille) [EURHBR]
Eurhizococcus colombianus (Jakubski) [EURHCO]
Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato [XYLBFO]
Euzophera osseatella (Treitschke) [EUZOOS]
Exomala orientalis (Waterhouse) [ANMLOR]
Ferrisia virgata (Cockerell) [PSECVI]
Fiorinia phantasma (Cockerell & Robinson) [FIORCO]

Gnathotrichus sulcatus (LeConte) [GNAHSU]
Gonipterus gibberus (Boisduval) [GONPGI]
Gonipterus scutellatus (Gyllenhal) [GONPST]
Grapholita inopinata (Heinrich) [CYDIIN]
Grapholita packardi (Zeller) [LASPPA]
Grapholita prunivora (Walsh) [LASPPR]
Gymnandrosoma aurantianum (Lima) [ECDYAU]
Haplaxius crudus (Van Duzee) [MYNDCR]
Helicoverpa zea (Boddie) [HELIZE]
Heteronychus arator (Fabricius) [HETRAR]
Hishimonus phycitis (Distant) [HISHPH]
Hylurgopinus rufipes (Eichhoff) [HYLRRU]
Ips calligraphus (Germar) [IPSXCA]
Ips confusus (LeConte) [IPSXCO]
Ips grandicollis (Eichhoff) [IPSXGR]
Ips hauseri (Reitter) [IPSXHA]
Ips lecontei (Swaine) [IPSXLE]
Ips paraconfusus (Lanier) [IPSXPA]
Ips pini (Say) [IPSXPI]
Ips plastographus (LeConte) [IPSXPL]
Ips subelongatus (Motschulsky) [IPSXFA]
Jacobiasca lybica (de Bergevin) [EMPOLY]
Keiferia lycopersicella (Walsingham) [GNORLY]
Lambdina fiscellaria (Guenée) [LAMBFI]
Lepidosaphes ussuriensis (Borkhsenius) [LEPSUS]
Leucinodes africensis (Mally, Korycinska, Agassiz, Hall, Hodgetts & Nuss) [LEUIAF]
Leucinodes orbonalis (Guenée) [LEUIOR]
Leucinodes pseudorbonalis (Mally, Korycinska, Agassiz, Hall, Hodgetts & Nuss) [LEUIPS]
Leucinodes rimavallis (Mally, Korycinska, Agassiz, Hall, Hodgetts & Nuss) [LEUIRI]
Limonius californicus (Mannerheim) [LIMOCF]
Linepithema humile (Mayr) [IRIDHU]
Listronotus bonariensis (Kuschel) [HYROBO]
Lycorma delicatula (White) [LYCMDE]
Lymantria mathura (Fabricius) [LYMAMA]
Maconellicoccus hirsutus (Green) [PHENHI]
Malacosoma americanum (Fabricius) [MALAAM]
Malacosoma disstria (Hübner) [MALADI]
Malacosoma parallela (Staudinger) [MALAPA]
Margarodes capensis (Giard) [MARGCA]
Margarodes greeni (Brain) [MARGGR]
Margarodes prieskaensis (Jakubski) [MARGPR]
Margarodes trimeni (Giard) [MARGTR]
Margarodes vitis (Philippi) [MARGVI]
Margarodes vredendalensis (de Klerk) [MARGVR]
Matsucoccus feytaudi (Ducasse) [MATSFE]
Megaplatypus mutatus (Chapuis) [PLTPMU]
Melanaspis bromiliae (Leonardi) [MELABR]

Melanotus communis (Gyllenhal) [MELNCO]
Metamasius hemipterus (Linnaeus) [METAHE]
Milviscutulus mangiferae (Green) [MILVMA]
Monochamus spp. (Dejean) [1MONCG]
Naupactus leucoloma (Boheman) [GRAGLE]
Naupactus xanthographus (Germar) [NAUPXA]
Nemorimyza maculosa (Malloch) [AMAZMA]
Neocerambyx raddei (Blessig) [MALLRA]
Neoceratitis cyanescens (Bezzi) [CERTCY]
Neoclytus spp. (Thomson) [1NEOYG]
Neodiprion abietis (Harris) [NEODAB]
Neoleucinodes elegantalis (Guenée) [NEOLEL]
Nipaecoccus viridis (Newstead) [NIPAVI]
Oemona hirta (Fabricius) [OEMOHI]
Opogona sacchari (Bojer) [OPOGSC]
Orgyia leucostigma (Smith) [HEMELE]
Orgyia pseudotsugata (McDunnough) [ORGYPS]
Paysandisia archon (Burmeister) [PAYSAR]
Philematium spp. (Thomson)
Phlyctinus callosus (Schönherr) [PHLYCA]
Phryneta leprosa (Fabricius) [INESLE]
Phyrdenus muriceus (Germar) [PHRDMU]
Pissodes cibriani (O'Brien) [PISOCI]
Pissodes fasciatus (LeConte) [PISOFA]
Pissodes nemorensis (Germar) [PISONE]
Pissodes nitidus (Roelofs) [PISONI]
Pissodes punctatus (Langor & Zhang) [PISOPU]
Pissodes strobi (Peck) [PISOST]
Pissodes terminalis (Hopping) [PISOTE]
Pissodes yunnanensis (Langor & Zhang) [PISOYU]
Pissodes zitacuarense (Sleeper) [PISOZI]
Pityophthorus juglandis (Blackman) [PITOJU]
Platynota stultana (Walsingham) [PLAAST]
Polygraphus proximus (Blandford) [POLGPR]
Popillia japonica (Newman) [POPIJA]
Porphyrophora tritici (Bodenheimer) [PORPTR]
Premnotrypes spp. (Pierce) [1PREMG]
Pristiphora abietina (Christ) [PRISAB]
Prodiplosis longifila (Gagné) [PRDILO]
Pseudacysta perseae (Heidemann) [PSEYPE]
Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli (Cooley) [PSEACO]
Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus (Zimmermann) [PSDPMI]
Pseudopityophthorus pruinosus (Eichhoff) [PSDPPR]
Resseliella theobaldi (Barnes) [THOMTE]
Rhigopsidius tucumanus (Heller) [RHGPTU]
Rhopalomyia chrysanthemi (Ahlberg) [DIARCH]
Rhynchophorus palmarum (Linnaeus) [RHYCPA]
Ripersiella hibisci (Kawai & Takagi) [RHIOHI]

Saperda candida (Fabricius) [SAPECN]
Saperda tridentata (Olivier) [SAPETR]
Scaphoideus luteolus (Van Duzee) [SCAPLU]
Scaphoideus titanus (Ball) [SCAPLI]
Scaphytopius acutus (Say) [SCAHAC]
Scirtothrips aurantii (Faure) [SCITAU]
Scirtothrips citri (Moulton) [SCITCI]
Scolytus morawitzi (Semenov) [SCOLMO]
Selenothrips rubrocinctus (Giard) [SLENRU]
Sirex ermak (Semenov-Tian-Shanskij) [SIRXER]
Sirex noctilio (Fabricius) [SIRXNO]
Spodoptera eridania (Stoll) [PRODER]
Spodoptera exempta (Walker) [LAPHEX]
Spodoptera litura (Fabricius) [PRODLI]
Spodoptera ornithogalli (Guenée) [PRODOR]
Spodoptera praefica (Grote) [PRODPR]
Sternochetus mangiferae (Fabricius) [CRYPMA]
Strobilomyia viaria (Huckett) [STRMVI]
Tecia solanivora (Povolny) [TECASO]
Tephritidae:

1.	*Acanthonevra dunlopi* (Wulp) [ACNVDU]
2.	*Acidiella kagoshimensis* (Miyake) [ACIEKA]
3.	*Acidoxantha bombacis* (de Meijere) [ACIXBO]
4.	*Acroceratitis distincta* (Zia) [ACRSDI]
5.	*Adrama* spp. (Walker) [1ADRAG]
6.	*Anastrepha curvicauda* (Gerstaecker) [TOXTCU]
7.	Anastrepha fraterculus (Wiedemann) [ANSTFR]
8.	Anastrepha ludens (Loew) [ANSTLU]
9.	*Anastrepha obliqua* (Macquart) [ANSTOB]
10.	*Anastrepha recurcauda* (Tigrero) [ANSTRE]
11.	*Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) [ANSTSU]
12.	*Asimoneura pantomelas* (Bezzi) [ASIMPA]
13.	*Austrotephritis protrusa* (Hardy & Drew) [AUSHPR]
14.	*Bactrocera dorsalis* (Hendel) [DACUDO]
15.	*Bactrocera latifrons* (Hendel) [DACULA]
16.	*Bactrocera minax* (Enderlein) [DACUCT]
17.	*Bactrocera tryoni* (Froggatt) [DACUTR]
18.	*Bactrocera tsuneonis* (Miyake) [DACUTS]
19.	*Bactrocera zonata* (Saunders) [DACUZO]
20.	*Bistrispinaria fortis* (Speiser) [BISRFO]
21.	*Bistrispinaria magniceps* (Bezzi) [BISRMA]
22.	*Callistomyia flavilabris* (Hering) [CLMYFL]
23.	*Campiglossa albiceps* (Loew) [CAMGAL]
24.	*Campiglossa californica* (Novak) [CAMGCA]
25.	*Campiglossa duplex* (Becker) [CAMGDU]
26.	*Campiglossa reticulata* (Becker) [CAMGRE]
27.	*Campiglossa snowi* (Hering) [CAMGSN]
28.	*Carpomya incompleta* (Becker) [CARYIN]

29.	Ceratitis *quinaria* (Bezzi) [CERTQU]
30.	*Ceratitis rosa* (Karsch) [CERTRO]
31.	*Craspedoxantha marginalis* (Wiedemann) [CRSXMA]
32.	*Dioxyna chilensis* (Macquart) [DIOXCH]
33.	*Dirioxa pornia* (Walker) [TRYEMU]
34.	*Euleia separata* (Becker) [EULISE]
35.	*Euphranta camelliae* (Ito) [EPHNCA]
36.	*Euphranta canadensis* (Loew) [EPOCCA]
37.	*Euphranta cassiae* (Munro) [RHACCA]
38.	*Euphranta japonica* (Ito) [RHACJA]
39.	*Euphranta oshimensis* (Shiraki) [EPHNOS]
40.	*Eurosta solidaginis* (Fitch) [EUOSSO]
41.	*Eutreta* spp. (Loew) [1EUTTG]
42.	*Gastrozona nigrifemur* (David & Hancock) [GASZNI]
43.	*Goedenia stenoparia* (Steyskal) [GOEDST]
44.	*Gymnocarena* spp. (Hering) [1GYMRG]
45.	*Insizwa oblita* (Munro) [INZWOB]
46.	*Marriottella exquisita* (Munro) [MARREX]
47.	*Monacrostichus citricola* (Bezzi) [MNAHCI]
48.	*Neaspilota alba* (Löw) [NEAIAL]
49.	*Neaspilota reticulata* (Norrbom & Foote) [NEAIRE]
50.	*Paracantha trinotata* (Foote) [PCANTR]
51.	*Parastenopa limata* (Coquillett) [PSTELI]
52.	*Paratephritis fukaii* (Shiraki) [PTEPFU]
53.	*Paratephritis takeuchii* (Ito) [PTEPTA]
54.	*Paraterellia varipennis* (Coquillett) [PTLLVA]
55.	*Philophylla fossata* (Fabricius) [PHIPFO]
56.	*Procecidochares* spp. (Hendel) [1PROIG]
57.	*Ptilona confinis* (Walker) [PTIOCO]
58.	*Ptilona persimilis* (Hendel) [PTIOPE]
59.	*Rhagoletis cingulata* (Loew) [RHAGCI]
60.	*Rhagoletis completa* (Cresson) [RHAGCO]
61.	*Rhagoletis fausta* (Osten Sacken) [RHAGFA]
62.	*Rhagoletis indifferens* (Curran) [RHAGIN]
63.	*Rhagoletis mendax* (Curran) [RHAGME]
64.	*Rhagoletis pomonella* (Walsh) [RHAGPO]
65.	*Rhagoletis ribicola* (Doane) [RHAGRI]
66.	*Rhagoletis suavis* (Loew) [RHAGSU]
67.	*Sphaeniscus binoculatus* (Bezzi) [SFANBI]
68.	*Sphenella nigricornis* (Bezzi) [SFENNI]
69.	*Strauzia* spp. (Robineau-Desvoidy) [1STRAG]
70.	*Taomyia marshalli* (Bezzi) [TAOMMA]
71.	*Tephritis leavittensis* (Blanc) [TEPRLE]
72.	*Tephritis luteipes* (Merz) [TEPRLU]
73.	*Tephritis ovatipennis* (Foote) [TEPROV]
74.	*Tephritis pura* (Löw) [TEPRPU]
75.	*Trupanea bisetosa* (Coquillett) [TRUPBI]
76.	*Trupanea femoralis* (Thomson) [TRUPFE]

77.	*Trupanea wheeleri* (Curran) [TRUPWH]
78.	*Trypanocentra nigrithorax* (Malloch) [TRYNNI]
79.	*Trypeta flaveola* (Coquillett) [TRYEFL]
80.	*Urophora christophi* (Loew) [URORCH]
81.	*Zacerata asparagi* (Coquillett) [ZACEAS]
82.	*Zeugodacus cucumis* (French) [DACUCM]
83.	*Zeugodacus cucurbitae* (Coquillett) [DACUCU]
84.	*Zonosemata electa* (Say) [ZONOEL]

Tetraleurodes perseae (Nakahara) [TETLPE]
Tetropium gracilicorne (Reitter) [TETOGR]
Thaumatotibia leucotreta (Meyrick) [ARGPLE]
Thrips palmi (Karny) [THRIPL]
Thrips setosus (Moulton) [THRISE]
Toumeyella parvicornis (Cockerell) [TOUMPA]
Trichoferus campestris (Faldermann) [HESOCA]
Trioza erytreae (Del Guercio) [TRIZER]
Trirachys sartus (Solsky) [AELSSA]
Trochoideus desjardinsi (Guérin-Méneville)
Unaspis citri (Comstock) [UNASCI]
Unaspis yanonensis (Kuwana) [UNASYA]
Xylosandrus compactus (Eichhoff) [XYLSCO]
Xylotrechus altaicus (Gebler) [XYLOAL]
Xylotrechus chinensis (Chevrolat) [XYLOCH]
Xylotrechus namanganensis (Heyden) [XYLONM]

2) Mites

Aculops fuchsiae (Keifer) [ACUPFU]
Brevipalpus californicus (Banks) [BRVPAU]
Cecidophyopsis ribis (Westwood) [ERPHRI]
Eotetranychus lewisi (McGregor) [EOTELE]
Oligonychus perditus (Pritchard & Baker) [OLIGPD]
Phyllocoptes fructiphilus (Keifer) [PHYCFR]
Tetranychus mexicanus (McGregor) [TETRME]

3) Nematodes

Aphelenchoides blastophthorus (Franklin) [APLOBL]
Aphelenchoides ritzemabosi (Schwartz) Steiner & Buhrer [APLORI]
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus (Steiner & Bührer) Nickle [BURSXY]
Heterodera elachista (Ohshima) [HETDEL]
Heterodera glycines (Ichinohe) [HETDGL]
Heterodera zeae (Koshy, Swarup & Sethi) [HETDZE]
Hirschmanniella spp. (Luc & Goodey) [1HIRSG]
Litylenchus crenatae mccannii (Carta et al.) [LITYMC]
Longidorus diadecturus (Eveleigh ve Allen) [LONGDI]
Nacobbus aberrans sensu lato (Thorne) Thorne & Allen [NACOBA]
Pratylenchus vulnus (Allen & Jensen) [PRATVU]

Punctodera chalcoensis (Stone, Sosa Moss & Mulvey) [PUNCCH]
Radopholus similis citrus race (Hüttel, Dickson & Kaplan) [RADOCI]
Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto (Cobb) [XIPHAA]
Xiphinema bricolense (Ebsary, Vrain & Graham) [XIPHBC]
Xiphinema californicum (Lamberti & Bleve-Zacheo) [XIPHCA]
Xiphinema diversicaudatum (Mikoletzky) Thorne [XIPHDI]
Xiphinema intermedium (Lamberti & Bleve-Zacheo) [XIPHIM]
Xiphinema neoamericanum (Saxena, Chhabra & Joshi) [XIPHNA]
Xiphinema rivesi (Dalmasso) [XIPHRI]
Xiphinema tarjanense (Lamberti ve Bleve-Zacheo) [XIPHTA]

4) Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)

Buckland valley grapevine yellows phytoplasma [PHYP77]	
Candidatus Liberibacter africanus (Jagoueix et al.) [LIBEAF]	
Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus (Jagoueix et al.) [LIBEAS]	
Candidatus Phlomobacter fragariae (Zreik et al.) [PHMBFR]	
Candidatus Phytoplasma pruni (Davis et al.) [PHYPPN]	
Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi (Lee et al.) [PHYPUL]	
Clavibacter insidiosus (McCulloch) Li et al. [CORBIN]	
The following phytoplasmas of *Cydonia* Mill. (quince), *Malus* Mill. (apple), *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), *Prunus* spp. (stone fruits), *Pyrus* L. (pear), *Ribes* L. (currants), *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Vitis* L. (grapevine):	
1.	*Candidatus* Phytoplasma aurantifolia-related strains (*Pear decline Taiwan II*, *Crotalaria witches' broom phytoplasma*, *Sweet potato little leaf phytoplasma* [PHYP39])
2.	*Candidatus* Phytoplasma australiense (Davis et al.) [PHYPAU] (reference strain)
3.	*Candidatus* Phytoplasma fraxini (reference strain) (Griffiths et al.) [PHYPFR]
4.	*Candidatus* Phytoplasma hispanicum (reference strain) (Davis et al.) [PHYP07]
5.	*Candidatus* Phytoplasma phoenicium (Verdin et al.) [PHYPPH]
6.	*Candidatus* Phytoplasma pruni-related strain (*North American grapevine yellows*, NAGYIII) (Davis et al.) [PHYPPN]
7.	*Candidatus* Phytoplasma ziziphi (reference strain) (Jung et al.) [PHYPZI]
Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. *poinsettiae* (Starr & Pirone) Collins & Jones [CORBPO]	
Dickeya dianthicola (Samson et al.) [ERWICD]	
Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma [PHYP64]	
Palm lethal yellowing type syndromes [PHYP56]	
Pantoea stewartii subsp. *stewartii* (Smith) Mergaert et al. [ERWIST]	
Paraburkholderia caryophylli (Yabuuchi et al.) Sawana et al. [PSDMCA]	
Peach rosette phytoplasma [PHYP30]	
Peach yellows phytoplasma [PHYP29]	
Pseudomonas avellanae (Janse et al.) [PSDMAL]	
Pseudomonas syringae pv. *aesculi* (Young et al.) [PSDMAX]	
Pseudomonas syringae pv. *morsprunorum* (Wormald) Young et al. [PSDMMP]	
Pseudomonas syringae pv. *persicae* (Prunier et al.) Young et al. [PSDMPE]	
Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum (Safni et al.) [RALSPS]	
Ralstonia syzygii subsp. *celebesensis* (Safni et al.) [RALSSC]	
Ralstonia syzygii subsp. *indonesiensis* (Safni et al.) [RALSSI]	

Phytoplasmas of *Solanum tuberosum* L. and other tuber-forming *Solanum* spp.:	
1.	*Candidatus* Phytoplasma americanum (Lee et al.) [PHYPAE]
2.	*Candidatus* Phytoplasma aurantifolia–*related strains* (GD32; St_JO_10, 14, 17; PPT-SA; Rus-343F; PPT-GTO29, -GTO30, -SINTV; Potato Huayao Survey 2; Potato hair sprouts)
3.	*Candidatus* Phytoplasma fragariae-*related strains* (YN-169, YN-10G)
4.	*Candidatus* Phytoplasma pruni-*related strains* (Clover yellow edge, *Potato purple top* Akpot7, MT117, Akpot6; PPT-COAHP, -GTOP)
Strawberry witches' broom phytoplasma [SYWB00]	
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. *pruni* (Smith) Vauterin et al. [XANTPR]	
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *poinsettiicola* [XANTPN]	
Xanthomonas campestris pv. *fici* (Cavara) Dye [XANTFI]	
Xanthomonas citri pv. *aurantifolii* (Schaad et al.) Constantin et al. [XANTAU]	
Xanthomonas citri pv. *citri* (Hasse) Constantin et al. [XANTCI]	
Xanthomonas citri pv. *fuscans* (Schaad et al.) Constantin et al. [XANTFF]	
Xanthomonas euvesicatoria pv. *allii* (Kadota et al.) Constantin et al. [XANTAA]	
Xanthomonas euvesicatoria pv. *perforans* (Jones et al.) Constantin et al. [XANTPF]	
Xanthomonas fragariae (Kennedy & King) [XANTFR]	
Xanthomonas hortorum pv. *gardneri* (Jones et al .) Morinière et al. [XANTGA]	
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. *oryzae* (Ishiyama) Swings et al. [XANTOR]	
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. *oryzicola* (Fang et al.) Swings et al. [XANTTO]	
Xylella fastidiosa (Wells et al.) [XYLEFA]	
Xylophilus ampelinus (Panagopoulos) Willems et al. [XANTAM]	

5) Fungi

Anisogramma anomala (Peck) E.Müller [CRSPAN]
Apiosporina morbosa (Schweinitz) von Arx [DIBOMO]
Atropellis spp. (Zeller & Goodding) [1ATRPG]
Bipolaris zeicola (Stout) Shoemaker [COCHCA]
Boeremia foveata (Foister) Aveskamp et al. [PHOMEF]
Boeremia linicola (Naumov&Vassiljevsky) Jayawardena et al. [PHOMEL]
Botryosphaeria kuwatsukai (Hara) G.Y. Sun & E.Tanaka [PHYOPI]
Bretziella fagacearum (Bretz) Z.W. de Beer et al. [CERAFA]
Cadophora gregata (Allington & D.W. Chamberlain) T.C. Harrington & McNew [PHIAGR]
Chondrostereum purpureum (Persoon) Pouzar [STERPU]
Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli (Dietel) [CHMYAR]
Ciborinia camelliae (Kohn) [SCLECA]
Claviceps africana (Frederickson et al.) [CLAVAF]
Colletotrichum acutatum sensu lato (J.H. Simmonds) [COLLAC]
Colletotrichum gossypii (Southworth) [GLOMGO]
Colletotrichum lini (Westerdijk) Tochinai [COLLLI]
Coniferiporia sulphurascens (Pilát) L.W. Zhou & Y.C. Dai [PHELSU]
Coniferiporia weirii (Murrill) L.W. Zhou & Y.C. Dai [INONWE]
Cronartium spp. (Fries) [1CRONG]
Davidsoniella virescens (R.W. Davidson) Z.W. de Beer et al. [CERAVI]
Diaporthe caulivora (Athow & Caldwell) J.M. Santos et al. [DIAPPC]

Diaporthe sojae (Lehman) [DIAPPS]
Diaporthe strumella (Fries) Fuckel [DIAPST]
Diaporthe vaccinii (Shear) [DIAPVA]
Dothistroma pini (Hulbary) [DOTSPI]
Entoleuca mammata (Wahlenberg) Rogers & Yu [HYPOMA]
Erysiphe grossulariae (Wallroth) de Bary [MCRSGR]
Fusarium ambrosium (Gadd & Loos) Agnihothrudu & Nirenberg [FUSAAM]
Fusarium circinatum (Nirenberg & O'Donnell) [GIBBCI]
Fusarium euwallaceae (S. Freeman et al.) [FUSAEW]
Fusarium foetens (Schroers & al.) [FUSAFO]
Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. *albedinis* (Killian & Maire) Malençon [FUSAAL]
Geosmithia morbida (Kolarík et al.) [GEOHMO]
Glomerella cingulata (Stoneman) Spaulding & von Schrenk [GLOMCI]
Grosmannia wageneri (Goheen & F.W. Cobb) Zipfel et al. [LEPGWA]
Heterobasidion irregulare (Garbelotto & Otrosina) [HETEIR]
Melampsora farlowii (Arthur) Davis [MELMFA]
Melampsora medusae (von Thümen) [MELMME]
Mycodiella laricis-leptolepidis (Ito et al.) Crous [MYCOLL]
Neofabraea malicorticis (Jackson) [PEZIMA]
Neofabraea vagabunda (Desmazières) Rossman [PEZIAL]
Neofusicoccum laricinum (Sawada) Y. Hattori & C. Nakashima [GUIGLA]
Neonectria neomacrospora (C. Booth & Samuels) Mantiri & Samuels [NECTMA]
Ophiognomonia clavigignenti-juglandacearum (Nair et al.) Broders & Boland [SIROCJ]
Peronospora sparsa (Berkeley) [PSPESR]
Phialophora cinerescens (Wollenweber) van Beyma [PHIACI]
Phyllosticta citricarpa (McAlpine) Aa [GUIGCI]
Phyllosticta solitaria (Ellis & Everhart) [PHYSSL]
Phymatotrichopsis omnivora (Shear) Hennebert [PHMPOM]
Phytophthora cactorum (Lebert & Cohn) J.Schröter [PHYTCC]
Phytophthora cambivora (Petri) Buisman [PHYTCM]
Phytophthora cinnamomi (Rands) [PHYTCN]
Phytophthora fragariae (C.J. Hickman) [PHYTFR]
Phytophthora kernoviae (Brasier et al.) [PHYTKE]
Phytophthora lateralis (Tucker & Milbrath) [PHYTLA]
Phytophthora nicotianae var. *parasitica* (Dastur) Waterhouse [PHYTNP]
Phytophthora ramorum (Werres et al.) [PHYTRA]
Phytophthora rubi (Man in t Veld) [PHYTFU]
Podosphaera aphanis (Wallroth) Braun & Takamatsu [PODOAP]
Podosphaera mors-uvae (Schweinitz) Braun & Takamatsu [SPHRMU]
Pseudocercospora angolensis (Carvalho & Mendes) Crous & Braun [CERCAN]
Pseudocercospora pini-densiflorae (Hori & Nambu) Deighton [CERSPD]
Puccinia hemerocallidis (von Thümen) [PUCCHM]
Puccinia pittieriana (Hennings) [PUCCPT]
Pucciniastrum minimum (Schweinitz) Arthur [THEKMI]
Ramularia endophylla (Verkley & U. Braun) [RAMUEN]
Sclerophora pallida (Persoon) Yao & Spooner [SKLPPA]
Septoria malagutii (Ciccarone & Boerema ex E.T. Cline) [SEPTLM]
Sirococcus tsugae (Rossman et al.) [SIROTS]

Sphaerulina musiva (Peck) Quaedvlieg et al. [MYCOPP]
Stagonosporopsis andigena (Turkensteen) Aveskamp et al. [PHOMAN]
Stagonosporopsis chrysanthemi (F. Stevens) P.W. Crous et al. [MYCOLG]
Stagonosporopsis crystalliniformis (Loerakker et al.) Aveskamp et al. [STGSCR]
Stegophora ulmea (Fries) Sydow & P.Sydow [GNOMUL]
Stenocarpella macrospora (Earle) Sutton [DIPDMC]
Stenocarpella maydis (Berkeley) Sutton [DIPDMA]
Thecaphora solani (Thirumulachar & O'Brien) Mordue [THPHSO]
Tilletia barclayana (Brefeld) Saccardo & Sydow [TILLBA]
Tilletia indica (Mitra) [NEOVIN]
Venturia nashicola (Tanaka & Yamamoto) [VENTNA]
Verticillium nonalfalfae hop strains (Inderbitzin et al.) [VERTAH]

6) Viruses, Virus-like Organisms and Viroids

Arracacha virus B [AVB000]	
Banana bunchy top virus [BBTV00]	
Banana streak virus [BSV000]	
Barley stripe mosaic virus [BSMV00]	
Bean golden mosaic virus [BGMV00]	
Bean yellow mosaic virus [BYMV00]	
Blueberry scorch virus [BLSCV0]	
Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus [CSNV00]	
Citrus blight agent [CSB000]	
Citrus chlorotic spot virus [CICSV0]	
Citrus leprosis disease [CIL00]:	
1.	Citrus leprosis virus C [CILVC0]
2.	Citrus leprosis virus C2 [CILVC2]
3.	Citrus leprosis virus N [CILVN0])
4.	Hibiscus green spot virus 2 [HGSV20]
5.	Orchid fleck virus [OFV000]
Citrus mosaic virus [CMBV00]	
Citrus yellow vein clearing virus [CSYV00]	
Coconut cadang-cadang viroid [CCCVD0]	
Columnea latent viroid [CLVD00]	
Cowpea mild mottle virus [CPMMV0]	
Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus [CGMMV0]	
Euphorbia mosaic virus [EUMV00]	
Impatiens necrotic spot virus [INSV00]	
Kyuri green mosaic virus [KGMMV0]	
Leek yellow stripe virus [LYSV00]	
Lettuce infectious yellows virus [LIYV00]	
Little cherry virus 2 [LCHV20]	
Melon necrotic spot virus [MNSV00]	
Melon yellowing-associated virus [MYAV00]	
Papaya ringspot virus [PRSV00]	
Pepper chat fruit viroid [PCFVD0]	
Pepper mild tigré virus [PEPMTV]	

Potato mop-top virus [PMTV00]
Potato virus V [PVV000]
Potato yellow dwarf virus [PYDV00]
Rose rosette virus [RRV000]
Squash leaf curl virus [SLCV00]
Squash vein yellowing virus [SQVYVX]
Tobacco rattle virus [TRV000]
Tobacco streak virus [TSV000]
Tobacco streak virus black raspberry latent strain [TSVBL0]
Tomato apical stunt viroid [TASVD0]
Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid [TCDVD0]
Tomato chocolàte virus [TOCHV0]
Tomato infectious chlorosis virus [TICV00]
Tomato marchitez virus [TOANV0]
Tomato mild mottle virus [TOMMOV]
Tomato mottle mosaic virus [TOMMV0]
Tomato mottle virus [TOMOV0]
Tomato planta macho viroid [TPMVD0]
Tomato severe rugose virus [TOSRV0]
Tomato torrado virus [TOTV00]
Zucchini green mottle mosaic virus [ZGMMV]
Cydonia Mill. (quince), *Malus* Mill. (apple), *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), *Prunus* spp. (stone fruits), *Pyrus* L. (pear), *Ribes* L. (currant), *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Vitis* L. (grapevine), the viruses and viroids specified below:

1.	American plum line pattern virus [APLPV0]
2.	Apple fruit crinkle viroid [AFCVD0]
3.	Apple necrotic mosaic virus [APNMV0]
4.	Blueberry leaf mottle virus [BLMOV0]
5.	Cheravirus avii (CRLV) [CRLV00]
6.	Cherry rosette virus [CRV000]
7.	Cherry rusty mottle associated virus [CRMAV0]
8.	Cherry twisted leaf associated virus [CTLAV0]
9.	Grapevine berry inner necrosis virus [GINV00]
10.	Grapevine red blotch virus [GRBAV0]
11.	Grapevine vein clearing virus [GVCV00]
12.	Peach mosaic virus [PCMV00]
13.	Raspberry leaf curl virus [RLCV00]
14.	Strawberry chlorotic fleck-associated virus [SCFAV0]
15.	Strawberry crinkle virus [SCRV00]
16.	Strawberry latent C virus [STLCV0]
17.	Strawberry leaf curl virus [STWLCV]
18.	Strawberry mild yellow edge virus [SMYEV0]
19.	Strawberry necrotic shock virus [SNSV00]
20.	Strawberry vein banding virus [SVBV00]
21.	Temperate fruit decay-associated virus [TFDAV0]
22.	Watermelon silver mottle virus [WMSMOV]

Viruses and viroids of *Solanum tuberosum* L. and other tuber-forming *Solanum* spp.:

1.	Andean potato latent virus [APLV00]

2.	Andean potato mild mosaic virus [APMMV0]
3.	Andean potato mottle virus [APMOV0]
4.	Chilli leaf curl virus [CHILCU]
5.	Potato black ringspot virus [PBRSV0]
6.	Potato virus B [PVB000]
7.	Potato virus H [PVH000]
8.	Potato virus P [PVP000]
9.	Potato virus T [PVT000]
10.	Potato yellow mosaic virus [PYMV00]
11.	Potato yellow vein virus [PYVV00]
12.	Potato yellowing virus [PYV000]
13.	Tomato mosaic Havana virus [THV000]

7) Weeds

Acer rufinerve (Siebold & Zuccarini) [ACRRU]
Ageratina adenophora (Sprengel) King & Robinson [EUPAD]
Aizoon pubescens (Eckler & Zeyher) [GAJPU]
Akebia quinata (Houttuyn) Decaisne [AKEQI]
Alternanthera philoxeroides (von Martius) Grisebach [ALRPH]
Amaranthus tuberculatus (Moquin-Tandon) Sauer [AMATU]
Ambrosia confertiflora (de Candolle) [FRSCO]
Ambrosia trifida (Linnaeus) [AMBTR]
Andropogon virginicus (Linnaeus) [ANOVI]
Alternanthera pungens (Kunth) [ALRRE]
Araujia sericifera (Brotero) [AJASE]
Arceuthobium spp. (Marschall von Bieberstein) [1AREG]
Arctotheca calendula (Linnaeus) Levyns [AROCA]
Asparagus asparagoides (Linnaeus) Druce [ASPAS]
Baccharis halimifolia (Linnaeus) [BACHA]
Baccharis spicata (Lamarck) Baillon [BACSP]
Bidens subalternans (de Candolle) [BIDSU]
Broussonetia papyrifera (Linnaeus) Ventenat [BRNPA]
Cardiospermum grandiflorum (Swartz) [CRIGR]
Cenchrus longispinus (Hackel) Fernald [CCHLO]
Celastrus orbiculatus (Thunberg) [CELOR]
Cotula coronopifolia (Linnaeus) [CULCO]
Cornus sericea (Linnaeus) [CRWSR]
Cortaderia jubata (Lemoine ex Carrière) Stapf [CDTJU]
Crassula helmsii (Kirk) Cockayne [CSBHE]
Delairea odorata (Lemaire) [SENMI]
Ehrharta calycina (Smith) [EHRCA]
Eriochloa villosa (Thunberg) Kunth [ERBVI]
Fallopia baldschuanica (Regel) Holub [BIKBA]
Gunnera tinctoria (Molina) Mirbel [GUATI]
Gymnocoronis spilanthoides (D. Don ex Hooker) de Candolle [GYNSP]
Hakea sericea (Schrader) [HKASE]
Heracleum sosnowskyi (Mandenova) [HERSO]

Humulus scandens (Loureiro) Merrill [HUMJA]
Hydrilla verticillata (Linnaeus) Royle [HYLLI]
Hydrocotyle ranunculoides (C. Linnaeus) [HYDRA]
Hygrophila polysperma (Roxburgh) Anderson [HYGPO]
Impatiens edgeworthii (J.D. Hooker) [IPAED]
Impatiens parviflora (de Candolle) [IPAPA]
Iva axillaris (Pursh) [IVAAX]
Lespedeza cuneata (Dumont de Courset) G. Don [LESCU]
Limnophila sessiliflora (Vahl) von Blume [LIOSE]
Lycium ferocissimum (Miers) [LYUFE]
Lygodium japonicum (Thunberg) Swartz [LYFJA]
Lysichiton americanus (Hultén & St-John) [LSYAM]
Miscanthus sinensis (Andersson) [MISSI]
Myriophyllum heterophyllum (Michaux) [MYPHE]
Myriophyllum aquaticum (Vellozo) Verdcourt [MYPBR]
Neltuma juliflora (Swartz) Rafinesque [PRCJU]
Parthenium hysterophorus (Linnaeus) [PTNHY]
Pennisetum setaceum (Forsskål) Morrone [PESSA]
Pistia stratiotes (Linnaeus) [PIIST]
Prosopis chilensis (Molina) C.E. Hughes & G.P. Lewis [PRCCH]
Prosopis glandulosa (Torrey) Britton & Rose [PRCJG]
Prosopis velutina (Wooton) Britton & Rose [PRCJV]
Pueraria montana var. *lobata* (Willdenow) Sanjappa & Pradeep [PUELO]
Senecio brasiliensis (Sprengel) Lessing [SENBR]
Sesbania punicea (Cavanilles) Bentham [SEBPU]
Solanum carolinense (Linnaeus) [SOLCA]
Solanum rostratum (Dunal) [SOLRS]
Solanum triflorum (Nuttall) [SOLTR]
Solidago nemoralis (Aiton) [SOONE]
Nassella trichotoma (Nees) Arechavaleta [STDTR]
Stipa neesiana (Trinius & Ruprecht) Barkworth [STDNE]
Nassella tenuissima (Trinius) Barkworth [STDTN]
Striga lutea (Linnaeus) Kuntze [STRLU]
Striga hermonthica (Delile) Bentham [STRHE]
Striga gesnerioides (Willdenow) Engler [STRGE]
Spiraea alba (Duroi) [SPVAB]
Spiraea douglasii (Hooker) [SPVDO]
Spiraea tomentosa (Linnaeus) [SPVTO]
Triadica sebifera (Linnaeus) Small [SAQSE]

ANNEX-2

HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT HAVE LIMITED EXISTENCE IN TÜRKİYE, THAT ARE SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE AND THAT HINDER IMPORTATION

1) Insects

Agrilus bilineatus (Weber) [AGRLBL]
Aleurocanthus spiniferus (Quaintance) [ALECSN]
Aleurothrixus floccosus (Maskell) [ALTHFL]
Anoplophora chinensis (Forster) [ANOLCN]
Aonidiella citrina (Coquillett) [AONDCI]
Aulacaspis tubercularis (Newstead) [AULSTU]
Bactorecera dorsalis (Hendel) [DACUDO]
Bemisia tabaci (Gennadius) [BEMITA]
Cacoecimorpha pronubana (Hübner) [TORTPR]
Cacyreus marshalli (Butler) [CACYMA]
Ceratitis capitata (Wiedemann) [CERTCA]
Ceroplastes japonicus (Green) [CERPJA]
Ceroplastes rusci (Linnaeus) [CERPRU]
Chaetosiphon fragaefolii (Cockerell) [CHTSFR]
Chrysodeixis chalcites (Esper) [PLUSCH]
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Linnaeus) [CHRYFI]
Circulifer tenellus (Baker) [CIRCTE]
Comstockaspis perniciosa (Comstock) [QUADPE]
Curculio glandium (Marsham) [CURCGL]
Dacus ciliatus (Loew) [DACUCI]
Daktulosphaira vitifoliae (Fitch) [VITEVI]
Dendroctonus micans (Kugelann) [DENCMI]
Deudorix isocrates (Fabricius) [VIRAIS]
Diabrotica virgifera virgifera (Leconte) [DIABVI]
Drosophila suzukii (Matsumura) [DROSSU]
Dryocosmus kuriphilus (Yasumatsu) [DRYCKU]
Epidiaspis leperii (Signoret) [EPIDBE]
Eriosoma lanigerum (Hausmann) [ERISLA]
Frankliniella occidentalis (Pergande) [FRANOC]
Garella musculana (Erschov) [ERSHMU]
Halyomorpha halys (Stål) [HALYHA]
Helicoverpa armigera (Hübner) [HELIAR]
Hemiberlesia rapax (Comstock) [HEBERA]
Ips acuminatus (Gyllenhal) [IPSXAC]
Ips amitinus (Eichhoff) [IPSXAM]
Ips cembrae (Heer) [IPSXCE]
Ips duplicatus (Sahlberg) [IPSXDU]
Ips sexdentatus (Börner) IPSXSE]
Ips typographus (Linnaeus) [IPSXTY]
Liriomyza bryoniae (Kaltenbach) [LIRIBO]
Liriomyza huidobrensis (Blanchard) [LIRIHU]
Liriomyza sativae (Blanchard) [LIRISA]

Liriomyza trifolii (Burgess) [LIRITR]
Lopholeucaspis japonica (Cockerell) [LOPLJA]
Lymantria monacha (Linnaeus) [LYMAMO]
Merodon equestris (Fabricius) [LAMTEQ]
Myiopardalis pardalina (Bigot) [CARYPA]
Neoaliturus haematoceps (Mulsant & Rey) [NEOAHA]
Pammene fasciana (Linnaeus) [PAMMFA]
Parabemisia myricae (Kuwana) [PRABMY]
Parasaissetia nigra (Nietner) [SAISNI]
Pectinophora gossypiella (Saunders) [PECTGO]
Pentalonia nigronervosa (Coquerel) [PENLNI]
Phthorimaea operculella (Zeller) [PHTOOP]
Pissodes castaneus (DeGeer) [PISONO]
Pityokteines curvidens (Germar) [PITKCU]
Pochazia shantungensis (Chou & Lu) [POCZSH]
Pseudaulacaspis pentagona (Targioni-Tozzetti) [PSEAPE]
Psylla spp. (Geoffroy) [1PSYLG]
Rhagoletis cerasi (Linnaeus) [RHAGCE]
Rhynchophorus ferrugineus (Olivier) [RHYCFE]
Scirtothrips dorsalis (Hood) [SCITDO]
Singhiella simplex (Singh) [SINLSI]
Spodoptera frugiperda (Smith) [LAPHFR]
Spodoptera littoralis (Boisduval) [SPODLI]
Thaumetopoea processionea (Linnaeus) [THAUPR]
Tuta absoluta (Meyrick) [GNORAB]
Xylosandrus crassiusculus (Motschulsky) [XYLBCR]

2) Mites

Eutetranychus orientalis (Klein) [EUTEOR]
Phytonemus pallidus (Banks) [TARSPA]
Phytoptus avellanae (Nalepa) [ERPHAV]
Tetranychus evansi (Baker & Pritchard) [TETREV]
Tetranychus urticae (Koch) [TETRUR]

3) Nematodes

Aphelenchoides besseyi (Christie) [APLOBE]
Aphelenchoides fragariae (Ritzema Bos) Christie [APLOFR]
Ditylenchus destructor (Thorne) [DITYDE]
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kuehn) Filipjev [DITYDI]
Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens [HETDPA]
Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens [HETDRO]
Heterodera fici (Kirjanova) [HETDFI]
Longidorus spp. (Micoletskii) [1LONGG]
Meloidogyne spp. (Goeldi) [1MELGG]
Pratylenchus penetrans (Cobb) Filipjev & Schuurmans-Stekhoven [PRATPE]

Radopholus similis (Cobb) Thorne [RADOSI]
Rotylenchulus reniformis (Linford & Oliveira) [ROTYRE]
Tylenchulus semipenetrans (Cobb) [TYLESE]
Xiphinema index (Thorne & Allen) [XIPHIN]

4) Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)

Acidovorax citrulli (Schaad et al.) Schaad et al. [PSDMAC]
Agrobacterium tumefaciens (Smith & Townsend) Conn [AGRBTU]
Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum (Liefting et al.) [LIBEPS]
Candidatus Phytoplasma asteris (Lee et al.) [PHYPAS]
Candidatus Phytoplasma mali (Seemüller & Schneider) [PHYPMA]
Candidatus Phytoplasma prunorum (Seemüller & Schneider) [PHYPPR]
Candidatus Phytoplasma pyri (Seemüller & Schneider) [PHYPPY]
Candidatus Phytoplasma solani (Quaglino et al.) [PHYPSO]
Candidatus Phytoplasma trifolii (Hiruki & Wang) [PHYPTR]
Clavibacter michiganensis (Smith) Davis et al. [CORBMI]
Clavibacter sepedonicus (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Li et al. [CORBSE]
Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. *flaccumfaciens* (Hedges) Collins & Jones [CORBFL]
Dickeya solani (van der Wolf et al.) [DICKSO]
Erwinia amylovora (Burrill) Winslow et al. [ERWIAM]
Pseudomonas syringae pv. *actinidiae* (Takikawa et al.) [PSDMAK]
Pseudomonas syringae pv. *pisi* (Sackett) Young et al. [PSDMPI]
Pseudomonas viridiflava (Burkholder) Dowson [PSDMVF]
Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. emend. Safni et al. [RALSSL]
Rhizobium vitis (Opel & Kerr) Young et al. [AGRBVI]
Rhodococcus fascians (Tilford) [CORBFA]
Spiroplasma citri (Saglio et al.) [SPIRCI]
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. *corylina* (Miller et al.) Vauterin et al. [XANTCY]
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. *juglandis* (Pierce) Vauterin et al. [XANTJU]
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *dieffenbachiae* (McCulloch & Pirone) Vauterin et al. [XANTDF]
Xanthomonas euvesicatoria *pv.* euvesicatoria (Jones et al.) Constantin et al. [XANTEU]
Xanthomonas phaseoli pv. *phaseoli* (Smith) Constantin et al. [XANTPH]
Xanthomonas translucens pv. *translucens* (Jones et al.) Vauterin et al. [XANTTR]
Xanthomonas vesicatoria (Doidge) Vauterin et al. [XANTVE]

5) Fungi

Alternaria linicola (Groves & Skolko) [ALTELI]
Alternaria mali (Roberts) [ALTEMA]
Apiognomonia (Höhnel) [1APIGG]
Ceratocystis platani (Walter) Engelbrecht & Harrington [CERAFP]
Cryphonectria parasitica (Murrill) Barr [ENDOPA]
Dematophora necatrix (R.Hartig) [ROSLNE]
Discula spp. (Saccardo) [1DISCG]
Dothistroma septosporum (Dorogin) Morelet [SCIRPI]

Elsinoë spp. (Raciborski) [1ELSIG]
Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. *cubense* (E.F.Smith) Snyder & Hansen [FUSACB]
Gymnosporangium spp. (R. Hedwig ex DeCandolle) [1GYMNG]
Lecanosticta acicola (von Thümen) Sydow [SCIRAC]
Monilinia fructicola (G. Winter) Honey [MONIFC]
Phytophthora citrophthora (R.E.Smith & E.H.Smith) Leonian [PHYTCO]
Phytophthora cryptogea (Pethybridge & Lafferty) [PHYTCR]
Plasmopara halstedii (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni [PLASHA]
Plenodomus tracheiphilus (Petri) Gruyter et al. [DEUTTR]
Puccinia horiana (Hennings) [PUCCHN]
Stromatinia cepivora (Berkeley) Whetzel [SCLOCE]
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival [SYNCEN]
Tilletia caries (de Candolle) Tulasne & C.Tulasne [TILLCA]
Tilletia controversa (Kühn) [TILLCO]
Tilletia laevis (Kühn) [TILLFO]
Verticillium alboatrum sensu lato (Reinke & Berthold) [VERTAA]
Verticillium dahliae (Klebahn) [VERTDA]

6) Viruses, Virus-like Organisms and Viroids

Apple mosaic virus [APMV00]
Apple stem grooving virus [ASGV00]
Arabis mosaic virus [ARMV00]
Beet curly top virus [BCTV00]
Beet leaf curl virus [BLCV00]
Beet necrotic yellow vein virus [BNYVV00]
Citrus bark cracking viroid [CBCVD0]
Citrus psorosis virus [CPSV00]
Cherry leaf roll virus [CLRV00]
Chrysanthemum stunt viroid [CSVD00]
Citrus tristeza virus [CTV000]
Citrus vein enation virus [CVEV00]
Cucumber vein yellowing virus [CVYV00]
Cucurbit yellow stunting disorder virus [CYSDV0]
Grapevine fanleaf virus [GFLV00]
Grapevine fleck virus [GFKV00]
Grapevine leafroll-associated virus [GLRAV]
Grapevine rupestris stem pitting-associated virus [GVRSP0]
Little cherry virus 1 [LCHV10]
Onion yellow dwarf virus [OYDV00]
Peach latent mosaic viroid [PLMVD0]
Pepino mosaic virus [PEPMV0]
Peach rosette mosaic virus [PRMV00]
Plum pox virus [PPV000]
Potato leafroll virus [PLRV00]
Potato spindle tuber viroid [PSTVD0]
Potato virus A [PVA000]
Potato virus M [PVM00]

Potato virus S [PVS000]
Potato virus X [PVX000]
Potato virus Y (Yo, Yn, Yntn ve Yc dahil) [PVY000]
Prune dwarf virus [PDV000]
Prunus necrotic ringspot virus [PNRSV0]
Raspberry ringspot virus [RPRSV0]
Satsuma dwarf virus [SDV000]
Strawberry latent ringspot virus [SLRSV0]
Tomato black ring virus [TBRV00]
Tomato brown rugose fruit virus [TOBRFV]
Tomato chlorosis virus [TOCV00]
Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus [TOLCND]
Tomato ringspot virus [TORSV0]
Tobacco ringspot virus [TRSV00]
Tomato spotted wilt virus [TSWV00]
Tomato yellow leaf curl virus [TYLCV0]

7) Weeds

Alternanthera sessilis (Linnaeus) de Candolle [ALRSE]
Amaranthus palmeri (Watson) [AMAPA]
Ambrosia artemisiifolia (Linnaeus) [AMBEL]
Cuscuta *spp.* [1CVCG]
Elodea nuttallii (Planchon) St-John [ELDNU]
Heracleum persicum (Fischer) [HERPE]
Ludwigia grandiflora (Michaux) Greuter & Burdet [LUDUR]
Ludwigia peploides (Kunth) Raven [LUDPE]
Microstegium vimineum (Trinius) A.Camus [MCGVI]
Persicaria perfoliata (Linnaeus) [POLPF]
Pontederia crassipes (von Martius) [EICCR]
Salvinia molesta (Mitchell) [SAVMO]
Sida spinosa (Linnaeus) [SIDSP]
Solanum elaeagnifolium (Cavanilles) [SOLEL]
Spirodela punctata (Meyer) Thompson [SPIPU]

ANNEX-3
PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS WHOSE INTRODUCTION INTO TÜRKİYE IS PROHIBITED

No.	PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS	COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
1.	Soil	All countries
2.	Manure	All countries
3.	Seed cotton	All countries
4.	Wood of Pinopsida (for fuel purposes)	All countries
5.	Isolated bark of *Castanea* Mill.	All countries
6.	Plant growing medium consisting of *Cocos nucifera* fibers previously used in agriculture	All countries
7.	Plants of stolon- or tuber-forming species of *Solanum* L. or their hybrids, intended for planting, other than *Solanum tuberosum* L.	All countries
8.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L., other than those intended for planting of stolon- or tuber-forming species of *Solanum* L. or their hybrids	Countries where *Clavibacter sepedonicus* is known to occur
9.	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., x *Citrofortunella microcarpa* (Bunge) Wijnands and their hybrids, intended for planting, other than seeds and fruits	All countries
10.	Plants of *Populus* L. with leaves, other than seeds and fruits	Canada, *Mexico,* USA
11.	Isolated bark of *Quercus* L. and *Acer saccharum*	Canada, *Mexico,* USA
12.	Dormant plants of *Photinia* Ldl., intended for planting, without leaves, flowers and fruits	USA, China, Japan, Republic of Korea and Democratic People's Republic of Korea
13.	Isolated bark of *Populus* L.	Countries of the Americas
14.	Plants of *Coffea* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Costa Rica and Honduras
15.	Plants of Palmae family having a base stem diameter of over 5 cm *Cocos nucifera* *Elaeis guineensis* *Euterpe edulis* *Metroxylon sagu* *Phoenix canariensis* *Phoenix dactylifera* *Saccharum officinarum* *Ananas comosus* *Annona reticulata* *Artocarpus altilis* *Carica papaya* *Citrus* spp. *Mangifera indica* *Musa* spp. *Persea americana*	Countries where *Rhynchophorus palmarum* is known to occur

	Psidium guajava *Theobroma cacao*	

ANNEX-4 *
SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE IMPORT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

No.	Plants, plant products and other objects	Origin	Special requirements
1.	Growing medium, attached to or associated with plants, intended to sustain the vitality of the plants, with the exception of sterile medium of in vitro plants	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) The growing medium at the time of planting; (i) Must be free from soil and organic matter and must not have been previously used for growing plants or for any agricultural purpose, or (ii) If the growing medium is composed entirely of peat or solid fiber of *Cocos nucifera* L., it must not have been previously used for growing plants or for any agricultural purpose, or (iii) Must have been subjected to an appropriate examination or heat treatment or fumigation to ensure that it is free from insects and harmful nematodes and to ensure that it is free from other harmful organisms, and In all the above cases, it must have been stored and maintained under appropriate conditions to protect it from harmful organisms, b) Since planting; (i) The following measures must have been taken to ensure that the growing medium is free from harmful organisms,

* Anmerkung des JKI: Wenn als besondere Anforderung in Bezug auf den Ort der Erzeugung Angaben zur Befallsfreiheit des Gebiets gefordert werden, ist vorab eine Liste der befallsfreien Gebiete, die von der Nationalen Pflanzenschutzorganisation des Ursprungslandes gemäß den einschlägigen ISPMs für den jeweiligen Schadorganismus anerkannt wurden, zu übermitteln. Mehr dazu in Artikel 8 Absatz 13.

			– Physical isolation of the growing medium from soil and other possible sources of contamination must have been ensured, – Hygiene measures must have been taken, – Water free from harmful organisms must have been used, or (ii) Within two weeks prior to dispatch, the plants were shaken to leave the minimum amount of growing medium necessary to sustain vitality during transport; if the plants were replanted, the growing medium used for this purpose meets the requirements specified in paragraph (a).
2.	Machinery and vehicles used in agriculture or forestry	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the machinery or vehicles have been disinfected and cleaned from soil, plant debris, and harmful organisms.
3.	Plants intended for planting, other than bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, seeds, corms, and plants in tissue culture	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in nurseries registered and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and b) Have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export.
4.	Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from a place of production which is free from *Clavibacter sepedonicus* and

			Synchytrium endobioticum, and b) Originate from a place of production known to be free from *Globodera pallida* and *Globodera rostochiensis*.
5.	Plants intended for planting, other than bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, seeds, corms, and plants in tissue culture	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been grown in nurseries, and a) Originate from an area established as free from *Thrips palmi* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the exporting country in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Originate from a place of production established as free from *Thrips palmi* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and reported to be free from *Thrips palmi* on official inspections carried out during the three months prior to export, or c) Immediately prior to export, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against *Thrips palmi* and have been officially inspected and found free from *Thrips palmi*, or d) Have been produced from plant material free from *Thrips palmi* in an artificial environment, grown in a sterile laboratory environment to prevent possible contamination with *Thrips*

			palmi, and shipped in sterile conditions in containers appropriate to these techniques.
6.	Plants intended for planting, other than plants in tissue culture	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from a country free from *Meloidogyne enterolobii,* or b) Originate from an area established as free from *Meloidogyne enterolobii* and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or c) The growing medium used throughout the life of the plants or at the time of planting; (i) Contains no soil and organic matter and has not been previously used for growing plants or for any other agricultural purpose, or (ii) Consists entirely of peat or *Cocos nucifera* L. fiber and has not been previously used for growing plants or for any other agricultural purpose, or (iii) Has been subjected to an effective fumigation or heat treatment specified in the Phytosanitary Certificate to ensure freedom from *Meloidogyne enterolobii*, or (iv) Has been subjected to an effective control method to ensure freedom from *Meloidogyne*

			enterolobii, and In all cases specified in items (i) to (iv), it has been stored and maintained under appropriate conditions to keep it free from *Meloidogyne enterolobii*, and appropriate measures have been taken since planting to ensure the plants are kept free from *Meloidogyne enterolobii*, at least ensuring physical isolation of the growing medium from soil and other possible sources of contamination, and – Hygiene measures have been taken, or ç) (i) Originate from a place of production established as free from *Meloidogyne enterolobii* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and (ii) Immediately prior to export, a representative sample of the consignment has been examined with its roots and found free from symptoms of *Meloidogyne enterolobii.*
7.	Plants intended for planting with growing medium intended to sustain the vitality of the plants, other than tissue culture and aquatic plants	Canada, China, India, Japan, Russia, Switzerland, and the United States of America	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in an inspected area established as free from *Popillia japonica* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area,

			or b) Have been grown in an inspected place of production established as free from *Popillia japonica* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, i) During the three months prior to export, annual official inspections have been carried out at appropriate times to detect the presence or any signs of *Popillia japonica* on all plants including weeds, or they have been visually inspected at least monthly, examining all relevant plants including weeds and samples of the growing media in which the plants are grown, and ii) The absence of *Popillia japonica* has been confirmed by official inspections carried out at appropriate times each year, including an area surrounded by a buffer zone of at least 100 m, iii) Immediately prior to export, the plants and growing media have been subjected to an official examination, including sampling of the growing medium, and found free from *Popillia japonica*, iv) After leaving the place of production, the plants have been packaged or transported in a manner to prevent contamination with *Popillia japonica*, or The plants are transported outside the flight season of *Popillia japonica*,

			or c) Throughout their life, the plants have been grown in a production site with physical isolation against the introduction of *Popillia japonica*, i) After leaving the production site, they have been packaged or transported in a manner to prevent contamination with *Popillia japonica*, or ii) The plants have been transported outside the flight season of *Popillia japonica*.
8.	Annual and biennial plants intended for planting, other than plants and seeds belonging to the family Poaceae	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in nurseries, and b) Are free from plant debris, flowers, and fruits, and c) Have been inspected at appropriate times prior to export, found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses, and virus-like organisms, and also found free from signs and symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites, and fungi, or have been subjected to an appropriate treatment to eliminate such harmful organisms.
9.	Plants intended for planting, other than seeds, of the genera *Bouteloua* Lag., *Calamagrostis* Adans., *Cortaderia* Stapf., *Glyceria* R.Br., *Hakonechloa* Mak. ex Honda, *Hystrix* L., *Molinia* Schrank,	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in nurseries, and

	Phalaris L., *Shibataea* Mak. ex Nakai, *Spartina* Schreb., *Stipa* L., and *Uniola* L. of the subfamilies *Bambusoideae* and *Panicoideae* of the family *Poaceae*		b) Are free from plant debris, flowers, and fruits, and c) Have been inspected prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses, and virus-like organisms, and also found free from signs and symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites, and fungi, or have been subjected to an appropriate treatment to eliminate such harmful organisms.
10.	Plants intended for planting, other than seeds, tubers, bulbs, corms, and rhizomes, originating in countries where viruses transmitted by *Bemisia tabaci* (Bean golden mosaic virus, Cowpea mild mottle virus, Lettuce infectious yellows virus, Pepper mild tigré virus, Squash leaf curl virus, and other viruses transmitted by *Bemisia tabaci*) are known to occur;	Places where the presence of *Bemisia tabaci* is unknown and where the relevant harmful organisms it transmits and other vectors are unknown to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants throughout a complete vegetation period.
		Places where no symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants throughout a complete vegetation period	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) No symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants throughout a complete vegetation period, and They originate from areas known to be free from *Bemisia tabaci* and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms, or b) On official inspections carried out at appropriate times, the places of production have

			been found free from *Bemisia tabaci* and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms, or c) The plants have been subjected to an appropriate treatment for the eradication of Bemisia tabaci, or ç) They have been produced from plant material free from *Bemisia tabaci* (in an artificial environment); grown in a sterile laboratory environment to prevent possible contamination with *Bemisia tabaci*, and shipped in sterile conditions in containers appropriate to these techniques.
11.	Plants of herbaceous species intended for planting, other than bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, seeds, corms, and plants in tissue culture, and plants of the family *Poaceae*	Countries where *Liriomyza sativae* and *Nemorimyza maculosa* are known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been grown in nurseries, and a) Originate from an area established as free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Nemorimyza maculosa* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the exporting country in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Originate from a place of production established as free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Nemorimyza maculosa* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the exporting country in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and reported to be free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Nemorimyza maculosa* on official inspections carried out during the 3 months

			prior to export, or c) Immediately prior to export, they have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against *Liriomyza sativae* and *Nemorimyza maculosa* and have been officially inspected and found free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Nemorimyza maculosa*, and the details of the treatment applied.
12.	Perennial herbaceous plants intended for planting, other than seeds, of the families *Caryophyllaceae* (other than *Dianthus* L.), *Asteraceae* (other than *Chrysanthemum* L.), *Brassicaceae*, *Fabaceae*, and *Rosaceae* (other than *Fragaria* L.)	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in nurseries, and b) Are free from plant debris, flowers, and fruits, and c) Have been inspected prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses, and virus-like organisms, and also found free from signs and symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites, and fungi, or have been subjected to an appropriate treatment to eliminate such harmful organisms.
13.	Trees and shrubs intended for planting, other than seeds and tissue culture plants in tissue culture medium	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in nurseries, and b) Are free from plant debris, flowers, and fruits, and

			c) Have been inspected prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses, and virus-like organisms, and also found free from signs and symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites, and fungi, or have been subjected to an appropriate treatment to eliminate such harmful organisms.
14.	Deciduous trees and shrubs intended for planting, other than seeds and tissue culture plants in tissue culture medium	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants are dormant and free from leaves.
15.	Plants intended for planting, other than bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, seeds, corms, and plants in tissue culture	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from an area known to be free from *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis*, and *Liriomyza trifolii*, or b) No symptoms of *Liriomyza bryoniae*, *Liriomyza huidobrensis*, and *Liriomyza trifolii* have been observed on official inspections carried out at the place of production during the 3 months prior to harvest, or c) Immediately prior to export, the plants have been officially inspected and found free from *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis*, and *Liriomyza trifolii*, and have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against *Liriomyza bryoniae*, Liriomyza huidobrensis, and *Liriomyza trifolii*, or ç) Have been produced from plant material (in

			an artificial environment – explant) free from *Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii*, grown in a sterile laboratory environment to prevent possible contamination with *Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii*, and shipped in sterile conditions in containers appropriate to these techniques.
16.	Plants of herbaceous species intended for planting, other than bulbs, corms, tubers, rhizomes, and seeds, and plants of *Ficus* L. and *Hibiscus* L.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from an area established as free *from Bemisia tabaci* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Originate from a place of production established as free from *Bemisia tabaci* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and declared free from *Bemisia tabaci* on official inspections carried out at least once every three weeks during the nine weeks prior to export, or c) In cases where *Bemisia tabaci* is present at the place of production, the plants produced or held in this area have been subjected to an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from Bemisia tabaci, and as a result of this treatment aimed at eradicating Bemisia tabaci, this place of production has been found free from Bemisia tabaci both on official inspections carried out

			weekly during the nine weeks prior to export and on observations during this period, and the details of the treatment applied, or ç) Have been produced from plant material (in an artificial environment) free from *Bemisia tabaci*; grown in a sterile laboratory environment to prevent possible contamination with *Bemisia tabaci*, and shipped in sterile conditions in containers appropriate to these techniques.
17.	Packaged peat and similar products intended to be used as growing medium	All countries	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that for peat obtained entirely from Sphagnum moss; – It has been obtained from non-agricultural areas and has not been previously used, and – It is free from harmful organisms as a result of laboratory analyses. b) Other peat and growing media intended to be used for sowing or planting; Must not contain soil, and – It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that this medium has been subjected to fumigation or heat treatment to ensure it is free from harmful organisms.
18.	Root and tubercle vegetables, other than tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the products do not contain soil and growing medium exceeding 1% of their net weight.

19.	Corms, bulbs, rhizomes, and tubers intended for planting, other than tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the products do not contain soil and growing medium exceeding 1% of their net weight.
20.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the products do not contain soil and growing medium exceeding 1% of their net weight.
21.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers; a) Originate from a country where the presence of *Tecia solanivora* is not known to occur, or b) Originate from an area established as free from *Tecia solanivora* by the National Plant Protection Organization in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
22.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers; a) Originate from countries where the presence of *Clavibacter sepedonicus* is not known to occur, or b) Originate from a country producing under legislation related to *Clavibacter sepedonicus* or under an equivalent system.
23.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.	Countries where *Synchytrium endobioticum* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers; a) Originate from an area registered, inspected

			during the vegetation period, and determined to be free from all races of *Synchytrium endobioticum* on official inspections, and since the beginning of an appropriate period, no symptoms of *Synchytrium endobioticum* have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity, or b) Have been subjected to an official test for *Synchytrium endobioticum* and this test has been carried out on a representative sample using acceptable methods, and found free from this organism according to this test.
24.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.	Originating from countries where Potato spindle tuber viroid is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms caused by Potato spindle tuber viroid have been observed at the place of production during the last vegetation period.
25.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.	Originating from countries where *Dickeya solani* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers; a) Originate from countries where the presence of *Dickeya solani* is not known to occur, or b) Tubers originating from countries where *Dickeya solani* is known to occur have been obtained from direct material that was previously selected, maintained under acceptable conditions, and produced in an area determined to be free from *Dickeya solani*, and c) Have been subjected to official quarantine

			analyses according to acceptable methods and found free from *Dickeya solani*.
26.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. intended for planting	Countries where *Ralstonia solanacearum, Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum, Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *celebesensis* and *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *indonesiensis* are known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers; a) Originate from areas where the presence of *Ralstonia solanacearum, Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum, Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *celebesensis* and *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *indonesiensis* is not known to occur, or b) In areas where the presence of *Ralstonia solanacearum*, *Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum*, *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *celebesensis* and *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *indonesiensis* is known to occur; i) Have been obtained from an area established as free from *Ralstonia solanacearum*, *Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum, Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *celebesensis* and *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *indonesiensis* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, and ii) An appropriate method for the eradication of *Ralstonia solanacearum, Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum, Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *celebesensis* and *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *indonesiensis* has been applied at this place of production and it has been eradicated,

			and iii) Have been subjected to official quarantine tests according to acceptable methods and found free from *Ralstonia solanacearum, Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum, Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *celebesensis* and *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. i*ndonesiensis*.
27.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. intended for planting	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers; a) Have been obtained from direct material that was previously selected and maintained under acceptable conditions, and b) Have been subjected to official quarantine tests according to acceptable methods and found free from *Synchytrium endobioticum* and *Boeremia foveata*.
28.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L., other than those intended for planting	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers; a) Originate from countries where the presence of *Ralstonia solanacearum, Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum, Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *celebesensis* and *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *indonesiensis* is not known to occur, or b) Originate from an area where the presence of *Ralstonia solanacearum, Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum, Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *celebesensis* and *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *indonesiensis* is not known to occur,

			or c) In areas where the presence of *Ralstonia solanacearum, Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum, Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *celebesensis* and *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *indonesiensis* is known to occur; i) Have been obtained from an area established as free from *Ralstonia solanacearum*, *Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum, Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *celebesensis* and *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *indonesiensis* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, and ii) An appropriate method for the eradication of *Ralstonia solanacearum, Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum, Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *celebesensis* and *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *indonesiensis* has been applied at this place of production and it has been eradicated, and iii) Have been subjected to official quarantine tests according to acceptable methods and found free from *Ralstonia solanacearum*, *Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum, Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *celebesensis* and *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *indonesiensis*.
29.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. intended for planting	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers; Originate from a place of production known to

			be free from *Globodera rostochiensis, Globodera pallida, Ditylenchus dipsaci* and *Ditylenchus destructor*.
30.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. intended for planting	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers; a) Originate from a country recognized as free from *Meloidogyne* spp., or b) Have been obtained from an area established as free from Meloidogyne spp. by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or c) The tubers have been produced in a place of production established as free by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, based on an annual survey including host plants, visually inspected at appropriate times at the place of production together with the potato plants grown there, and after harvest the tubers have been subjected to visual inspection for *Meloidogyne* spp. by external sectioning, or ç) After harvest, a random sample of tubers has been taken and checked for the presence of symptoms using an appropriate method to reveal symptoms or tested in a laboratory, and visually inspected both externally and by sectioning the tubers at appropriate times and in

			any case, and no symptoms of *Meloidogyne* spp. have been observed up to the time of packaging.
31.	Plants of *Capsicum annuum* L., *Musa, Nicotiana* L., *Pelargonium* spp., *Solanum lycopersicum* L., and *Solanum melongena* L. intended for planting, other than seeds	Originating from countries where *Ralstonia solanacearum, Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum, Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *celebesensis* and *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *indonesiensis* are known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from areas known to be free from *Ralstonia solanacearum, Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum, Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *celebesensis* and *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *indonesiensis*, or b) No symptoms of *Ralstonia solanacearum, Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum, Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *celebesensis* and *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *indonesiensis* have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last vegetation period.
32.	Plants of *Solanum lycopersicum* L. and *Solanum melongena* L., other than fruits and seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) The country of origin is free from *Keiferia lycopersicella* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Originate from an area established as free from *Keiferia lycopersicella* by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
33.	Plants of *Solanum lycopersicum* L. intended for planting, other than seeds;	Countries of origin where Tomato yellow leaf curl virus is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants;

	a) Places where the presence of *Bemisia tabaci* is not known to occur		a) No symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the plants.
	b) Places where the presence of Bemisia tabaci is known to occur		b) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed at the places of production and the places of production have been subjected to an appropriate treatment and monitoring system to ensure freedom from *Bemisia tabaci.*
34.	Plants of *Solanum lycopersicum* L. and *Solanum* spp. hybrids intended for planting, other than seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been obtained from seeds known to be resistant to Tomato brown rugose fruit virus, or b) Have been produced from seeds that have been subjected to analysis by the Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-qPCR) method for Tomato brown rugose fruit virus and determined to be free from this agent, and the plants intended for planting have been found free from Tomato brown rugose fruit virus as a result of the analyses carried out, and c) The plants intended for planting have been produced at a place of production which is registered, supervised by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, and known to be free from Tomato brown rugose fruit virus on official inspections carried out at the appropriate time to detect Tomato brown rugose fruit virus; in case of symptoms,

			they have been analyzed for Tomato brown rugose fruit virus and found to be free, and ç) The name of the registered place of production where the plants were produced.
35.	Plants of *Capsicum annum* L. intended for planting, other than seeds;	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Belong to varieties known to be resistant to Tomato brown rugose fruit virus, b) Have been produced from seeds that have been subjected to analysis by the Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-qPCR) method for Tomato brown rugose fruit virus and determined to be free from this agent, and the plants intended for planting have been found free from Tomato brown rugose fruit virus as a result of the analyses carried out, and c) The plants intended for planting have been produced at a place of production which is registered, supervised by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, and known to be free from Tomato brown rugose fruit virus on official inspections carried out at the appropriate time to detect Tomato brown rugose fruit virus; in case of symptoms, they have been analyzed for Tomato brown rugose fruit virus and found to be free, and ç) The name of the registered place of production where the plants were produced.

36.	Plants of *Cucurbitaceae* and *Solanaceae* intended for planting, other than bulbs, corms, rhizomes, pollen, seeds, tubers, and plants in tissue culture	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from a country recognized as free from *Ceratothripoides claratris*, or b) Have been obtained from an area established as free from *Ceratothripoides claratris* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or c) The plants have been grown throughout their life at the place of production under physical protection against *Ceratothripoides claratris*, and the plants have been inspected at least once during a period of at least three months prior to export to detect the presence of *Ceratothripoides claratris*.
37.	Plants of *Allium cepa* L., *Asparagus officinalis* L., *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matusm. & Nakai, *Cucumis melo* L., *Cucumis sativus* L., *Cucurbita* L., *Cynara scolymus* L., *Glycine max* (L.) Merr., *Gossypium, Medicago sativa* L., *Persea americana* Mill*., Phaseolus, Ricinus communis* L., and *Tagetes* L. intended for planting, other than bulbs, corms, plants in tissue culture, rhizomes, pollen, seeds, and tubers	Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and the United States of America	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been produced in an area established as free from *Prodiplosis longifila* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or b) The plants have been grown in a place of production with physical protection established as free from *Prodiplosis longifila*, and have been subjected to official inspections carried

			out at least two months prior to export or during the last two months of their life for plants younger than two months to detect the presence of *Prodiplosis longifila* in the country of origin, and found to be free.
38.	Bulbs or flower bulbs of *Allium* L., *Camassia Lindl*., *Chionodoxa Scilla* L., *Crocus* L., *Galanthus, Hyacinthu*s, *Hymenocallis Salisb*., *Muscari* Mill., *Narcissus* L., *Ornithogalum* L., *Puschkinia*, *Stembelgia*, and *Tulipa* L. intended for planting, other than seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* have been observed on the plants during the last vegetation period.
39.	Fruits, live pollen, live plants, sowing material seeds, and grains of *Capsicum* L., *Momordica* L., *Solanum aethiopicum* L., *Solanum macrocarpon* L., and *Solanum melongena* L., and *Zea mays* L.;	America and Africa	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds and grains; a) Originate from countries free from *Spodoptera frugiperda,* or b) Originate from a production area established as free from *Spodoptera frugiperda* by the National Plant Protection Organization in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or c) If they do not originate from the areas specified in paragraphs (a) and (b); i) The specified plants have been produced from production areas registered and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, ii) No *Spodoptera frugiperda* has been found on the specified plants during official inspections

			carried out at the place of production during the 3 months prior to export, iii) The specified plants have been found free from *Spodoptera frugiperda* during official inspections carried out prior to export, iv) Information ensuring the traceability of the places of production of the specified plants is maintained by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, v) All physical protection measures taken against the infestation of *Spodoptera frugiperda* at the place of production where the specified plants are produced.
40.	Plants of *Solanaceae* intended for planting, other than seeds	Countries where *Candidatus* Phytoplasma solani is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that no disease symptoms caused by *Candidatus* Phytoplasma solani have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last vegetation period.
41.	Plants of *Beta vulgaris* L. intended for planting, other than seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that no disease symptoms caused by Beet curly top virus have been observed at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity during the last vegetation period.
42.	Plants of *Beta vulgaris* L. intended for planting, other than seeds	Countries where Beet leaf curl virus is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) The presence of Beet leaf curl virus is not known in the production area, and b) No disease symptoms caused by Beet leaf curl virus have been observed at the place of

			production and in its immediate vicinity during the last vegetation period.
43.	Plants of *Chrysanthemum* spp. intended for planting	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the material is derived from stocks of no more than three generations which have been found to be free from Chrysanthemum stunt viroid according to virological tests, or is derived directly from material of which at least 10% has been found to be free from Chrysanthemum stunt viroid on official inspections carried out during the flowering period.
44.	Plants of *Chrysanthemum* spp. intended for planting	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Come from places of production where official control has been carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export, and during this period no symptoms of *Puccinia horiana* have been known to be observed, and in their immediate vicinity, no symptoms of *Puccinia horiana* have been known to be observed during the three months prior to export, or b) Have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against *Puccinia horiana*, c) In the case of unrooted cuttings; no symptoms of *Stagonosporopsis chrysanthemi* have been observed on the cuttings or on the plants from which the cuttings were taken, and in the case of rooted cuttings; no symptoms of

			Stagonosporopsis chrysanthemi have been observed on the cuttings or at the rooting place (seedbed).
45.	Plants of *Chrysanthemum* L. and *Solanum lycopersicum* L. intended for planting, other than seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown throughout the entire vegetation period in a country free from Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus; or b) Have been grown throughout the entire vegetation period in an area established as free from Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus by the National Plant Protection Organization in the exporting country in accordance with the relevant ISPM; or c) Have been grown throughout the entire vegetation period; i) In a place of production verified to be free from Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus by official inspections and applied tests, and ii) Have been grown in an area free *from Frankliniella occidentalis.*
46.	Plants of *Chrysanthemum* L., *Dianthus* L., *and Pelargonium* L'Héritier, other than seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in an area determined to be free from *Spodoptera eridania, Spodoptera frugiperda*, and *Spodoptera litura* by the National Plant Protection Organization in

			accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) No symptoms of *Spodoptera eridania, Spodoptera frugiperda,* and *Spodoptera litura* have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the vegetation period, or c) The plants have been subjected to an appropriate treatment to protect them from the harmful organisms mentioned above.
47.	Plants of *Chrysanthemum* spp., *Dianthus* spp., and *Pelargonium* spp. intended for planting, other than seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in an area determined to be free from *Cacoecimorpha pronubana, Epichoristodes acerbella, Helicoverpa armigera*, and *Spodoptera littoralis* by the National Plant Protection Organization in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) No symptoms of *Cacoecimorpha pronubana, Epichoristodes acerbella, Helicoverpa armigera*, and *Spodoptera littoralis* have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the vegetation period, or c) The plants have been subjected to an appropriate treatment to protect them from *Cacoecimorpha pronubana, Epichoristodes acerbella, Helicoverpa armigera,* and *Spodoptera littoralis*.

48.	Plants of *Chrysanthemum* L., *Dianthus* L., and *Pelargonium* l'Hérit	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from a country recognized as free from *Spodoptera frugiperda*, b) Have been produced from an area free from *Spodoptera frugiperda*, designated by the relevant National Plant Protection Organization in accordance with the ISPM 4 standard, and the name of the production area must be stated in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading 'place of origin'. c) Prior to export, the plants must have been subjected to an official examination, found free from *Spodoptera frugiperda*, and produced from a place of production complying with the following conditions. i) The production area is registered and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, (ii) Official inspections have been carried out during the last three months prior to export and the presence of *Spodoptera frugiperda* has not been found on the specified plants; (iii) The place of production has physical isolation against the introduction of *Spodoptera frugiperda*; (iv) Information ensuring the traceability of the production facilities to the production site of the plants prior to export has been provided; or ç) Prior to their export, the plants have been

			subjected to an official inspection and found to be free from *Spodoptera frugiperda*, and come from a place of production complying with the following conditions: i) The production area is registered and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, (ii) Official inspections have been carried out during the last three months prior to export and the presence of *Spodoptera frugiperda* has not been found on the specified plants; (iii) The specified plants have been subjected to an effective treatment to ensure they are free from *Spodoptera frugiperda;* (iv) Information ensuring the traceability of the production facilities to the production site of the plants prior to export has been provided, (v) They have been subjected to an effective post-harvest treatment to ensure they are free from *Spodoptera frugiperda.*
49.	Plants of *Pelargonium* L'Héritier intended for planting	Originating from countries where Tomato ringspot virus is known to occur; a) Countries where the presence of *Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto, Xiphinema bricolense, Xiphinema californicum, Xiphinema neoamericanum, Xiphinema intermedium, Xiphinema rivesi, Xiphinema tarjanense*, and other vectors of Tomato ringspot virus is not known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been officially derived directly from places of production known to be free from Tomato ringspot virus, and b) Have been derived from a parent plant of no more than the 4th generation which has been found to be free from Tomato ringspot virus according to an officially approved virological test.

		b) Countries where the presence of *Xiphinema sensu stricto, Xiphinema bricolense, Xiphinema californicum, Xiphinema neoamericanum, Xiphinema intermedium, Xiphinema rivesi, Xiphinema tarjanense*, and other vectors of Tomato ringspot virus is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been officially derived directly from places of production where both the soil and the plants are known to be free from Tomato ringspot virus, and b) Have been derived from a parent plant of no more than the 2nd generation which has been found to be free from Tomato ringspot virus according to an officially approved virological test.
50.	Plants of *Dianthus* L. intended for planting, other than seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been derived directly from mother plants which have been found to be free from *Dickeya dianthicola, Paraburkholderia caryophylli*, and *Phialophora cinerescens* by an officially approved test carried out at least once within the last two years, and b) No symptoms of these harmful organisms have been observed on the plants.

51.	Cut flowers of *Chrysanthemum* L., *Dianthus* L., *Gypsophila* L., and *Solidago* L. and leafy vegetables of *Apium graveolens* L. and *Ocimum* L.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cut flowers and leafy vegetables; a) Originate from a country recognized as free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Nemorimyza maculosa*, or b) Immediately prior to export, have been officially inspected and found free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Nemorimyza maculosa*.
52.	Plants of *Rosa* spp. intended for planting, other than seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that during the vegetation period at the place of production; a) No *Cacoecimorpha pronubana* or *Epichoristodes acerbella* have been observed, or b) Effective control has been applied against these harmful organisms.
53.	Cut flowers of the family *Orchidaceae*	Countries where *Thrips palmi* is not known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cut flowers; a) Originate from a country free from *Thrips palmi*, or b) Immediately prior to export, have been officially inspected and found free from *Thrips palmi*.
54.	Cut flowers of the family *Orchidaceae*	Countries where *Thrips palmi* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cut flowers; a) Have been produced at a place of production

			found to be free from *Thrips palmi* on official inspections carried out at least once a month during the three months prior to export, or b) Have been subjected to an appropriate fumigation treatment to ensure freedom from *Thrips palmi*, and the details of the fumigation treatment applied.
55.	Naturally or artificially dwarfed plants intended for planting, other than seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Including those collected directly from natural habitats, have been grown, held, and trained for at least two consecutive years prior to dispatch in registered nurseries which are subject to an official inspection system, b) The plants in the nurseries referred to in (a): for at least the period referred to in (a): – Have been planted in pots placed on shelves at least 50 cm above the ground, – Have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure freedom from rust diseases; the active substance, dose, and date of application must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate under the heading “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment”, – Have been officially inspected at appropriate intervals, at least 6 times a year, for the presence of harmful organisms under this Regulation and its annexes, and simultaneously, these inspections carried out on plants in the immediate vicinity of the nursery, in the form of

			a macroscopic inspection of at least every row in the field or nursery and, in genera with no more than 3000 plants, by a random sampling method of at least 300 plants of a given genus, or in genera with more than 3000 plants, on 10% of the plants, where all parts of the plant above the growing medium are observed, – Have been found free from the relevant harmful organisms described in the preceding paragraph in these inspections, infested plants have been removed, where appropriate, the remaining plants have been effectively treated to guarantee freedom, and additionally, held and observed for an appropriate period, – Have been planted in a previously unused artificial growing medium or a natural growing medium which has been subjected to a treatment by fumigation or appropriate heat application and is free from any harmful organism, – Have been kept under conditions that ensure the growing medium remains 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 – Have been shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in a growing medium which meets the requirements specified at the

			beginning of paragraph (b)5, or – Have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure the growing medium is free from harmful organisms, and the active substance, dose, and date of application must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate under the heading "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment", c) Are packaged in officially sealed closed containers and bear the registration number of the registered nurseries, and this number is stated under the "Declaration" heading of the Phytosanitary Certificate.
56.	Plants of conifers (*Pinopsidae*), other than fruits and seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that they have been produced in nurseries under official control and the place of production is free from the species *Pissodes cibriani, Pissodes fasciatus, Pissodes nemorensis, Pissodes nitidus, Pissodes punctatus, Pissodes strobi, Pissodes terminalis, Pissodes yunnanensis*, and *Pissodes zitacuarense.*
57.	Plants of *Alnus formosana* (Burkill) Makino, *Artocarpus chama* Buch.Ham., *A. heterophyllus* Lam., *A. integer* (Thunb.) Merr., *Bombax ceiba* L., *Broussonetia kazinoki* Siebold, *B. papyrifera* (L.) Vent., Cajanus cajan (L.) Huth., *Camellia oleifera* Abel, *Castanea* Mill., *Celtis sinensis* Pers., *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) Presl, *Cunninghamia lanceolata* (Lamb.) Hook., *Dalbergia*, *Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl., *Ficus carica* L., *F. virens Aiton, F.*	Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sultanate of Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russia (only the following parts: Far Eastern Federal District (Dalnevostochny federalny okrug), Siberian Federal District (Sibirsky	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) The diameter from the base of the stem is less than 1 cm, or b) Originate from a country free from *Apriona germari*, or c) Have been produced free from *Apriona germari* in an area established in accordance

	infectoria Willd*., F. retusa L.*, *Juglans regia* L., *Maclura tricuspidata* Carr., *Melia azedarach* L., *Morus* L., *Populus* L., *Robinia pseudoacacia* L., *Salix* L., *Schima superba* Gardner & Champ., *Styphnolobium japonicum* (L.) Schott, *Trema orientale* (L.) von Blume, *Trema tomentosum* (Roxb.) H. Hara, *Triadica sebifera* (L.) Roxb Small, Ulmus L., *Vernicia fordii* (Hemsl.) *Airy Shaw*, and *Xylosma* G. Forst. intended for planting, other than tissue culture plants, pollen, and seeds	federalny okrug) and Ural Federal District (Uralsky federalny okrug)), Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, East Timor, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, and Yemen	with the ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, and the name of the area, or ç) Have been produced free from *Apriona germari* throughout their life or for a period of at least two years prior to export in a place of production established in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization, and i) The plants have been subjected to official inspection for *Apriona germari* twice a year at appropriate times and no signs of the pest have been found, and ii) Appropriate preventive measures against the pest have been applied at a place of production surrounded by a buffer zone with a width of at least 2000 m, and the absence of *Apriona germari* has been confirmed by official inspections carried out at appropriate times each year, and iii) Immediately prior to export, the plants have been subjected to an inspection to detect the presence *of Apriona germari* in their stems, which includes destructive sampling when necessary, or d) The plants have been grown for a period of at least two years prior to export in a place of

			production with physical isolation against the introduction of *Apriona germari* throughout their life.
58.	Plants of *Debregeasia saeneb* (Forsskål) Hepper & Wood, Ficus L., *Maclura pomifera* (Raf.) C.K.Schneid., *Morus* L., *Populus* L., and *Salix* L. intended for planting, other than tissue culture plants, pollen, and seeds	Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sultanate of Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russia (only the following parts: Far Eastern Federal District (Dalnevostochny federalny okrug), Siberian Federal District (Sibirsky federalny okrug) and Ural Federal District (Uralsky federalny okrug)), Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, East Timor, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, and Yemen	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) The diameter from the base of the stem is less than 1 cm, or b) Originate from a country free from *Apriona cinerea*, or c) Have been produced free from *Apriona cinerea* in an area established in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, and the name of the area, or ç) Have been produced free from *Apriona cinerea* throughout their life or for a period of at least two years prior to export in a place of production established in accordance with the ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization, and i) Have been subjected to official inspection for symptoms of *Apriona cinerea* twice a year, carried out at appropriate times, and no signs of the pest have been found, and ii) Appropriate preventive measures have been applied at a place of production surrounded by a

			buffer zone with a width of at least 2000 m, and the absence of *Apriona cinerea* has been confirmed by official inspections carried out at appropriate times each year, and iii) Immediately prior to export, the plants have been subjected to an inspection to detect the presence of *Apriona cinerea* in their stems, which includes destructive sampling when necessary, or d) The plants have been grown for a period of at least two years prior to export in a place of production with physical isolation against the introduction of *Apriona cinerea* throughout their life, and Immediately prior to export, the plants have been subjected to an inspection to detect the presence of *Apriona cinerea* in their stems, which includes destructive sampling when necessary.
59.	Plants of C*aesalpinia japonica* Siebold and Zucc., *Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kunt., *Celtis sinensis* Pers., *Cercis chinensis* von Bunge, *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) Presl, *Cornus kousa* (Miq.) Hance, *Crataegus phaenopyrum* (C.L.) Medik., *Diospyros kaki* L., *Enkianthus perulatus* (Miq.) Schneid., *Eribotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl., *Fagus crenata* Blume, *Ficus carica* L., *Firmiana simplex* (L.) Wight, *Gleditsia*	Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sultanate of Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russia (only the following parts: Far Eastern Federal District (Dalnevostochny federalny okrug),	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) The diameter from the base of the stem is less than 1 cm, or b) Originate from a country free from Apriona rugicollis, or c) Have been produced free from Apriona

	japonica Miq., *Hovenia dulcis* Thunb., *Lagerstroemia indica* L., Morus L., *Oreocnide pedunculata* (Shirai) Masam., *Oreocnide frutescens* Miq., *Platanus x hispanica* Münchh., *Platycarya strobilacea* Siebold & Zucc., Populus L., *Pterocarya fraxinifolia* (Poir.), *Pseudocydonia sinensis* (Dumont de Courset) Schneid., *Pytherocarpa rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., *P. stenoptera* C. de Candolle., Salix L., *Spiraea thunbergii* Blume, *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq., and *Zelkova serrata* (Thunb.) Makino intended for planting, other than tissue culture plants, pollen, and seeds.	Siberian Federal District (Sibirsky federalny okrug) and Ural Federal District (Uralsky federalny okrug)), Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, East Timor, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, and Yemen	rugicollis in an area established in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, and the name of the area, or d) Have been produced free from *Apriona rugicollis* throughout their life or for a period of at least two years prior to export in a place of production established in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, and i) Have been subjected to official inspection for the presence of symptoms of *Apriona rugicollis* twice a year at appropriate times and no signs of the pest have been found, ii) Appropriate preventive measures have been applied at a place of production surrounded by a buffer zone with a width of at least 2000 m, and the absence of *Apriona rugicollis* has been confirmed by official inspections carried out at appropriate times each year, and iii) Immediately prior to export, the plants have been subjected to an inspection to detect the presence of *Apriona rugicollis* in their stems, which includes destructive sampling when necessary, or e) The plants have been grown for a period of at least two years prior to export in a place of production with physical isolation against the

			introduction of *Apriona rugicollis* throughout their life, and Immediately prior to export, they have been subjected to an inspection specifically to detect whether *Apriona rugicollis* is present in the stems of the plant; when necessary, these inspections include destructive sampling.
60.	Plants of *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., *Adiantum aleuticum* (Rupr.) C.A. Paris, *Adiantum jordanii* Müll. von Halle, *Aesculus californica* (Spach) Nutt., *Aesculus hippocastanum* L., *Arbutus menziesii* Pursch., *Arbutus unedo* L., Arctostaphylos, Calluna vulgaris (L.) Hull, *Camellia* L., *Castanea sativa* Mill., *Fagus sylvatica* L., *Frangula californica* (Eschsch.) A. Gray, *Frangula purshiana* Coop., *Fraxinus excelsior* L., *Griselinia littoralis* Raoul, *Hamamelis virginiana* L., *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (Lindl.) Römer, *Kalmia latifolia* L., *Larix decidua* Mill., *Larix kaempferi* (Lamb.) Carr., *Larix x eurolepis* Henry, *Laurus nobilis* L., Leucothoe, *Lonicera hispidula* Torr. & A.Gray, *Magnolia* L., *Magnolia doltsopa* (de Candolle) Figlar, *Nothofagus obliqua* (Mirb.) Orsted, *Notholithocarpus densiflorus* (Hook. & Arnott) Manos et al, *Osmanthus heterophyllus* (G. Don) Green, *Parrotia persica* (de Candolle) von Meyer, *Photinia x fraseri Dress*, Pieris D. Don,	Canada, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Vietnam	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Must originate from areas free from *Phytophthora ramorum* and the name of the area, b) No symptoms of *Phytophthora ramorum* have been observed on susceptible plants at the place of production during official inspections, including laboratory tests if there are any suspicious symptoms on the plants in official inspections carried out since the beginning of the last vegetation period, and Samples taken from the plants prior to dispatch have been examined and found free from *Phytophthora ramorum* in these examinations.

	Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirbel) Franco, *Quercus* L., *Rhododendron* L., *Rhododendron simsii* Planch., *Rosa gymnocarpa* Nutt., Salix caprea L., *Sequoia sempervirens* (D. Don) Endl., *Syringa vulgaris* L., Taxus L., *Trientalis latifolia* Hook., *Umbellularia californica* (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt., *Vaccinium* L., and *Viburnum* L. intended for planting, other than plants in tissue culture, fruits, pollen, and seeds		
61.	Plants of *Acer* L., *Betula* L., *Fraxinus* L., *Gleditsia* L., *Juglans* L., *Malus* Mill., *Morus* L., *Platanus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus*, *Quercus* L., *Robinia* L., *Salix* L., and *Ulmus* L. intended for planting, other than plants in tissue culture, pollen, scions, cuttings, and seeds	Afghanistan, India, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) The diameter from the base of the stem is less than 1 cm, or b) Have been produced throughout their life in an area established as free from *Trirachys sartus* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or c) Have been produced free from *Trirachys sartus* throughout their life or for a period of at least two years prior to export in a place of production established by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or d) Have been subjected to an inspection carried

			out at least once a year at appropriate times of the year to detect the presence of the pest *Trirachys sartus* at the place of production, or i) Have been subjected to at least one inspection a year at appropriate times of the year to detect the presence of the pest in case of suspicion of its presence or any symptom in a place of production provided with physical isolation against *Trirachys sartus,* (ii) Appropriate preventive measures have been applied in the place of production surrounded by a buffer zone with a width of at least 500 m, and the absence of *Trirachys sartus* has been confirmed by official surveys carried out at appropriate times each year, and Prior to export, the plants, especially the plant stems, have been subjected to an inspection for the presence of *Trirachys sartus*, including destructive sampling.
62.	Host plants of *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato* intended for planting, other than tissue culture, pollen, and seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have a diameter of less than 2 cm from the base of the stem, or b) Originate from a country recognized as free from *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato*, or c) Have been produced in an area established as free from *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato* by

			the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or d) The place of production: (i) Has been subjected to official inspections at appropriate times at least six months prior to export against infestation of *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato* and found to be free from the pest, in a production site confirmed at least by the following traps, inspected at least every four weeks, including immediately prior to export, or (ii) Has been found free during official inspections carried out at least every four weeks since the beginning of the last vegetation period at the place of production. In case of suspicion of the presence of the pest at the place of production, appropriate control measures have been applied against the pest, and if the area where the pest is present is monitored and observed at appropriate times, the plants within a 1 km buffer zone for *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato* are immediately destroyed, and Immediately prior to export, the consignments of plants have been subjected to an official examination for the presence of the pest, especially on the stems and branches of the plants. The sample size, including sampling for the presence of the pest for the examination, is

			such as to enable the detection of at least 1% level of infestation with at least a 99% level of confidence.
63.	Plants of *Castanea* Mill., *Castanopsis* (D. Don) Spach, and *Quercus* L. intended for planting, other than tissue culture plants, pollen, and seeds	China, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have a diameter of less than 2 cm from the base of the stem, b) Have been produced in an area established as free from *Neocerambyx raddei* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, c) The plants have been grown throughout their life or for a period of at least two years in a place of production free from *Neocerambyx raddei* in accordance with ISPM, i) Have been produced in a production site with physical isolation against the introduction of *Neocerambyx raddei,* which is subject to inspection at least once a year at appropriate times of the year to detect the presence of *Neocerambyx raddei,* ii) The absence of *Neocerambyx raddei* is verified by official inspections in an enclosed buffer zone with a width of at least 2000 m, and appropriate protective measures are applied to detect the presence of the relevant pest in a production site, subjected to at least two inspections a year at appropriate times of the year for the detection of *Neocerambyx raddei* symptoms,

			and, Prior to export, the plants have been subjected to an inspection, including destructive sampling, specifically of plant stems, to detect the presence of *Neocerambyx raddei*.
64.	Plants of *Chionanthus virginicus* L., *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans ailanthifolia* Carr., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., and *Ulmus davidiana* Planch intended for planting, other than fruits and seeds	Belarus, Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, Taiwan, Ukraine, and the United States of America	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in an area established as free from *Agrilus planipennis* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, located at least 100 km from the nearest known area where the presence of the specified pest has been officially confirmed, and the name of the area.
65.	Coniferous plants with a height of more than 3 m, other than fruits and seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that they have been produced in nurseries under official control and the place of production is free from the species of the subfamily Scolytinae listed in Annex-1 and Annex-2 of this Regulation.
66.	Plants of *Pinus* L. intended for planting, other than seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Lecanosticta acicola* and *Dothistroma septosporum* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last vegetation period.
67.	Plants of *Pinus* spp. and *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirbel) Franco intended for planting, including seeds and cones intended for propagation	All countries	They must have been grown in places of production registered and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate

			that; a) They originate from a country known to be free from *Fusarium circinatum,* or b) They have been grown throughout the entire vegetation period in an area determined to be free from *Fusarium circinatum* in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and the name of which is stated in the "place of origin" section of the Phytosanitary Certificate, or c) No symptoms of *Fusarium circinatum* have been observed in official inspections carried out at the place of production for a period of two years prior to export, and they have been tested immediately prior to export.
68.	Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* Mill., *Pinus* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carr., and *Tsuga* Carr. intended for planting, other than seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that they have been produced in nurseries under official control and no symptoms of *Melampsora medusae* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last vegetation period.
69.	Plants of *Castanea* Mill. intended for planting, other than seeds and fruits	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from a country known to be free from *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*, or b) Have been grown throughout the entire

			vegetation period in an area determined to be free from *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and the name of which is stated in the "place of origin" section of the Phytosanitary Certificate.
70.	Plants of *Castanea* Mill. and *Quercus* L., other than seeds and fruits	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Cronartium* spp. have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last vegetation period.
71.	Plants of *Quercus* L., other than seeds and fruits	Originating in the USA	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants originate from an area known to be free from *Bretziella fagacearum.*
72.	Plants of *Castanea* Mill. and *Quercus* L. intended for planting, other than seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from areas known to be free from *Cryphonectria parasitica*, or b) No symptoms of *Cryphonectria parasitica* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last vegetation period.
73.	Plants of *Corylus* intended for planting, other than seeds	Originating in Canada and the USA	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from areas known to be free from *Anisogramma anomala*, or b) The place of production or its immediate

			vicinity has been determined to be free from *Anisogramma anomala* by official controls carried out during the last three vegetation periods.
74.	Plants of *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans ailanthifolia* Carr*., Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch., *and Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. intended for planting, other than seeds and plants in tissue culture	Originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the USA	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been grown in an area established as free from *Agrilus planipennis* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the requirements of the relevant ISPM, and the location of this established area.
75.	Plants of *Juglans* L. and *Pterocarya Kunth* intended for planting, other than seeds	Originating in the USA	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown throughout the entire vegetation period in an area established as free from *Geosmithia morbida* and *Pityophthorus juglandis* by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) No symptoms of *Geosmithia morbida* and the presence of its vector *Pityophthorus juglandis* have been observed in the place of production and in an area with a radius of at least 5 km surrounding the place of production by official inspections carried out during the two years prior to export; the plants have been inspected immediately prior to export and have been transported and packaged in a manner to prevent contamination after leaving the place of production,

			or c) Have been produced in a place of production with complete physical isolation, and the production facilities have been inspected immediately prior to export, and they have been transported and packaged in a manner to prevent contamination after leaving the place of production.
76.	Plants of *Betula* L., including cut branches with or without leaves, other than fruits and seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the country of origin of the plant is free from *Agrilus anxius.*
77.	Plants of *Platanus* L. intended for planting, other than seeds	Originating in Albania, Armenia, Switzerland, and the USA	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in an area known to be free from *Ceratocystis platani*, established by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the location of this established area, or b) Have been grown in a place of production free from *Ceratocystis platani* established in accordance with the relevant ISPM; (i) Registered and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, and (ii) Subjected to official inspections annually at the most appropriate times of the year to detect any symptoms and presence of *Ceratocystis platani,*

			and (iii) A representative sample of which has been subjected to testing for the presence of *Ceratocystis platani* at appropriate times of the year and it has not been found.
78.	Plants of *Populus* L. intended for planting, other than seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Melampsora medusae* have been observed at the place of production and its immediate vicinity during the last vegetation period.
79.	Plants of *Populus* L., other than seeds and fruits	Originating in the USA	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Sphaerulina musiva* have been observed at the place of production and its immediate vicinity during the last vegetation period.
80.	Plants of *Ulmus* L. intended for planting, other than seeds	Originating in North American countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Candidatus* Phytoplasma ulmi have been observed at the place of production and its immediate vicinity during the last vegetation period.
81.	Plants of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus hippocastanum* L., *Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Carpinus* spp., *Corylus* spp., *Cotoneaster* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Lagerstroemia* spp., *Malus* spp., *Platanus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Prunus* spp., *Pyrus* spp., *Salix* spp., and *Ulmus* spp. intended for planting, other than seeds	Countries where *Anoplophora chinensis* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a) Have been grown throughout the entire vegetation period in a place of production located in an area registered, inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and determined to be free from the pest by this Organization in accordance with the relevant ISPM (ISPM No: 4), and the name of this area must be stated under the “place of origin” heading of the

			Phytosanitary Certificate, or b) Have been grown in a place of production free from *Anoplophora chinensis* in accordance with international standards (ISPM No: 10) for a period of at least two years prior to export, and this place of production: (i) Has been registered and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and (ii) Has been subjected to at least two official inspections at appropriate times of the year, and no symptoms of *Anoplophora chinensis* have been found, and (iii) The area where the plants are grown is under complete physical protection against the infestation of *Anoplophora chinensis* by its location, or official surveys have been carried out to detect the presence or symptoms of *Anoplophora chinensis* at appropriate times of the year by applying appropriate preventive measures, it is surrounded by a buffer zone with a diameter of at least 2 km, and in case symptoms of *Anoplophora chinensis* are observed, eradication measures are immediately taken to make the buffer zone free from the pest, and (iv) Immediately prior to export, the plants have been subjected to a very careful examination to

			detect the presence of *Anoplophora chinensis*, especially on their branches and roots, this examination includes destructive sampling, and the sample size for inspection is at least large enough to detect a 1% level of infestation with a 99% level of reliability.
82.	Plants of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus* spp., *Albizia* spp., *Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Buddleja* spp., *Carpinus* spp., *Celtis* spp., *Cercidiphyllum* spp., *Corylus* spp., *Elaeagnus* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Fraxinus* spp., *Hibiscus* spp., *Koelreuteria* spp., *Malus* spp., *Melia* spp., *Morus* spp., *Platanus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Prunus* spp., *Pyrus* spp., *Quercus* rubra L., *Robinia* spp., *Salix* spp., *Sophora* spp., *Sorbus* spp., *Tilia* spp., and *Ulmus* spp., other than fruits and seeds	Originating in countries where *Anoplophora glabripennis* is known to occur;	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a) Have been grown throughout the entire vegetation period in a place of production located in an area free from the pest, registered, inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and determined by this Organization in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of this area must be stated under the “place of origin” heading of the Phytosanitary Certificate, or b) Have been grown in a place of production free from *Anoplophora glabripennis* in accordance with international standards (ISPM No: 10) for a period of at least two years prior to export, and this place of production: (i) Has been registered and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and (ii) Has been subjected to at least two official inspections at appropriate times of the year, and no symptoms of *Anoplophora glabripennis* have been found,

			and (iii) The area where the plants are grown is under complete physical protection against the infestation of *Anoplophora glabripennis* by its location, or official surveys have been carried out to detect the presence or symptoms of *Anoplophora glabripennis* at appropriate times of the year by applying appropriate preventive measures, it is surrounded by a buffer zone with a radius of at least 2 km, and in case symptoms of *Anoplophora glabripennis* are observed, eradication measures are immediately taken to make the buffer zone free from the pest, and (iv) Immediately prior to export, they have been subjected to a very careful examination to detect the presence of *Anoplophora glabripennis*, especially on their branches, stems, and roots, this examination includes destructive sampling, and the sample size for inspection is at least large enough to detect a 1% level of infestation with a 99% level of reliability.
83.	Plants of *Amelanchier* Medik., *Aronia* Medik., *Cotoneaster* Medik., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia*, *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyracantha*, *Pyrus*, and *Sorbus* L. intended for planting, other than seeds, pollen, in vitro material, scions, and cuttings	Originating in countries where *Saperda candida* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown throughout the entire vegetation period in an area free from *Saperda candida*, and the location of this area, or (b) Have been subjected to official inspections for at least two years prior to export, or for

			plants younger than two years, have been grown free from Saperda candida throughout their life in accordance with the relevant ISPM: (i) Inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and (ii) No symptoms belonging to *Saperda candida* have been observed during inspections carried out twice a year at appropriate times, and (iii) The plants have been grown in a place provided with complete physical protection against *Saperda candida*, or - Have been produced in a place of production surrounded by a buffer zone of at least 500 m width where appropriate protective measures have been taken, and the presence of *Saperda candida* has not been officially detected in official inspections carried out at appropriate times of the year, and (iv) Immediately prior to export, a very detailed inspection of the plants has been carried out to detect the presence of *Saperda candida*, especially in damaged parts of their stems.
84.	Plants of *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia*, *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus*, and *Vaccinium* L. intended for planting, other than tissue culture, seeds, and fruits	Canada, Mexico, and the USA	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown throughout the entire vegetation period in an area free from *Grapholita packardi*, established by the

			National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the location of this area, or b) Have been subjected to official inspections for at least two years prior to export, or for plants younger than two years, have been grown free from *Grapholita packardi* throughout their life in accordance with the relevant ISPM: (i) Inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and (ii) No symptoms belonging to *Grapholita packardi* have been observed during inspections carried out twice a year at appropriate times, and (iii) The plants have been grown in a place provided *with complete physical protection against Grapholita* packardi, or - Have been produced in a place of production surrounded by a buffer zone of at least 500 m width where appropriate protective measures have been taken, and the presence of *Grapholita packardi* has not been officially detected in official inspections carried out at appropriate times of the year, and (iv) Immediately prior to export, a very detailed inspection of the plants has been carried out to detect the presence of *Grapholita packardi*, especially in damaged parts of their stems,

			or c) The plants have been grown in a place provided with complete physical protection against *Grapholita packardi* and the pest has not been observed.
85.	Plants intended for planting, other than those in items 86 and 87, which are host plants of *Xylella*	Countries where *Xylella fastidiosa* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in a country where *Xylella fastidiosa* has not been observed, for a period of at least three years prior to export, or for plants younger than three years, throughout their life, taking necessary measures during the vegetation periods in accordance with ISPM 4, or b) Have been grown in an area where *Xylella fastidiosa* has not been observed, for a period of at least three years prior to export, or for plants younger than three years, throughout their life, taking necessary measures during the vegetation periods in accordance with ISPM 4, or c) In cases originating from areas where it is unknown whether *Xylella fastidiosa* is present on the specified plants, (i) This land where the plants are produced: (aa) Is recognized as free from *Xylella fastidiosa* and its vectors by the National Plant Protection Organization in accordance with ISPM 10, (bb) Is physically protected against the introduction of vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa*,

			(cc) All plants in the area surrounded by a buffer zone of 100 m width are officially inspected twice a year; plants on lands showing symptoms of *Xylella fastidiosa* or found to be infected are immediately destroyed, and appropriate phytosanitary treatments are carried out against the vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa* prior to the destruction process, (dd) Phytosanitary treatments, including destruction, are carried out at appropriate periods throughout the year to ensure freedom from vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa*, (ee) Vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa* are controlled during official inspections for at least two flight seasons annually, including the buffer zone specified in paragraph "(cc)", (ff) Tests are carried out on lands where both symptoms of *Xylella fastidiosa* and its vectors are present, or on lands where suspicious symptoms are observed during the production period, and the absence of *Xylella fastidiosa* is confirmed, and (gg) Tests are carried out on the land specified in paragraph "(cc)" where no symptoms of *Xylella fastidiosa* are present, or on lands where suspicious symptoms are observed during the production period, and the absence of *Xylella fastidiosa* is confirmed, (ii) Samples representing each plant species on the land and taken at the most appropriate times are confirmed to be free from *Xylella fastidiosa*

			by tests carried out according to internationally accepted methods, (iii) The plants are transported in closed containers and packaging that will prevent the transmission of *Xylella fastidiosa* and all its known vectors, (iv) Consignments of plants have been subjected to official visual inspection as close as possible to export, samples have been taken from all plants, with priority given to those showing symptoms, and subjected to one of the internationally validated molecular test methods using a 1% sampling scheme at a 99% level of reliability, and found free from *Xylella fastidiosa* in the tests performed, (v) Immediately prior to export, the consignments of plants have been subjected to phytosanitary treatments against all known vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa*, or ç) For plants grown in vitro throughout the entire production season, originating from places where it is unknown whether *Xylella fastidiosa* is present; (i) The name of the land where the plants are produced, (aa) The area has been inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with ISPM 10 and is free from *Xylella fastidiosa* and its vectors, (bb) It is physically protected against the

			introduction of *Xylella fastidiosa* through its vectors, (cc) Official inspections have been carried out at appropriate times at least twice a year, and (dd) During the production period, symptoms of *Xylella fastidiosa* and its vectors have not been observed on the plants at the place of production; if there are suspicious symptoms at the place of production, it has been confirmed that *Xylella fastidiosa* is not found in tests carried out on these suspicious plants, (ii) The plants have been transported in a closed container appropriate for these techniques under sterile conditions to prevent transmission of *Xylella fastidiosa* by its vectors, and (iii) They have been produced from seeds that have spent their entire life in an area free from *Xylella fastidiosa* and have been found free from *Xylella fastidiosa* as a result of tests, or from plants propagated under sterile conditions from mother plants that meet the conditions in paragraph (c)-(i) and have been found free from *Xylella fastidiosa* as a result of tests.
86.	Plants of *Coffea* sp. and *Polygala myrtifolia* L. intended for planting, other than seeds.	Countries where *Xylella fastidiosa* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in a production area where *Xylella fastidiosa* has not been observed, for a period of at least three years prior to export, or for plants younger than three years, throughout

			their life, taking necessary measures during the vegetation periods in accordance with ISPM 4, and b) Consignments of plants have been subjected to official visual inspection as close as possible to export, samples have been taken from all plants, with priority given to those showing symptoms, and subjected to one of the internationally validated molecular test methods using a 5% sampling scheme at a 99% level of reliability, and found free from *Xylella fastidiosa* in the tests performed, and c) For plants of *Polygala myrtifolia* L. intended for planting, other than seeds, as close as possible to movement from the place of production, all plant lots/consignments, with priority given to those showing symptoms, have been subjected to official macroscopic inspection and tested for the *Xylella fastidiosa* agent by sampling at a rate of 5% at a 99% level of reliability in accordance with international standards, and found free from *Xylella fastidiosa* in the tests performed.
87.	Plants of *Lavandula*, *Nerium*, and *Salvia* L. intended for planting, other than seeds	Countries where *Xylella fastidiosa* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in a production area free from *Xylella fastidiosa*, and the name of the land where they are produced, (i) Have been grown in an area where *Xylella fastidiosa* has not been observed, for a period of

			at least three years prior to export, or for plants younger than three years, throughout their life, taking necessary measures during the vegetation periods in accordance with ISPM 4, and (ii) It has been confirmed that the plants grown in the free production area are free from *Xylella fastidiosa* by taking samples from the plants at appropriate times during the period they are subjected to annual official inspection, and subjecting them to internationally validated test methods using a 5% sampling scheme at a 99% level of reliability, or b) For plants other than unrooted plants; (i) The plants have been grown in a place of production inspected and approved by the National Plant Protection Organization for a period of at least one year prior to export, (ii) They have been produced from an area determined to be free from *Xylella fastidiosa* as a result of official inspections, including tests, carried out at an appropriate time at the place of production and in the 200-meter area surrounding the place of production, (iii) It has been confirmed that the plants are free from *Xylella fastidiosa* by taking samples from the plants according to international standards at appropriate times in a place of production subject to annual official inspection, and subjecting them to internationally validated test methods using a 5% sampling scheme at a

			99% level of reliability, (iv) Immediately prior to export, each plant lot/consignment has been subjected to official macroscopic inspection at the place of production and tested for the *Xylella fastidiosa* agent by sampling at a rate of 5% at a 99% level of reliability according to international standards, and found free from *Xylella fastidiosa* in the tests performed, (v) In cases where there is a detection regarding the presence of the *Xylella fastidiosa* vector at the place of production, chemical and cultural measures have been applied to control the vector, and (vi) The plants have been grown under complete physical protection during the vegetation period, and the prevention of the spread of *Xylella fastidiosa* by the applied hygiene measures and the tools or equipment used is guaranteed, c) In the case of unrooted cuttings: the plants have been obtained from mother plants grown in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (a) or (b), or ç) For plants grown in vitro during the vegetation period, originating from places where the absence of *Xylella fastidiosa* is not confirmed: (i) The production land where the plants are grown;

			(aa) Has been approved as a production land free from *Xylella fastidiosa* and its vectors by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with ISPM 10, (bb) Is physically protected against the introduction of *Xylella fastidiosa* and its vectors, (cc) Official controls are carried out at appropriate times at least twice a year, (dd) During the vegetative period, symptoms of *Xylella fastidiosa* are absent on the plants, however, when its vectors are present or suspicious symptoms are observed on the production land, it is confirmed by testing that *Xylella fastidios*a is absent, (ii) The plants have been transported in closed containers appropriate to these techniques under sterile conditions in a manner to eliminate the possibility of infection by *Xylella fastidiosa* and contamination by its vectors.
88.	Host plants of *Xylella fastidiosa* intended for planting, other than seeds	Countries where *Xylella fastidiosa* is not known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that samples representing the entirety of the plants have passed official tests for *Xylella fastidiosa* using appropriate test methods, and no harmful organism or any vector likely to carry the disease has been found in these tests.
89.	Plants of *Lavandula* L intended for planting, other than seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in a production area known to be free from *Candidatus* Phytoplasma solani,

			or b) No disease symptoms caused by *Candidatus* Phytoplasma solani have been observed on the plants during inspections carried out at the place of production during the last vegetation period, or c) Plants showing symptoms caused by *Candidatus* Phytoplasma solani have been uprooted and destroyed immediately after inspection, and a representative sample from each lot of the remaining plants has been analyzed and found free from *Candidatus* Phytoplasma solani.
90.	Plants of *Crataegus* L. intended for planting, other than seeds	Countries where *Phyllosticta solitaria* is known to occur.	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Phyllosticta solitaria* have been observed at the place of production and its immediate vicinity during the last vegetation period.
91.	Plants of *Cydonia*, *Fragaria* L., *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus*, *Ribes* L., and *Rubus* L. intended for planting, other than seeds	Originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms found in the hosts listed below are known to occur; The relevant harmful organisms are; — For *Fragaria* L.; Arabis mosaic nepovirus Phytophtora fragariae var. fragariae Raspberry ringspot nepovirus Strawberry crinkle cytorhabdovirus Strawberry mild yellow edge potex virus Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus Tomato black ring nepovirus *Xanthomonas fragariae*	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Phyllosticta solitaria* and other viruses, viroids, and phytoplasmas have been observed at the place of production and its immediate vicinity during the last vegetation period.

		— For *Malus* Mill.; *Phyllosticta solitaria* — For *Prunus* L.; *Apricot chlorotic leafroll* phytoplasma *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *pruni* — For *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch; *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *persicae* — For *Pyrus*; *Phyllosticta solitaria* — For *Ribe*s L. — For *Rubu*s L.; Arabis mosaic nepovirus Raspberry ringspot nepovirus Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus Tomato black ring nepovirus — For all the plant species listed above; The relevant viruses and virus-like organisms	
92.	Plants of *Prunus* spp. intended for planting, other than seeds: *Prunus armeniaca* L*., Prunus x blirean* André, *Prunus brigantina* Vill., *Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh., *Prunus cistena* (Hansen) Koehne, *Prunus curdica* Fenzl & Fritsch, *Prunus domestica* L., *Prunus domestica* subsp. i*nstitia* (L.) Schneid., *Prunus domestica* subsp. *italica* (Borkh.) Gams, *Prunus dulci* (Mill.) Webb, *Prunus glandulosa* Thunb., *Prunus holosericea* Batal., *Prunus hortulana* L. H. Bailey, *Prunus japonica* Thunb*., Prunus mandshurica* (Maxim.) Koehne, *Prunus*	Countries where Plum pox virus is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) Except for those produced from seeds, the plants: i) Have been directly derived from material maintained under appropriate conditions within a mandatory certification system and determined to be free from Plum pox virus by an official test carried out using appropriate indicator plants or equivalent methods, or ii) Have been directly derived from material maintained under appropriate conditions and

	maritima Marsh., *Prunus mume* Sieb. & Zucc., *Prunus nigra* Ait., *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch, *Prunus salicina* Lindl., *Prunus sibirica* L., *Prunus. simonii* Carr., *Prunus spinosa* L., *Prunus tomentosa* Thunb., *Prunus triloba* Lindl. and other species of *Prunus* spp. susceptible to Plum pox virus		officially tested for Plum pox virus at least once during the last three vegetation periods using appropriate indicator plants or equivalent methods, and found to be free from the specified harmful organism in these tests, and b) No disease symptoms caused by the relevant harmful organism have been observed on the plants at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity during the last three vegetation periods, and c) Plants showing symptoms caused by other viruses and virus-like organisms at the place of production have been completely removed.
93.	All plants of *Prunus* spp. intended for planting	a) Originating in countries where Tomato ringspot virus is known to occur b) Originating in countries where Cherry rasp leaf virus, Peach mosaic virus, American plum line pattern virus are known to occur, other than seeds	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) The plants; i) Have been directly derived from material maintained under appropriate conditions within a mandatory certification system, subjected to an official testing for the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicator plants or equivalent methods, and found free from the specified harmful organisms in these tests, or ii) Have been directly derived from material maintained under appropriate conditions and officially tested for the relevant harmful organisms at least once during the last three vegetation periods using appropriate indicator

			plants or equivalent methods, and found free from the specified harmful organisms in these tests, and b) No disease symptoms caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity during the last three vegetation periods.
94.	Plants of *Rubus* spp. intended for planting, other than seeds	a) Originating in countries where Tomato ringspot virus, Tobacco streak virus black raspberry latent strain are known to occur b) Originating in countries where Raspberry leaf curl virus, Cherry rasp leaf virus are known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) The plants are free from aphids, including their eggs, and b) The plants; i) Have been directly derived from material maintained under appropriate conditions within a mandatory certification system, subjected to an official testing at least for the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicator plants or equivalent methods, and found free from the specified harmful organisms in these tests, or ii) Have been directly derived from material maintained under appropriate conditions and officially tested at least for the relevant harmful organisms at least once during the last three vegetation periods using appropriate indicator plants or equivalent methods, and found free from the specified harmful organisms in these

			tests, and (c) No disease symptoms caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity during the last vegetation period.
95.	Plants of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Klotzsch, Fragaria L., and *Rubus* L intended for planting, other than tissue culture, pollen, and seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from a country recognized as free from *Eotetranychus lewisi* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been produced in an area established as free from *Eotetranychus lewisi* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or c) Have been produced in a place of production established as free from *Eotetranychus lewisi* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
96.	Plants of *Fragaria* L. intended for planting, other than seeds	Countries where *Candidatus* Phytoplasma australiense, *Candidatus* Phytoplasma fraxini, and *Candidatus* Phytoplasma hispanicum are known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Except for those produced from seeds, the plants; i) Have been directly derived from material maintained under appropriate conditions within

			a mandatory certification system and determined to be free from the relevant harmful organisms by an official test carried out using appropriate indicator plants or equivalent methods, or ii) Have been directly derived from material maintained under appropriate conditions and officially tested for the relevant harmful organisms at least once during the last three vegetation periods using appropriate indicator plants or equivalent methods, and found to be free from the specified harmful organisms in these tests, and b) No disease symptoms caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity during the last vegetation period.
97.	Plants of *Fragaria* L. intended for planting, other than seeds	Originating in countries where *Aphelenchoides besseyi, Aphelenchoides fragariae, Ditylenchus dipsaci* are known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) No symptoms of the relevant organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last vegetation period, or b) In the case of tissue culture, this culture has been derived from plants complying with the requirements in paragraph (a) or has been found free from the relevant organisms by subjecting them to appropriate official nematological tests.

98.	Plants of *Fragaria* spp. intended for planting, other than seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants originate from an area known to be free from *Anthonomus signatus* and *Anthonomus bisignifer*.
99.	Plants of *Fuchsia Plumier* ex L. intended for planting, other than seeds	Countries where *Aculops fuchsiae* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Aculops fuchsiae* have been observed at the place of production, and the plants have been inspected immediately prior to export and found free from *Aculops fuchsiae.*
100.	All plants of the family Palmae (*Arecaceae*) with a base stem diameter of over 5 cm intended for planting, which are hosts of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*, other than fruits and seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been registered and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization at the place of production, and b) Have been officially inspected every three months during the last year and immediately prior to export at the place of production, and no signs related to *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* have been found.
101.	Plants of the family Palmae (*Arecaceae*) with a base stem diameter of over 5 cm intended for planting, other than fruits and seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a) Have been grown throughout the entire growing period in a country where the presence of *Paysandisia archon* is not known to occur, or b) Have been grown throughout the entire growing period in an area established as free from *Paysandisia archon* by the National Plant

			Protection Organization in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or c) Have been grown for a period of at least two years prior to export in a place of production meeting the following requirements; i) Registered and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, and ii) The plants have been maintained in a place with complete physical protection against the introduction of *Paysandisia archon,* and iii) During 3 official inspections carried out at appropriate times each year, including immediately prior to export, no symptoms of *Paysandisia archon* have been observed.
102.	Plants of *Palmae (Arecaceae*) intended for planting, other than seeds	Countries where Coconut lethal yellowing phytoplasma and Coconut cadang-cadang viroid are known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Are from areas known to be free from Coconut lethal yellowing phytoplasma and Coconut cadang-cadang viroid, and no symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been observed at the place of production and its immediate vicinity during the last vegetation period, or b) No symptoms of Coconut lethal yellowing phytoplasma and Coconut cadang-cadang viroid have been observed on the plants during the last

			vegetation period, and plants suspected to be infected with the relevant organisms at the place of production have been removed from the place of production, and the plants have been subjected to an appropriate treatment to clear them from *Haplaxius crudus*, or c) In the case of tissue culture, the plants meet the requirements described in (a) and (b).
103.	Plants of *Cryptocoryne* sp., *Hygrophila* sp., and *Vallisneria* sp.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that a representative sample of the roots has been tested for nematodes using appropriate methods for the detection of the pests, and no nematodes have been found in these tests.
104.	Plants, seeds, and their hybrids of *Aegle, Aeglopsis, Afraegle, Atalantia* Corr., *Balsamocitrus* Stapf, *Burkillanthus* Swing., *Calodendrum*, *Choisya*, *Clausena* Burm., *Limoni*a Gaertner, *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Pamburus, Swinglea*, *Triphasia*, and *Vepris* Comm. ex Juss., other than fruits, and seeds and their hybrids of *Citrus* L*., Fortunella Swingle*, and *Poncirus* Raf.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that they have been grown in a country known to be free from *Candidatus* Liberibacter africanus, *Candidatus* Liberibacter americanus, and *Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus*,* which are the agents of Citrus greening disease, by the National Plant Protection Organization in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
105.	Plants of *Calodendrum capense* (L.) Thunb*., Casimiroa edulis* La Llave, *Choisya ternata* Kunth, *Citroncirus, Clausena anisat*a (Willd.) Benth., *Murraya koenigii* (L.) Sprengel, *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack, *Rutaceae, Vepris* Comm. ex Juss. *Vepris lanceolata* (Lam.) G. Don, *Vepris nobilis* (Delile) *Mziray, Zanthoxylum* sp., and *Zanthoxylum*	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a) Have been grown in a country where the presence of *Trioza erytreae* is not known to occur, or b) Have been grown in an area determined to be free from *Trioza erytreae* by the National Plant

	asiaticum (L.) *Appelhans* et al., other than fruits and seeds,		Protection Organization in the exporting country in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or c) Have been grown in a place of production inspected and registered by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and complete physical protection against the introduction of *Trioza erytreae* is provided for these plants, and During the growing period of one year prior to export, they have been grown in a production area protected against the infestation of *Trioza erytreae*, and At least two official inspections have been carried out at appropriate times at least one year prior to export, and no signs of *Trioza erytreae* have been observed in this area, and Prior to export, they have been processed and packaged in a manner to prevent contamination after leaving the place of production.
106.	Plants of *Aegle*, *Aeglopsis*, *Afraegle*, *Amyris* P. Browne, *Atalantia* Corr., *Balsamocitrus* Stapf, *Choisya*, *Citropsis* (Engl.) Swingle & M. Kellerm., *Clausena* Burm., *Eremocitrus*, Esenbeckia, *Glycosmis* Corr., *Limonia* Gaertner, *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Naringi* Adans., *Pamburus, Swinglea, Tetradium* Lour., *Toddalia* Juss., *Triphasia, Vepris* Comm.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in a country free from *Diaphorina citri,* or b) Have been grown in an area free from *Diaphorina citri* by the National Plant

	ex Juss., and *Zanthoxylum*, other than fruits and seeds		Protection Organization in the exporting country in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
107.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids	All countries	The fruits must be free from pedicels and leaves, and the packaging must bear an appropriate origin mark.
108.	Plants of *Naringi* Adans. and *Swinglea*, other than seeds and fruits	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from a country determined to be free from *Xanthomonas citri* pv. citri and *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *aurantifolii* by official controls in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been produced in an area determined to be free from *Xanthomonas citri* pv. citri and *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *aurantifolii* by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
109.	Fruits of *Citrus* L*., Fortunella Swingle*, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits; a) Originate from a country determined to be free from *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *aurantifolii* and *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *citri* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Originate from an area determined to be free from *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *aurantifolii* and *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *citri* by official controls carried out by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in

			accordance with the relevant ISPM, or c) Originate from a place of production determined to be free from *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *aurantifolii* and *Xanthomonas citri* pv. citri by official controls carried out by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or ç) Appropriate treatments and cultural practices against *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *aurantifolii* and *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *citri* have been carried out at the production land where the plants are produced and its immediate vicinity, and The fruits have been subjected to a treatment with sodium orthophenylphenate or another similar substance by the National Plant Protection Organization, and In official inspections carried out at appropriate times prior to export, no symptoms of *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *aurantifolii* and *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *citri* have been observed on the fruits, and Traceability information of the fruits, or d) In the case of fruits to be used for industrial processing, no symptoms of Xanthomonas citri pv. aurantifolii and *Xanthomonas citri* pv. citri have been observed on the fruits during official

			inspections prior to export, and Appropriate treatments and cultural practices against *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *aurantifolii* and *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *citri* have been carried out at the production land where the plants are produced and its immediate vicinity, and Storage and processing have been carried out in registered and approved packing facilities, and The fruits are dispatched in individual packages bearing a label with the information that the fruits are used for industrial processing and a traceability code.
110.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., and *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits; a) Originate from a country determined to be free from *Pseudocercospora angolensis* by official controls carried out in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) No symptoms of *Pseudocercospora angolensis* have been observed in the production area and its immediate vicinity during the last vegetation period, or c) According to an appropriate official inspection carried out, no symptoms of *Pseudocercospora angolensis* have been

			observed on any fruits harvested from the production land.
111.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits; a) Originate from a country determined to be free from *Phyllosticta citricarpa* by official controls carried out in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) *Phyllosticta citricarpa* has not been observed in the production area as a result of controls and inspections carried out in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or c) *Phyllosticta citricarpa* has not been observed at the place of production as a result of controls and inspections carried out in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and They are free from *Phyllosticta citricarpa* in the analysis carried out in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or ç) Appropriate treatments and cultural practices against *Phyllosticta citricarpa* have been carried out at the production land where the plants are produced and its immediate vicinity, and The fruits have been found free from *Phyllosticta citricarpa* in official inspections during the vegetation period,

			and The fruits have been found free from *Phyllosticta citricarpa* in official controls carried out at appropriate times prior to export, and Traceability information of the fruits, or d) In the case of fruits to be used for industrial processing, no symptoms of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* have been observed on the fruits during official controls prior to export, and Appropriate treatments and cultural practices against *Phyllosticta citricarpa* have been carried out at the production land where the plants are produced and its immediate vicinity, and Storage and processing have been carried out in registered and approved packing facilities, and The fruits are dispatched in individual packages bearing a label with the information that the fruits are used for industrial processing and a traceability code.
112.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, and fruits of *Mangifera* L. and *Prunus* L.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits; a) Originate from a country determined to be free from harmful organisms belonging to the family *Tephritidae* by official controls carried out in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or

			b) Originate from an area determined to be free from harmful organisms belonging to the family *Tephritidae* by official controls carried out in accordance with the relevant ISPM, c) No signs of harmful organisms belonging to the family *Tephritidae* have been observed in official controls carried out monthly since the beginning of the last vegetation period and during the 3 months prior to harvest at the place of production and its immediate vicinity, and no signs of the specified agent have been detected in official controls carried out on fruits harvested from the place of production, and Traceability information of the fruits, or ç) Have been subjected to an application with one of the methods effective against harmful organisms belonging to the family *Tephritidae* without damaging the fruit.
113.	Plants of *Araceae*, *Marantaceae*, *Musaceae*, *Persea* spp., and *Strelitziaceae*, rooted or with growing medium, other than seeds and fruits	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from countries known to be free from *Radopholus similis citrus race* and *Radopholus similis*, or b) Soil and root samples taken to represent the place of production during the last vegetation period have been subjected to an official nematological test and found free from

			Radopholus similis citrus race and *Radopholus similis.*
114.	Fruits of *Capsicum* L., *Momordica* L., *Solanum aethiopicum* L., *Solanum macrocarpon* L., and *Solanum melongena* L., plants of *Asparagus officinalis* L. other than stems covered with seeds, plants of *Zea mays* L. other than live pollen, plant tissue cultures, seeds, and grains; plants of *Chrysanthemum* L., *Dianthus* L., and *Pelargonium l'Hérit*	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from a place of production which has been subjected to an official inspection prior to export and found free from *Spodoptera frugiperda*, or b) Originate from an area registered and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, or c) Have been subjected to official inspections during the last three months prior to export and the presence of *Spodoptera frugiperda* has not been detected on the plants; or ç) The place of production has physical isolation against the introduction of *Spodoptera frugiperda* and its traceability from the production facility to the point of export is ensured.
115.	Plants of *Musa* spp. intended for planting, other than seeds, and fresh fruits	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a) Originate from an area known to be free from all races of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense*, and no symptoms of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the

			beginning of an appropriate period, b) Originate from a country producing under legislation related to *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* or under an equivalent system, c) Have been subjected to official quarantine tests according to acceptable methods and found free from *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense*.
116.	Plants and fresh fruits of *Mangifera indica* L, *Persea americana* Mill, *Prunus* L, plants of the families *Cucurbitaceae*, *Lauraceae*, and fruits of *Citrus* L	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) Originate from countries known to be free from *Aulacaspis tubercularis*, or b) *Aulacaspis tubercularis* has not been observed in the production area as a result of controls and inspections carried out in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or c) *Aulacaspis tubercularis* has not been observed at the place of production as a result of controls and inspections carried out in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or ç) Appropriate treatments and cultural practices against *Aulacaspis tubercularis* have been carried out at the production land where the plants are produced and its immediate vicinity, and The fruits have been found free from *Aulacaspis tubercularis* in official inspections during the vegetation period,

			and The fruits have been found free from *Aulacaspis tubercularis* in official controls carried out at appropriate times prior to export, and Traceability information of the fruits, or d) In the case of fruits to be used for industrial processing, no symptoms of *Aulacaspis tubercularis* have been observed on the fruits during official controls prior to export, and Appropriate treatments and cultural practices against *Aulacaspis tubercularis* have been carried out at the production land where the plants are produced and its immediate vicinity, and Storage and processing have been carried out in registered and approved packing facilities, and The fruits are dispatched in individual packages bearing a label with the information that the fruits are used for industrial processing and a traceability code.
117.	Plants of *Vitis* L., other than seeds and fruits	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) No symptoms of *Grapevine flavescence* dorée phytoplasma and *Xylophilus ampelinus* have been observed on the mother plants at the place of production during the last two vegetation periods,

			and b) Vine plants originating in countries where *Grapevine flavescence* dorée phytoplasma and *Xylophilus ampelinus* are known to occur have been produced within a certification program and found free from *Grapevine flavescence* dorée phytoplasma and *Xylophilus ampelinus* by being subjected to an official test.
118.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., other than *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *Citrus limon* (L.) Osbeck., and *Citrus sinensis* Pers., fruits of *Capsicum* (L.), *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch, and *Punica granatum* L.	African Continent, Cape Verde, Saint Helena, Madagascar, La Reunion, Mauritius, and Israel	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) The fruits originate from a country recognized as free from *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or b) The fruits originate from an area determined as free from *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* by the national plant protection organization in the country of origin in accordance with ISPM 4, or c) The fruits: (i) Originate from a place of production determined as free from *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* by the national plant protection organization in the country of origin in accordance with ISPM 10, and (ii) Have been subjected to official inspections at the place of production at appropriate times during the growing season and prior to export,

			including visual inspection at an intensity to allow the detection of at least a 2% level of infestation at a 95% confidence level in accordance with ISPM 31, and including destructive sampling in case symptoms are observed, and found to be free from *Thaumatotibia leucotreta,* and (iii) Information on the place of production of the fruits, or d) The fruits: (i) Have been produced in an approved place of production inspected by the national plant protection organization of the country of origin, and (ii) Have been subjected to treatment or post-harvest processing by the national plant protection organization of the country of origin to ensure freedom from *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* in accordance with ISPM 14, and (iii) Prior to export, have been subjected to official inspections for freedom from *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* at an intensity to allow the detection of at least a 2% level of infestation at a 95% confidence level in accordance with ISPM 31, including destructive sampling in case symptoms are observed, and found to be free from *Thaumatotibia leucotreta,* and (iv) The place of production is free from

			Thaumatotibia leucotreta and details of the post-harvest treatments used.
119.	Fruits of *Citrus sinensis* Pers.	African Continent, Cape Verde, Saint Helena, Madagascar, La Reunion, Mauritius, and Israel	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) The fruits originate from a country recognized as free from *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, b) The fruits originate from an area determined as free from *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* by the national plant protection organization in the country of origin in accordance with ISPM 4, c) The fruits: (i) Originate from a place of production determined as free from *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* by the national plant protection organization in the country of origin in accordance with ISPM 10, and (ii) Have been subjected to official inspections at the place of production at appropriate times during the growing season and prior to export, including a visual inspection at an intensity to allow the detection of at least a 2% level of infestation at a 95% confidence level in accordance with ISPM 31, and including destructive sampling in case symptoms are observed, and found to be free from *Thaumatotibia leucotreta*, and (iii) Information on the place of production,

			or ç) The fruits: (i) Have been produced in a place of production determined as free from *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* in accordance with ISPM 10, and (ii) Have been subjected to the following treatments: - An effective treatment including a cold treatment between 0 °C and - 1 °C for at least 16 days in accordance with the relevant ISPM 14 and ISPM 42, and the cold treatment has been controlled and documented for each consignment by the exporting country, or An effective treatment in accordance with ISPM 14, comprising a step of pre-cooling the flesh of the fruit to the cold treatment temperature and followed by a cold treatment for at least 20 days at a set temperature between -1 °C and +2 °C; the pre-cooling step, the cold treatment, and the cold application have been carried out separately for each consignment by the exporting country, and the documentation related to the application has been approved by the National Plant Protection Organization, or - An effective treatment in accordance with ISPM 14, comprising a step of pre-cooling the fruit pulp to the temperature of the applied cold treatment, followed by a cold treatment for at least 20 days at a set temperature between - 1

			°C and +2 °C, and the pre-cooling step and the cold treatment have been controlled and documented for each consignment by the exporting country; or - An effective post-harvest treatment has been applied to ensure freedom from *Thaumatotibia leucotreta*; or - An effective treatment in accordance with ISPM 14, comprising a step of pre-cooling the fruit pulp to 5 °C and followed by a cold treatment for at least 25 days at a set temperature between - 1 °C and +2 °C, and the pre-cooling and cold treatment have been documented and controlled for each consignment by the national plant protection organization of the exporting country; and (iii) Prior to export, have been subjected to official inspections for the presence of *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* at an intensity to allow the detection of at least a 2% level of infestation at a 95% confidence level in accordance with ISPM 31, including destructive sampling in case symptoms are observed, and (iv) Have been presented with a phytosanitary certificate stating the information on the place of production, the details of the post-harvest treatment used, or the cold treatment temperature values and the duration of the

			applied cold treatment, and (v) In case the cold treatment is applied during transport, the records related to the application of the treatment have been made available in addition to the phytosanitary certificate.
120.	Plants of *Diospyros kaki* L*., Ficus casica* L., *Hedera helix* L*., Laurus nobilis* L., *Magnolia* L., *Malus* Mill., *Melia* L., *Mespilus germanica* L., *Parthenocissus*, *Prunus* L., *Psidium guajava* L., *Punica granatum* L., *Pyracantha, Pyrus*, and *Rosa* L. intended for planting, other than seeds, pollen, and plants in tissue culture	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sultanate of Brunei, Cambodia, China, Eswatini, Guam, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Malaysia, Mauritius, Micronesia, Montenegro, Nigeria, North Korea, Northern Mariana Islands, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Reunion, South Africa, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Vietnam, and the United States of America	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been produced free from *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* in an area established by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or b) Have been grown free from *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* in a place of production determined by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, i) Have been subjected to official inspections at appropriate times during the last year prior to export, ii) The plants have been packaged and transported in a manner to prevent infestation after leaving the place of production, c) Have been subjected to a treatment to make them free from *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* prior to export.
121.	Plants of *Malus* Mill. intended for planting, other than seeds	Countries where Tomato ringspot virus or Cherry rasp leaf virus are known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that;

			a) The plants; i) Have been directly derived from material maintained under appropriate conditions within a mandatory certification system and determined to be free from the relevant harmful organisms by an official test carried out using appropriate indicator plants or equivalent methods, or ii) Have been directly derived from material maintained under appropriate conditions and officially tested for the relevant harmful organisms at least once during the last three vegetation periods using appropriate indicator plants or equivalent methods, and found to be free from the specified harmful organisms in these tests, and b) No disease symptoms caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity during the last vegetation period.
122.	Plants of *Malus* Mill. intended for planting, other than seeds	Countries where *Candidatus* Phytoplasma mali is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from areas known to be free from *Candidatus* Phytoplasma mali, or b) Except for those produced from seeds, the plants: i) Have been directly derived from material

			maintained under appropriate conditions within a mandatory certification system and determined to be free from *Candidatus* Phytoplasma mali by an official test carried out using appropriate indicator plants or equivalent methods, or ii) Have been directly derived from material maintained under appropriate conditions and officially tested for *Candidatus* Phytoplasma mali at least once during the last six vegetation periods using appropriate indicator plants or equivalent methods, and found to be free from the specified harmful organism in these tests, and (c) No disease symptoms caused by *Candidatus* Phytoplasma mali have been observed at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity during the last three vegetation periods.
123.	Plants of *Cydonia* and *Pyrus* intended for planting, other than seeds	Countries where *Candidatus* Phytoplasma pyri is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from areas known to be free from *Candidatus* Phytoplasma pyri, or b) Except for those produced from seeds, the plants: i) Have been directly derived from material maintained under appropriate conditions within a mandatory certification system and determined to be free from *Candidatus*

			Phytoplasma pyri by an official test carried out using appropriate indicator plants or equivalent methods, or ii) Have been directly derived from material maintained under appropriate conditions and officially tested for *Candidatus* Phytoplasma pyri at least once during the last six vegetation periods using appropriate indicator plants or equivalent methods, and found to be free from the specified harmful organism in these tests, and c) No disease symptoms caused by *Candidatus* Phytoplasma pyri have been observed at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity during the last three vegetation periods, or plants showing symptoms similar to the disease symptoms have been destroyed at the location where they were found.
124.	Fruits of *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus*, and *Vaccinium* L.	Canada, Mexico, and the USA	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits; a) Have been produced in an area free from *Grapholita prunivora* and *Grapholita packardi*, determined by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been produced in a place of production free from *Grapholita prunivora* and *Grapholita packardi*, determined by the National Plant

			Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and official controls have been carried out on fruit samples at appropriate times during the growing season of the plants, and Traceability information of the fruits, or c) An effective treatment has been applied to ensure freedom from *Grapholita prunivora* and *Grapholita packardi* and they have been subjected to an effective post-harvest processing method, and information on the application.
125.	Fruits of *Malus* Mill. and *Pyrus*	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits; a) The country of origin is free from *Botryosphaeria kuwatsukai* and *Anthonomus quadrigibbus* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been produced in an area determined to be free from *Botryosphaeria kuwatsukai* and *Anthonomus quadrigibbu*s by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or c) Official controls to verify freedom from *Botryosphaeria kuwatsukai* and *Anthonomus quadrigibbus* have been carried out on fruit samples at appropriate times during the

			vegetation period, and Traceability information of the fruits, or ç) An effective treatment has been applied post-harvest to ensure freedom from *Botryosphaeria kuwatsukai* and *Anthonomus quadrigibbus*, and information on the application.
126.	Fruits of *Malus* Mill.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits; a) The country of origin is free from *Grapholita prunivora, Grapholita inopinata*, and *Rhagoletis pomonella* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been produced in an area determined to be free from *Grapholita prunivora, Grapholita inopinata,* and *Rhagoletis pomonella* by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or c) Official controls to verify freedom from *Grapholita prunivora, Grapholita inopinata*, and *Rhagoletis pomonella* have been carried out on fruit samples at appropriate times during the vegetation period, and Traceability information of the fruits, or ç) An effective treatment has been applied post-

			harvest to ensure freedom from *Grapholita prunivora, Grapholita inopinata,* and *Rhagoletis pomonella*, and information on the application.
127.	Plants *of Sauropus androgynus, Solanum nigrum, Ecballium elaterium, Abelmoschus esculentus, Calotropis procera, Cucumis sativus, Crossandra infundibuliformis* (syn. Crossandra undulifolia), *Croton bonplandianum, Papaver somniferum, Hibiscus cannabinus, Gossypium hirsutum, Coccinia grandis, Vigna unguiculata, Chrysanthemum indicum, Datura stramonium, Citrullus lanatus, Cucurbita maxima, Glycine max, Eclipta prostrata, Benincasa hispida, Luffa aegyptiaca, Solanum arcanum, Solanum cheesmaniae, Solanum chilense, Solanum galapagense, Solanum peruvianum, Solanum pimpinellifolium, Solanum melongena, Momordica charantia, Cucurbita moschata, Daucus carota, Sonchus oleraceus, Carica papaya, Sechium edule, Solanum tuberosum, Physalis minima, Luffa cylindrica, Benincasa fistulosa, Cucurbita pepo, Cucumis melo, Momordica dioica, Lagenaria siceraria,* and *Capsicum* sp. intended for planting, other than seeds and fruits	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) The country of origin is free from Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been produced in an area determined to be free from Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and c) Randomly selected plants from a lot and plants with suspicious symptoms have been tested by RT-PCR method during the growing season or prior to export and found to be free from Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus.
128.	Fruits of *Solanaceae*	Australia, America, and New Zealand	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits;

			a) The country of origin is free from *Bactericera cockerelli* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been obtained from an area determined to be free from *Bactericera cockerelli* by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or c) Official controls and surveys for the presence of *Bactericera cockerelli* have been maintained during the last three months prior to export; treatments ensuring freedom from the pest have been applied; fruit samples have been inspected prior to export, including the places of production of the plants and their immediate vicinity, and Traceability information of the fruits, or ç) The name and traceability information of the place of production isolated from insects, determined as a pest-free area for *Bactericera cockerelli* based on official controls and surveys maintained by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin during the three months prior to export.
129.	Fruits of *Capsicum annuum* L., *Solanum aethiopicum* L., *Solanum lycopersicum* L., and *Solanum melongena* L.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits; a) The country of origin is free from

			Neoleucinodes elegantalis in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been obtained from an area determined to be free from *Neoleucinodes elegantalis* by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or c) Have been obtained from an area free from *Neoleucinodes elegantalis* in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and official controls have been carried out on fruit samples at appropriate times during the growing season of the plants, and Traceability information, or ç) The name and traceability information of the land where production takes place in a place of production isolated from insects, determined as a pest-free area for *Neoleucinodes elegantalis* by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin based on official controls and surveys maintained during the three months prior to export.
130.	Fruits of *Capsicum* L. and *Solanum lycopersicum* L.	Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and the United States of America	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits; a) Have been produced in an area established as free from *Prodiplosis longifila* by the National

			Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or b) Have been produced from a place of production established as free from *Prodiplosis longifila* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with ISPM, and official inspections and surveys have been carried out at appropriate times during the vegetation period, including controls on representative fruit samples at the place of production, they are free from *Prodiplosis longifila*, and their traceability information, or c) Have been produced free from *Prodiplosis longifila* for two months from a production site provided with physical isolation established as free from *Prodiplosis longifila* based on official inspections by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, and traceability information, or d) An effective control method has been used to ensure the fruits are free from *Prodiplosis longifila*, the fruits have been subjected to a post-harvest processing method, details of the method, information on the control method, and traceability information.
131.	Fruits of *Solanum lycopersicum* L. and *Solanum melongena* L.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits;

			a) The country of origin is free from *Keiferia lycopersicella* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been produced in an area determined to be free from *Keiferia lycopersicella* by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or c) The place of production is free from *Keiferia lycopersicella* based on official controls carried out by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin during the last three months prior to export.
132.	Fruits of *Solanum melongena* L.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits; a) The country of origin is free from *Thrips palmi* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) The fruits originate from an area free from *Thrips palmi* determined by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or c) The fruits have been officially inspected immediately prior to export and found free from *Thrips palmi*.
133.	Fruits of Momordica L., other than fruits of *Momordica charantia* L. originating in	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits;

	Honduras, Mexico, Sri Lanka, and Thailand		a) The country of origin is free from *Thrips palmi* in accordance with the relevant ISPM determined by the National Plant Protection Organization, or b) Originate from an area established as free from *Thrips palmi* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with ISPM.
134.	Fruits of *Momordica* L.	Honduras, Mexico, Sri Lanka, and Thailand	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) The country of origin is free from *Thrips palmi* in accordance with the relevant ISPM determined by the National Plant Protection Organization, b) Originate from a land with physical protection against Thrips palmi, or c) Immediately prior to export, originate from a land with physical protection free from *Thrips palmi* by official inspection of a representative sample defined in accordance with ISPM 31; and After being harvested, they have been processed and packaged in a manner to prevent contamination with *Thrips palmi,* and Information on the place of production of the fruits, or

			ç) They have been produced by applying effective practices involving the fulfillment of all of the following requirements to ensure freedom from *Thrips palmi*: (i) At the place of production: - It is equipped with sticky traps to detect *Thrips palmi* throughout the entire production season, - It has been subjected to inspection at least three times a week throughout the entire production season and found free from symptoms and/or the relevant pest; in case of suspicion of the presence of *Thrips palmi*, appropriate treatments have been carried out to ensure the absence of this pest, - It has been subjected to effective weed control to eliminate alternative hosts of *Thrips palmi*, and (ii) The fruits have been subjected to effective cultural control measures against *Thrips palmi*, (iii) The harvested fruits: - Have been transported to packing facilities by being handled in a manner to prevent contamination after being harvested, - The fruits have been brushed and washed with water containing a disinfectant to clear them from *Thrips palmi* larvae or adults, - Have been processed and packaged in a manner to prevent contamination after leaving the packing facility, - Immediately prior to export, have been found free from symptoms of *Thrips palmi* by official

			inspection of a representative sample defined in accordance with ISPM 31, (iv) Information on the place of production of the fruits.
135.	Fruits of *Capsicum* L.	Countries where *Anthonomus eugenii* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits; a) Have been grown in an area determined to be free from *Anthonomus eugenii* established by the National Plant Protection Organization in the exporting country in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) The plants are free from *Anthonomus eugenii* at the place of production determined by the National Plant Protection Organization in the exporting country in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and have been found free from *Anthonomus eugenii* in official controls carried out at least once a month at the place of production and its immediate vicinity for two months prior to export.
136.	Fruits of *Capsicum* L. and *Solanum* L	Countries where *Bactrocera latifrons* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits; a) Originate from a country known to be free from *Bactrocera latifrons* by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with ISPM, or b) Have been produced in an area free from *Bactrocera latifrons* established by the National

			Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with ISPM, or c) No symptoms of *Bactrocera latifrons* have been observed in official inspections carried out at least once a month at the place of production and its immediate vicinity during the three months prior to harvest since the beginning of the last vegetation period, and none of the fruits harvested at the place of production show symptoms of *Bactrocera latifrons* in appropriate official examinations, and Traceability information, or ç) A control method has been applied to the fruits to ensure freedom from *Bactrocera latifrons*, or they have been subjected to an effective post-harvest treatment, and Details of the control method or the post-harvest treatment method.
137.	Fruits of *Annona* L. and *Carica papaya* L	Countries where *Bactrocera dorsalis* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits; a) Originate from a country known to be free from *Bactrocera dorsalis* by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with ISPM, or b) Have been produced in an area free from *Bactrocera dorsalis* established by the National

			Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with ISPM, or c) No symptom of *Bactrocera dorsalis* has been observed in official controls carried out at least once a month at the place of production and its immediate vicinity during the three months prior to harvest since the beginning of the last vegetation period, and no symptom of *Bactrocera dorsalis* has been observed on any of the fruits harvested at the place of production in appropriate official controls, and traceability information, or ç) A control method has been applied to the fruits to ensure freedom from *Bactrocera dorsalis*, or they have been subjected to an effective post-harvest treatment, and details of the control method and the post-harvest treatment method.
138.	Fruits of *Psidium guajava* L.	Countries where *Bactrocera dorsalis* and *Bactrocera zonata* are known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits; a) Originate from a country reported to be free from *Bactrocera dorsalis* and *Bactrocera zonata* by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been produced in an area free from *Bactrocera dorsalis* and *Bactrocera zonata* by the National Plant Protection Organization in

			the country of origin in accordance with ISPM, or c) No symptoms of *Bactrocera dorsalis* and *Bactrocera zonata* have been observed in official inspections carried out at least once a month at the place of production and its immediate vicinity during the three months prior to harvest since the beginning of the last vegetation period, and none of the fruits harvested at the place of production show symptoms in appropriate official controls, and traceability information, or ç) A control method has been applied to ensure freedom from *Bactrocera dorsalis* and *Bactrocera zonata*, or they have been subjected to an effective post-harvest treatment, and details of the control method or post-harvest treatment method.
139.	Plants of *Allium* spp.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in a place of production free from *Ditylenchus dipsaci* and *Stromatinia cepivora*, and this place of production has been registered and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and b) No disease symptoms caused by *Ditylenchus dipsaci* damage and *Stromatinia cepivora* have

			been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the vegetation period.
140.	Fibers of *Gossypium* spp.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) The fibers do not contain plant and cotton seed debris, or b) Baled and ginned cotton fibers have been subjected to a fumigation treatment with a fumigant containing the active ingredient MeBR at a dose of 80 g/m3 for a period of 48 hours at a temperature of 20 degrees.
141.	Oilseeds and linters of *Gossypium* spp.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that oilseeds and linters have been subjected to a fumigation treatment with a fumigant containing the active ingredient MeBR at a dose of 80 g/m3 for a period of 48 hours at a temperature of 20 degrees.
142.	Cotton waste of *Gossypium* spp.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cotton waste has been subjected to a fumigation treatment with a fumigant containing the active ingredient MeBR at a dose of 80 g/m3 for a period of 48 hours at a temperature of 20 degrees.
143.	Seeds of *Gossypium* spp. intended for sowing	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seed has been cleaned and acid-delinted, and no symptoms of *Colletotrichum gossypii* have been observed at the place of production during the last vegetation period, and a representative quantity of the seed representing the product has been tested, and as

			a result of these tests the seed has been found free from *Colletotrichum gossypii*.
144.	Seeds of *Zea mays* L. intended for sowing	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds; a) Originate from a country determined to be free from *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* in accordance with the ISPM on phytosanitary measures, or b) Originate from an area determined to be free from *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the ISPM on phytosanitary measures, or c) Have been subjected to an official test for *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* and this test has been carried out on a representative sample to represent the product using acceptable methods, and found free from this organism according to this test.
145.	Seeds of *Helianthus annuus* L. intended for sowing	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds; a) Originate from areas known to be free from *Plasmopara halstedii,* or b) Other than those obtained from varieties resistant to all races of *Plasmopara halstedii*, the seeds present in the production area have been subjected to an appropriate treatment

			against *Plasmopara halstedii*, or c) The seeds; i. At least two inspections have been carried out in the seed production areas during the production season taking into account the progression of the disease, ii. The number of plants with disease symptoms belonging to the *Plasmopara halstedii* agent does not exceed 5% in these inspections, and plants showing symptoms are uprooted and destroyed immediately after inspection, iii. No disease symptoms belonging to the *Plasmopara halstedii* agent have been observed on any plant after the last inspection, and a representative sample from each lot has been analyzed and found free from *Plasmopara halstedii.*
146.	Seeds of *Solanum lycopersicum* L. intended for sowing	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds; a) Have been obtained by an appropriate acid extraction method or by another method approved as internationally equivalent, and b) Originate from areas where the presence of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis*, *Xanthomonas vesicatoria, Xanthomonas euvesicatoria* pv. *euvesicatoria, Xanthomonas euvesicatoria* pv. *perforans, Xanthomonas hortorum* pv. *gardneri*, and Potato spindle tuber viroid is not known to

			occur, or c) No disease symptoms caused by *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis, Xanthomonas vesicatoria, Xanthomonas euvesicatoria* pv. *euvesicatoria*, *Xanthomonas euvesicatoria* pv. *perforans, Xanthomonas hortorum* pv. *gardneri*, and Potato spindle tuber viroid have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last vegetation period, or ç) Have been subjected to an official test *for Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. m*ichiganensis, Xanthomonas vesicatoria, Xanthomonas euvesicatoria* pv. *euvesicatoria, Xanthomonas euvesicatoria* pv. *perforans, Xanthomonas hortoru*m pv. g*ardneri*, and Potato spindle tuber viroid and this test has been carried out on a sample large enough to represent the product using acceptable methods, and found free from these organisms according to this test.
147.	Seeds of *Solanum lycopersicum* L. intended for sowing	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds; a) Originate from countries where the presence of Tomato mottle mosaic virus, Columnea latent viroid, Tomato apical stunt viroid, Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid, Tomato planta macho viroid, Pepper chat fruit viroid is not known to occur,

			or b) In areas where the presence of Tomato mottle mosaic virus, Columnea latent viroid, Tomato apical stunt viroid, Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid, Tomato planta macho viroid, Pepper chat fruit viroid is known to occur; i) The seeds originate from a place of production known to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus, Columnea latent viroid, Tomato apical stunt viroid, Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid, Tomato planta macho viroid, Pepper chat fruit viroid, and ii) The name of the place of production, and iii) Have been subjected to analysis using the Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-qPCR) method for Tomato mottle mosaic virus, Columnea latent viroid, Tomato apical stunt viroid, Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid, Tomato planta macho viroid, Pepper chat fruit viroid and found free.
148.	Seeds of *Capsicum annum* L. intended for sowing	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds; a) Originate from countries where the presence of Tomato mottle mosaic virus, Tomato apical stunt viroid, Pepper chat fruit viroid is not known to occur, or b) In areas where the presence of Tomato mottle mosaic virus, Tomato apical stunt viroid,

			Pepper chat fruit viroid is known to occur; i) The seeds originate from a place of production known to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus, Tomato apical stunt viroid, Pepper chat fruit viroid, and ii) The name of the place of production, and iii) Have been subjected to analysis using the Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-qPCR) method for Tomato mottle mosaic virus, Tomato apical stunt viroid, Pepper chat fruit viroid and found free.
149.	Seeds of *Solanum melongena* L. intended for sowing	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds; a) Originate from countries where the presence of Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid is not known to occur, or b) In areas where the presence of Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid is known to occur; i) The seeds originate from a place of production known to be free from Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid, and ii) The name of the place of production, and iii) Have been subjected to analysis using the Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-qPCR) method for Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid.

150.	Seeds of *Capsicum annum* L. and *Solanum lycopersicum* L. intended for sowing	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds; a) Are resistant to Tomato brown rugose fruit virus, or b) Have been produced in a production area where it has been determined that Tomato brown rugose fruit virus has not emerged as a result of official controls carried out at appropriate times to detect Tomato brown rugose fruit virus on the mother plants from which they were obtained, and the traceability of the place of production, i) In the case of a seed lot obtained from more than 30 mother plants; the seed lot has been subjected to analysis using the Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-qPCR) method before processing and found free from Tomato brown rugose fruit virus, or ii) In the case of a seed lot obtained from 30 or fewer mother plants; the specified seeds or mother plants have been subjected to analysis using the Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-qPCR) method and found free from Tomato brown rugose fruit virus, and c) Information ensuring the traceability of the production area of the mother plants.
151.	Seeds of *Cucurbita pepo* intended for sowing	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds;

			a) Originate from countries where the presence of Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus is not known to occur, or b) In areas where the presence of Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus is known to occur; i) The seeds originate from a place of production known to be free, and ii) The name of the place of production, and iii) Have been subjected to analysis using the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) method by the exporting country for Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus and the product has been found free from the specified agents, and c) No traces of the Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus vector *Bemisia tabaci* have been found and it is free from the pest in official controls carried out in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization during the production season in the area where the plants are produced, or ç) The plants have been subjected to an appropriate treatment for the eradication of the Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus vector *Bemisia tabaci* at the place of production where the plants are produced.

152.	Seeds of *Vicia faba* L. intended for sowing	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that it originates from an area determined to be free from *Ditylenchus dipsaci* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the production area.
153.	Seeds of *Medicago sativa* L. intended for sowing	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* have been observed at the place of production during the last vegetation period.
154.	Seeds of *Medicago sativa* L. intended for sowing	Countries where the presence of *Clavibacter insidiosus* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds; a) The presence of *Clavibacter insidiosus* is not known at the place of production, including its immediate vicinity, for the last ten years and when the seed is harvested, the 4th full vegetation period from planting has not yet started and no more than one seed harvest has been taken from the crop in previous periods, or b) The crop belongs to a variety recognized as highly resistant to Clavibacter insidiosus, or c) No symptoms of *Clavibacter insidiosus* have been observed at the place of production or on any crop belonging to the *Medicago sativa* species in its vicinity during the last vegetation period or, where appropriate, during the last two vegetation periods, and the crop has been grown in a land where no plant belonging to the *Medicago sativa* species has been present during the last three years prior to sowing,

			and ç) The rate of foreign matter within the *Medicago sativa* seed does not exceed 0.1% by weight.
155.	Seeds of *Oryza sativa* L. intended for sowing and unhusked table rice grains	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the rice; a) Has been officially tested with appropriate nematological tests and found free from *Aphelenchoides besseyi*, or b) Has been subjected to an appropriate hot water treatment or other appropriate treatments against *Aphelenchoides besseyi.*
156.	Seeds of *Phaseolus* intended for sowing	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds; a) Originate from areas known to be free from *Xanthomonas phaseoli* pv. *phaseoli*, or b) A quantity of sample representing each lot/consignment has been tested and found free from *Xanthomonas phaseoli* pv. *phaseoli* as a result of the test.
157.	Seeds of *Triticum* L., *Secale* L., and *Triticum* x *Secale* intended for sowing	Countries where *Tilletia indica* and *Tilletia barclayana* are known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) The seeds originate from areas where the presence of *Tilletia indica* and *Tilletia barclayana* is not known to occur and the name of this area, and b) No symptoms of *Tilletia indica* and *Tilletia*

			barclayana have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last vegetation period; representative grain samples have been taken both at harvest time and prior to dispatch; tested and found free from *Tilletia indica* and *Tilletia barclayana* in these tests.
158.	Grains of *Triticum* L., *Secale* L., and *Triticum x Secale*	Countries where *Tilletia indica* and *Tilletia barclayana* are known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) The grains originate from areas where the presence of *Tilletia indica* and *Tilletia barclayana* is not known to occur and the name of this area, or b) No symptoms of *Tilletia indica* and *Tilletia barclayana* have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last vegetation period; representative grain samples have been taken both at harvest time and prior to dispatch; tested and found free from *Tilletia indica* and *Tilletia barclayana* in these tests.
159.	Wood of conifers (Pinopsida), other than *Thuja* L. and *Taxus* L., including that which has not kept its natural round surface, other than those specified below: - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained entirely or partially from conifers, - Wood packaging materials, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, except dunnage which complies with the same	Countries where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur,	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Is bark-free, with no grub holes caused by *Monochamus* spp. larger than 3 mm, and b) Has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, and The 'H.T' mark indicating that heat treatment

	conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage - Wood of *Calocedrus decurrens* Torr. Florin, provided with evidence that it has been processed or manufactured using a heat treatment at a minimum of 82 °C for 7 to 8 days to be used as pencils, - Fiber, chip, and pulpwood with a median diameter of less than 12 cm		has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging. After the treatment, until leaving the country, it must be transported outside the flight season of the reporting country or, except for bark-free wood, after being covered with a protective covering to prevent contamination with *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* or its vector, taking into account a 4-week safety margin added to the beginning and end of the expected flight season of Monochamus spp., or c) An approved fumigation has been carried out and information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours), or d) Pressure chemical impregnation with an approved product has been carried out, and information on the active ingredient, pressure (psi or kPa), and concentration (%), or e) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage). The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark or another internationally accepted mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.
160.	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or partially from conifers (Pinopsida).	Countries where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur,	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood:

			a) Has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, and The 'H.T' mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging. After the treatment, until leaving the country, it must be transported outside the flight season of the reporting country or, except for bark-free wood, after being covered with a protective covering to prevent contamination with *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* or its vector, taking into account a 4-week safety margin added to the beginning and end of the expected flight season of Monochamus spp., or b) An approved fumigation has been carried out and information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours), or c) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage). The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark or another internationally accepted mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.
161.	Wood of conifers (Pinopsida), other than *Thuja* L. and *Taxus* L., as specified below;	Countries where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur,	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood;

	Fiber, chip, and pulpwood with a median diameter of less than 12 cm		a) Has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, and The 'H.T' mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging. After the treatment, until leaving the country, it must be transported outside the flight season of the reporting country or, except for bark-free wood, after being covered with a protective covering to prevent contamination with *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* or its vector, taking into account a 4-week safety margin added to the beginning and end of the expected flight season of Monochamus spp., or b) An approved fumigation has been carried out and information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours), or c) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage). The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark or another internationally accepted mark must be present on the wood or its packaging. or

			ç) Pressure chemical impregnation with an approved product has been carried out, and the active ingredient, pressure (psi or kPa), and concentration (%) must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
162.	Wood of *Thuja* L. and *Taxus* L., other than those specified below: - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap, - All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment	Countries where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur,	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Is bark-free, or b) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage), and The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark or another internationally accepted mark must be present on the wood or its packaging, or c) Has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, and The 'H.T' mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging. or ç) An approved fumigation has been carried out, and information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours),

			or d) Pressure chemical impregnation with an approved product has been carried out, and information on the active ingredient, pressure (psi or kPa), and concentration (%).
163.	Wood of conifers (Pinopsida), including that which has not kept its natural round surface, other than those specified below: - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained entirely or partially from conifers, Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage	Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, and Ukraine	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Is bark-free, with no grub holes caused by *Monochamus* spp. larger than 3 mm, and b) Has been produced in areas free from the species *Monochamus* spp., *Pissodes nemorensis, Pissodes strobi, Pissodes terminalis, Pissodes castaneus, Scolytus* spp., and the name of the production area, or c) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage), and The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark or another internationally accepted mark must be present on the wood or its packaging. or ç) Has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, and The 'H.T' mark indicating that heat treatment

			has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging. or d) An approved fumigation has been carried out and information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours), or e) Pressure chemical impregnation with an approved product has been carried out, and information on the active ingredient, pressure (psi or kPa), and concentration (%).
164.	Wood of conifers (Pinopsida), including that which has not kept its natural round surface, other than those specified below: - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained entirely or partially from conifers, - All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment	Countries where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur, and countries other than Belarus, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine,	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Is bark-free and free from holes larger than 3 mm in width caused by *Monochamus* spp., or b) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage), and The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark or another internationally accepted mark must be present on the wood or its packaging. or c) Pressure chemical impregnation with an approved product has been carried out, and information on the active ingredient, pressure (psi or kPa), and concentration (%), or

			ç) Has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, and The HT mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging.
165.	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or partially from conifers (Pinopsida)	Countries where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur, and countries other than Belarus, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine,	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Is produced from bark-free round wood, or b) An approved fumigation has been carried out and information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours), or c) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out to bring the moisture content below 20%, obtained with an appropriate time/temperature indicator, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage), or ç) Has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, and The HT mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging.

166.	Fiber, chip, and pulpwood with a median diameter of less than 12 cm	Countries where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur, and countries other than Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine,	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Is bark-free and free from holes larger than 3 mm in width caused by *Monochamus* spp., and b) An approved fumigation must be carried out and information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours), or c) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out to bring the moisture content below 20%, obtained with an appropriate time/temperature indicator, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage), or ç) Has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, and The HT mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging.
167.	Isolated bark of conifers (Pinopsida)	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Has been subjected to an approved fumigation treatment and information on the active ingredient, minimum bark temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours),

			or b) The wood has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, and The “HT” mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging. and After the treatment, until leaving the country, it must be transported outside the flight season of the reporting country or, except for bark-free wood, after being covered with a protective covering to prevent contamination with *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* or its vector, taking into account a 4-week safety margin added to the beginning and end of the expected flight season of *Monochamus* spp.
168.	Wood of *Juglans* L. and *Pterocarya* Kunth, including that which has not kept its natural round surface, other than those specified below - Wood intended for the production of veneer sheets, - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap - All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and	USA	The wood; a) Originates from an area established as free from *Geosmithia morbida* and its vector *Pityophthorus juglandis* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the production area **>M1** is specified on the Phytosanitary cetificate,< or b) >**M1** It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has undergone < a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core,

	which is produced from wood showing thesame host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment		and The HT mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging. or c) The round surface of the wood must be completely cut to give it a square shape.
169.	Wood of *Juglans* L., including that which has not kept its natural round surface, other than those specified below - Wood intended for the production of veneer sheets, - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap - All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment	Countries where *Garella musculana* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Originate from an area established as free from *Garella musculana* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the production area, and b) Are obtained from bark-free wood.
170.	Bark, chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from the wood of *Juglans* L. and *Pterocarya* Kunth	USA	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core is provided, and The HT mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging.
171.	Wood of *Acer saccharum* Mars., including that which has not kept its natural round	USA and Canada	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that kiln-drying treatment has been carried out

	surface, other than those specified below - Wood intended for the production of veneer sheets, - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap - All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment		with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage), and The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.
172.	Wood of *Acer saccharum* Mars. intended for the production of veneer sheets	USA and Canada	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood originates from an area known to be free from *Davidsoniella virescens* and is intended for the production of veneer sheets.
173.	Wood of *Chionanthus virginicus* L., *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch., and *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq., including that which has not kept its natural round surface and furniture and other products manufactured from raw wood, other than those specified below - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from all or some of the trees mentioned above - All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and	Countries where *Agrilus planipennis* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that it has been; a) Obtained from an area established as free from *Agrilus planipennis* in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and declared free by the National Plant Protection Organization, stored at least 100 km away from the forest and the area where the presence of the specified pest has been officially confirmed, and the name of the production area, or (b) Stripped of bark and subcortical layer with a thickness of at least 2.5 cm at a facility authorized and officially inspected by the

	which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment		National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, or (c) The wood has been completely subjected to ionizing radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy.
174.	Wood of *Fraxinus* L., including that which has not kept its natural round surface and furniture and other products manufactured from raw wood, other than those specified below - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from *Fraxinus* L. - All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment	Countries where *Agrilus planipennis* is known to occur and which have concluded a protocol on the phytosanitary measures specified in this article, including systems approaches against *Agrilus planipennis*	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) It must be bark-free, but may contain any number of visibly separate and clearly distinguishable pieces of bark provided that they are; — Less than 3 cm in width (regardless of the length) or — If greater than 3 cm in width, the total surface area of each individual piece of bark is less than 50 cm2 b) Sawn timber must be bark-free and produced from round timber. c) It must have been heated in a heat chamber approved by the National Plant Protection Organization or an institution authorized by the National Plant Protection Organization for 1200 minutes at a minimum of 70 °C throughout its profile. ç) It must have been dried for at least two weeks following industrial drying schedules recognized by the National Plant Protection Organization and the final moisture content of the timber must not exceed 10% expressed as a

			percentage of dry matter. d) Each bundle of wood must contain a different number, and visibly bear a tag stating "HT-KD" or "Heat Treated-Kiln Dried". e) The timbers; — A statement that it complies with the protocol for the elimination of *Agrilus planipennis* in the importation of ash timber to Türkiye, — The lot/pallet number(s) corresponding to each specific consignment/stack of timber exported; — The name of the facility(ies) approved by the National Plant Protection Organization. — The heat treatment application time (1200 minutes), temperature (70 °C) and that the final moisture content of the timber does not exceed 10% expressed as a percentage of dry matter.
175.	Wood of *Chionanthus virginicus* L., *Juglans ailantifolia* Carr., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch., and *Pterocarya rhoifol*ia Siebold & Zucc., including that which has not kept its natural round surface and furniture and other products manufactured from raw wood, other than those specified below - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from *Chionanthus virginicus* L., *Juglans ailantifolia* Carr., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch., and *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc.	Canada and USA	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) The wood has been obtained from an area considered free from *Agrilus planipennis*, established by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM and located at least 100 km away from the forest. The name of the nearest known area where the presence of the specified pest is officially confirmed or b) The wood has been subjected to ionizing

	- All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment.		irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood.
176.	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or partially from *Chionanthus virginicus* L., *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch., and *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq.	Countries where Agrilus planipennis is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that it has been obtained from an area established as free *from Agrilus planipennis* in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and declared free by the National Plant Protection Organization, stored at least 100 km away from the forest and the area where the presence of the specified pest has been officially confirmed, and the name of the production area.
177.	Stripped bark and products made from bark obtained from Chionanthus virginicus L., Fraxinus L., Juglans mandshurica Maxim., Pterocarya rhoifolia Siebold & Zucc., Ulmus davidiana Planch., and Ulmus parvifolia Jacq.	Countries where *Agrilus planipennis* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that it has been obtained from an area established as free from *Agrilus planipennis* in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and declared free by the National Plant Protection Organization, stored at least 100 km away from the forest and the area where the presence of the specified pest has been officially confirmed, and the name of the production area.
178.	Wood of *Acacia* Mill., *Acer buergerianum* Miq., *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, *Acer negundo* L., *Acer palmatum* Thunb., *Acer*	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood;

	paxii Franch., *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., *Aesculus californica* (Spach) Nutt., *Ailanthus altissima* (Mill.) Swingle *Albizia julibrissin* (Willd.) Durazz., *Alectryon excelsus* Gärtn., *Alnus rhombifolia* Nutt., *Archidendron jiringa* (Jack) Nielsen, *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* (Wendl.) Wendl. & Drude, *Artocarpus integer* (Thunb.) Merr., *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss., *Baccharis salicina* Torr. & A. Gray, *Bauhinia variegata* L., *Brachychiton discolor* von Müll., *Brachychiton populneus* (Schott & Endl.) Brown, *Camellia semiserrata* C.W.Chi., *Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntze, *Canarium indicum* L., *Castanospermum australe* Cunn. & Fraser, *Citrus* ssp., *Cocculus laurifolius* (Roxb.) de Cand., *Corymbia ficifolia* (von Müll.) Hill & Johnson *Combretum kraussi* Hochst., *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* (Rich.) Radlk., *Dombeya cacuminum* Hochr., *Erythrina americana* Mill., *Erythrina corallodendron* L., Erythrina falcata Benth., *Erythrina fusca* Lour., *Fagus crenata* Blume, Falcataria falcata (L.) Greuter & Rankin, *Ficus* L., *Gleditsia triacanthos* L., *Hevea brasiliensis* (Juss) Muell, H*owea forsteriana* (Moore & von Müll.) Becc., *Ilex cornuta* Lindl. & Paxton, *Inga vera* Willd., *Jacaranda mimosifolia* Don, *Koelreuteria bipinnat*a Franch., *Liquidambar styraciflua* L., *Magnolia*		(a) Originate from a country recognized as free from *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been obtained from an area established as free from *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or c) Have been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ºC for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes to ensure freedom from *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato* throughout its entire profile, or ç) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage). The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.

	grandiflora L., *Magnolia virginiana* L., *Mimosa scabrella* Benth., *Morus alba* L., *Parkinsonia aculeata* L., *Parkinsonia florida* (Benth. ex A. Gray) S. Wats., *Parkinsonia x sonorae* (Rose & I.M. Johnst.) J.E. *Hawkins & Felger, Persea americana* Mill., *Platanus mexicana* Moric., *Platanus occidentalis* L., *Platanus orientalis* L., *Platanus racemosa* Nutt*., Platanus x hispanica* Münchh., Podalyria calyptrata (Retz.) Willd., *Populus fremontii* S. Watson, *Populus nigra* L., *Populus trichocarpa* Hook., *Prosopis articulata* S. Watson*, Protium serratum* (Wall. ex Colebr.) Engl., *Psoralea pinnata* L., Pterocarya stenoptera C. DC., Quercus agrifolia Nee, Quercus calliprinos Webb, *Quercus chrysolepis* Liebm., *Quercus engelmannii* Greene *Quercus lobata* Nee, *Quercus palustris* Münchh., Quercus robur L., *Quercus suber* L., *Ricinus communis* L., *Salix alba* L., *Salix babylonica* L., *Salix gooddingii* Ball, *Salix laevigata* Bebb, *Salix mucronata* Thunb., *Shorea robusta* Gärtner, *Spathodea campanulata* Palisot de Beauv., Spondias dulcis *Parkinson, Tamarix ramosissima* Ledeb. *Virgilia oroboides* subsp. *ferrugine* B. -E. van Wyk, *Wisteria floribunda* (Willd.) DC., and *Xylosma avilae* Sleumer, including those that do not keep their natural round surface, other than the		

	following: Sawdust and wood scrap obtained entirely or partially from these plants. Packing boxes, packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, spools and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage,		
179.	Wood of *Alnus formosana* (Burkill) *Makino*, *Artocarpus chama*, Buch. Ham., *Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam., *Artocarpus integer* (Thunb.) Merr., *Bombax ceiba* L., *Broussonetia kazinoki* Siebold, *Broussonetia papirifera* (L.) Vent., *Cajanus cajan* (L.) Huth, *Camellia oleifera* Abel, *Castanea* Mill., *Celtis sinensis* Pers*., Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) Presl, *Citrus* spp., *Cunninghamia lanceolata* (Lamb.) Hook., *Dalbergia Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl., *Ficus carica* L., *Ficus hispida* L*., Ficus* retusa L., *Ficus virens* Aiton, *Juglans regia* L., *Maclura tricuspidat*a Carr., *Malus* Mill., *Melia azedarach* L., *Morus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus pseudocerasus* Lindl*., Pyrus*	Countries where *Apriona germar*i is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Originate from a country recognized as free from *Apriona germari* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been obtained from an area established as free from *Apriona germari* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or c) Have been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ºC for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes to ensure freedom from *Apriona germari*

	pseudocerasus spp., *Robinia pseudoacacia* L., Salix L., *Styphnolobium japonicum* (L.) Schott, *Schima superba* Gardner & Champ., *Trema tomentosum* (Roxb.) H. Hara, *Trema orientale* (L.) von Blume, *Triadica sebifera* (L.) mall, Ulmus L., *Vernicia fordii* (Hemsl.) Airy Shaw, and X*ylosma* G. Forst. including those that do not keep their natural round surface, other than the following: Sawdust and wood scrap obtained entirely or partially from these plants. Packing boxes, packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, spools and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage,		throughout its entire profile, or ç) The wood has been completely subjected to ionizing radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1kGy, or d) Is bark-free and its cross-section at the largest dimension does not exceed 20 cm and has been subjected to a sulfuryl fluoride fumigation treatment in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
180.	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or partially from *Alnus formasana* (Burkill) Makino, *Artocarpus chama*. Buch. Ham., *Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam., *Artocarpus integer* (Thunb.) Merr., *Bombax ceiba* L., *Broussonetia kazinoki*	Countries where *Apriona germar*i is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Originate from a country recognized as free from *Apriona germari* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or

	Siebold, *Broussonetia papirifera* (L.) Vent., *Cajanus cajan* (L.) Huth., *Camellia oleifera* Abel, *Castanea* Mill., *Celtis sinensis* Pers., *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) Presl, *Citrus* spp., Cunninghamia lanceolata (Lamb.) Hook., *Dalbergia Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl., *Ficus carica* L., *Ficus hispida* L. *Ficus retusa* L., *Ficus virens Aiton*, *Juglans regia* L., *Maclura tricuspidata* Carr., Malus Mill., *Melia azedarach* L., *Morus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus pseudocerasus* Lindl., *Pyrus* spp., *Robinia pseudoacacia* L., Salix L., *Styphnolobium japonicum* (L.) Schott, *Schima superba* Gardner & Champ., *Trema tomentosum* (Roxb.) H. Hara, *Trema orientale* (L.) von Blume, *Triadica sebifera* (L.) Small, Ulmus L., *Vernicia fordii* (Hemsl.) Airy Shaw, and *Xylosma* G. Forst.		b) Have been obtained from an area established as free from *Apriona germari* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or c) Have been processed not to exceed 2.5 cm in thickness and width, or d) Have been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ºC for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes to ensure freedom *from Apriona germari* throughout the entire wood profile.
181.	Wood of *Caesalpinia japonica* Siebold & Zucc., *Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntze, *Celtis sinensis* Pers., *Cercis chinensis* von Bunge, *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) Presl, Citrus spp., *Cornus kousa* (Miq.) Hance, *Crataegus phaenopyrum* (C.L.) Medik., *Diospyros kaki* L., *Enkianthus perulatus* (Miq.) Schneid., *Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl., *Fagus crenata* Blume, *Ficus carica* L., *Firmiana simplex* (L.) Wight, *Gleditsia japonica* Miq., *Hovenia dulcis* Thunb., *Lagerstroemia indica* L.,	Countries where *Apriona rugicollis* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood: a) Originate from a country recognized as free from *Apriona rugicollis* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been obtained from an area established as free from *Apriona rugicollis* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area,

	Malus domestica Borkh., *Morus* L., *Oreocnide frutescens* Miq., *Oreocnide pedunculata* (Shirai) Masam, *Platanus x hispanica* Münchh., *Platycarya strobilacea* Siebold & Zucc., *Populus* L., *Pseudocydonia sinensis* (Dumont de Courset) Schneid., *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., *Pterocarya stenoptera* C. DC., *Punica granatum* L., *Pyrus pyrifolia* (Burm.) Nakai, *Robinia pseudoacacia* L., Salix L., *Spiraea thunbergii* Blume, *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq., and *Zelkova serrata* (Thunb.) Makino, including those that do not keep their natural round surface, other than the following: Sawdust and wood scrap obtained entirely or partially from these plants. Packing boxes, packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, spools and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage,		or c) Have been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ºC for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes to ensure freedom from *Apriona rugicollis* throughout its entire profile, or ç) The wood has been completely subjected to ionizing radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy, or d) Is bark-free and its cross-section at the largest dimension does not exceed 20 cm and has been subjected to a sulfuryl fluoride fumigation treatment in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
182.	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or	Countries where *Apriona rugicollis* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood:

	partially from *Caesalpinia japonica* Siebold & Zucc., *Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntze, *Celtis sinensis* Pers., *Cercis chinensis* von Bunge, *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) Presl, *Citrus* spp., *Cornus kousa* (Miq.) Hance, *Crataegus phaenopyrum* (C.L.) Medik., *Diospyros kaki* L., *Enkianthus perulatus* (Miq.) Schneid., *Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl., *Fagus crenata* Blume, *Ficus carica* L., *Firmiana simplex* (L.) Wight, *Gleditsia japonica* Miq., *Hovenia dulcis* Thunb., *Lagerstroemia indica* L., *Malus domestica* Borkh., Morus L., *Oreocnide frutescens* Miq., *Oreocnide pedunculata* (Shirai) Masam., Platanus x hispanica Münchh., *Platycarya strobilacea* Siebold & Zucc., *Populus* L., *Pseudocydonia sinensis* (Dumont de Courset) Schneid., *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., *Pterocarya stenoptera* C. DC., *Punica granatum* L., *Pyrus pyrifolia* (Burm.) Nakai, *Robinia pseudoacacia* L., Salix L., Spiraea thunbergii Blume, *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq., and *Zelkova serrata* (Thunb.) Makino		a) Originate from a country recognized as free from *Apriona rugicollis* in accordance with ISPM, or b) Have been obtained from an area established as free from *Apriona rugicollis* by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or c) Have been processed not to exceed 2.5 cm in thickness and width, or d) Have been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ºC for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes throughout its entire profile.
183.	Wood of *Debregeasia saeneb* (Forssk.) Hepper & Wood, *Ficus* L., *Maclura pomifera* (Raf.) Schneid., *Malus domastica* Borkh*., Morus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus* spp., *Pyrus* spp., and *Salix* L., including those that do not keep their natural round surface, other than the following: Sawdust	Countries where *Apriona cinerea* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Originate from a country recognized as free from *Apriona cinerea* in accordance with ISPM, or b) Have been obtained from an area established

	and wood scrap obtained entirely or partially from these plants. Packing boxes, packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, spools and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage,		as free from *Apriona cinerea* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, c) Have been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ºC for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes to ensure freedom from *Apriona cinerea* throughout the entire wood profile, ç) The wood has been completely subjected to ionizing radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy, or d) Is bark-free and its cross-section at the largest dimension does not exceed 20 cm and has been subjected to a sulfuryl fluoride fumigation treatment in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
184.	Sawdust, chips, particles, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or partially from *Debregeasia saeneb* (Forssk.) Hepper & Wood, *Ficus* L., *Maclura pomifera* (Raf.) Schneid., *Malus domastica* Borkh, *Morus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus* spp., *Pyrus* spp., and *Salix* L.	Countries where *Apriona cinerea* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Originate from a country recognized as free from *Apriona cinerea* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been obtained from an area established as free from *Apriona cinerea* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or c) Are in the form of pieces not exceeding 2.5

			cm in thickness and width, or ç) Have been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ºC for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes throughout its entire profile.
185.	Wood of *Acer* L., *Betula* L., *Elaeagnus Tournier* ex L., Fraxinus L., *Gleditsia* L., *Juglans* L., *Malus* Mill., *Morus* L., *Platanus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Quercus* L., *Robinia* L., *Salix* L., and *Ulmus* L., including those that do not keep their natural round surface, other than the following: Sawdust and wood scrap obtained entirely or partially from these plants. Packing boxes, packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, spools and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage,	Countries where *Trirachys sartus* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood: a) Originate from a country recognized as free from *Trirachys sartus* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been obtained from an area established as free from *Trirachys sartus* by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or c) Have been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ºC for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes to ensure freedom from *Trirachys sartus* throughout its entire profile, or ç) The wood has been completely subjected to ionizing radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy, or d) Is bark-free and its cross-section at the largest dimension does not exceed 20 cm and has been subjected to a sulfuryl fluoride

			fumigation treatment in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
186.	Wood in the form of sawdust, particles, wood waste, or scrap obtained entirely or partially from *Acer* L., *Betula* L., *Elaeagnus* Tournier ex L., *Fraxinus* L., *Gleditsia* L., *Juglans* L., *Malus* Mill.; chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from *Morus* L., *Platanus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Quercus* L., *Robinia* L., *Salix* L., and *Ulmus* L.	Countries where *Trirachys sartus* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Have been obtained from an area established as free from *Trirachys sartus* by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or b) Are in the form of pieces not exceeding 2.5 cm in thickness and width, or c) Have been subjected to an appropriate continuous heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ºC for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes throughout its entire profile.
187.	Wood of *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, *Aesculus californica* (Spach) Nutt, *Notholithocarpus densiflorus* (Hook. & Arnott) Manos et al, *Quercus* L., and *Taxus brevifolia* Nutt., including those that do not keep their natural round surface, other than the following: Packing boxes, packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, spools and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the	Countries where *Phytophthora ramorum* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Have been obtained from an area established as free from *Phytophthora ramorum* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or b) Is bark-free, and i) The round surface of the wood has been completely removed to give it a square shape, or

	same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage,		ii) The water content expressed as a percentage of dry matter is less than 20%, iii) The wood has been disinfected with an appropriate hot air or hot water treatment, or c) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage). The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.
188.	Wood of *Castanea* Mill., *Castanopsis* (D. Don) Spach, and *Quercus* L., including those that do not keep their natural round surface, other than the following: Sawdust and wood scrap obtained entirely or partially from these plants. Packing boxes, packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, spools and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment, pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage,	Countries where *Neocerambyx raddei* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Have been obtained from an area established as free from *Neocerambyx raddei* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or b) Has been subjected to an appropriate continuous heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile, or c) The wood has been subjected to appropriate ionizing radiation to achieve a minimum dose of 1 kGy throughout its profile, or d) Is bark-free and its cross-section at the largest dimension does not exceed 20 cm and

			has been subjected to a sulfuryl fluoride fumigation treatment in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
189.	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or partially from *Castanea* Mill., *Castaniopsis* (D. Don) Spach, and *Quercus* L.	China, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Have been obtained from an area established as free from *Neocerambyx raddei* by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, b) Are in the form of pieces not exceeding 2.5 cm in thickness and width, c) Has been subjected to an appropriate continuous heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile.
190.	Wood of *Quercus* L., including that which has not kept its natural round surface, other than those specified below: - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap, - Casks, barrels, vats, and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves, for which there is documented evidence that the wood was produced by applying a heat treatment at a minimum of 176 °C for 20 minutes, - Wood intended for the production of veneer, keeping its natural round surface. - Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and	Countries where *Bretziella fagacearum* is known to occur	The wood; a) >**M1** ~~Have been obtained from areas known to be free from *Bretziella fagacearum,*~~ ~~and~~ < a) Has been squared so that the round surface is completely lost, or b) Is bark-free and the moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, is less than 20%, or c) Is bark-free and has been disinfected with

	similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage		approved hot air or hot water, or e) If sawn, whether or not with residual bark attached; has been subjected to a kiln-drying treatment to bring the moisture content below 20%, obtained with an appropriate time/temperature indicator, expressed as a percentage of dry matter. The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.
191.	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or partially from *Quercus* L.	Countries where *Bretziella fagacearum* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; **>M1** a) ~~Have been obtained from areas known to be free from *Bretziella fagacearum,*~~ ~~and~~< a) Has been subjected to a kiln-drying treatment to bring the moisture content below 20%, obtained with an appropriate time/temperature indicator, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, or b) Has been subjected to an approved fumigation treatment and information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours), or c) An appropriate heat treatment has been applied to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes

			throughout the entire wood profile including the core.
192.	Wood of *Quercus* L. intended for the production of veneer, keeping its natural round surface.	Countries where *Bretziella fagacearum* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Have been obtained from areas known to be free from *Bretziella fagacearum*, and b) An approved fumigation must be carried out and the active ingredient used, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours), and c) It must enter through the entry customs administrations authorized by the communiqué published by the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Türkiye.

193.	Wood of *Betula* L., including that which has not kept its natural round surface and furniture and other products manufactured from untreated wood, other than those specified below; - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from all or some of these trees, All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment	Countries where *Agrilus anxius* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Has been stripped of bark and subcortical layer with a thickness of at least 2.5 cm at an officially inspected and authorized facility, or b) The wood has been completely subjected to ionizing radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy.
194.	Wood of *Betula* L., including that which has not kept its natural round surface and furniture and other products manufactured from untreated wood, other than those specified below; - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from all or some of these trees, All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment	Countries where *Agrilus anxius* is not known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) The country of origin is free from *Agrilus anxius,* or b) An approved fumigation must be carried out and the active ingredient used, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours).

195.	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or partially from *Betula* L.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) The country of origin is free from *Agrilus anxius,* or b) An approved fumigation must be carried out and the active ingredient used, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours).
196.	Bark obtained from the tree of *Betula* L. and products manufactured from bark	USA, Canada, and areas where *Agrilus anxius* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the bark is free from wood.
197.	Wood of *Platanus* L., including that which has not kept its natural round surface, other than chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment	Countries where *Ceratocystis platani* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Originate from an area established as free from *Ceratocystis platani* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the production area, or b) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage). The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.
198.	Wood of *Populus* L., including that which has not kept its natural round surface, other than the following; - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap, All wood packaging materials, except	Continent of America	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Is bark-free, or b) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out

	dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment		with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage). The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.
199.	Woods of the hosts of *Phytophthora ramorum,*	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Must originate from areas free from *Phytophthora ramorum* and the name of this area is stated under the “place of origin” heading of the Phytosanitary Certificate. or b) The Phytosanitary Certificate must be issued after it is officially verified that the wood has been debarked. and – It has been squared so that the round surface is completely lost, or – The moisture content expressed as a percentage of dry matter is less than 20%, or – It has been disinfected with an approved hot air or hot water, It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate. or c) If sawn, whether or not with residual bark attached; 1) It has been subjected to a kiln-drying

			treatment to bring the moisture content below 20%, obtained with an appropriate time/temperature indicator, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, it must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate. The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark must be present on the wood or its packaging. or 2) An approved fumigation must be carried out and the active ingredient used, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours), It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate.
200.	Wood of the hosts *of Anoplophora glabripennis*, including that which has not kept its natural round surface and furniture and other products manufactured from raw wood, other than those specified below, - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from all or some of the trees mentioned above - Chips obtained from all or some of the trees mentioned above, All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment	Countries where *Anoplophora glabripennis* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Originate from an area established as free from *Anoplophora glabripennis* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the production area, or b) Has been produced from bark-free round wood and a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core has been carried out. The HT mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging.

201.	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from all or some of the hosts of *Anoplophora glabripennis*	Countries where *Anoplophora glabripennis* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Originate from an area established as free from *Anoplophora glabripennis* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the production area, or b) Has been produced from bark-free round wood and a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core has been carried out, The HT mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging. or c) Have been processed not to exceed 2.5 cm in thickness and width.
202.	Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from all or part of the species *Acer saccharum* Mars., *Platanus* L., and *Populus* L.	-USA, Canada, Armenia -Continent of America	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Is produced from bark-free round wood, or b) Has been subjected to a kiln-drying treatment to bring the moisture content below 20%, obtained with an appropriate time/temperature indicator, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, or c) Has been subjected to an approved fumigation treatment and information on the

			active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours), or d) An appropriate heat treatment has been applied to achieve a temperature of at least 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core.
203.	Wood of *Amelanchier* Medik., *Aronia* Medik., *Cotoneaster* Medik., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia*, *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyracantha*, *Pyrus*, and *Sorbus* L, including that which keeps its natural round surface, other than those specified below; - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from all or some of these trees, All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment	Countries where *Saperda candida* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Originate from an area established as free from Saperda candida in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the production area, or b) An appropriate heat treatment has been applied to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, and the HT mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging, or c) The wood has been completely subjected to ionizing radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1kGy.
204.	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from the woods of *Amelanchier* Medik., *Aronia* Medik., *Cotoneaster* Medik., *Crataegus* L.,	From production areas of countries where Saperda candida is known to occur that are free from the pest	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) Originate from an area established as free

	Cydonia, *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyracantha*, *Pyrus* L., and *Sorbus* L.		from *Saperda candida* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the production area, or b) Have been processed not to exceed 2.5 cm in thickness and width, or c) An appropriate heat treatment has been applied to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, and the HT mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging.
205.	Woods of *Prunus* L., including that which has not kept its natural round surface, other than those below; Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap, All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment	Countries where *Aromia bungii* is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Originate from an area established as free from *Aromia bungii* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the production area, or b) An appropriate heat treatment has been applied to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, and the HT mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging, or c) The wood has been completely subjected to

			ionizing radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy.
206.	Scrap, sawdust, shavings and wood waste obtained entirely from *Prunus* L.	Countries where *Aromia bungii* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood: a) Originate from an area established as free from *Aromia bungii* in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the production area, or b) Have been processed not to exceed 2.5 cm in thickness and width, or c) An appropriate heat treatment has been applied to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, and the HT mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out, d) An appropriate heat treatment has been applied to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood.
207.	Wood packaging materials in the form of packing packages, boxes, crates, drums, spools, and similar packages, except those produced from raw wood of 6 mm thickness or less and processed wood obtained by glue, heat, and pressure, and pallets, box pallets, and other load boards, pallet collars used for the transport of all kinds of goods	All countries	Wood packaging materials; - Must be subjected to one of the treatments specified in Annex-1 of the ISPM 15 standard, and - Must be marked as specified in Annex-2 of the ISPM 15 standard.

ANNEX-5

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS SUBJECT TO PHYTOSANITARY CONTROL AND REQUIRING A PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

HS CODE	COMMODITY NAME
06.01	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes (dormant, in growth or in flower); chicory plants and roots (other than roots of heading 12.12)
06.02	Other live plants (including their roots), cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn, mosses (fresh)
06.03	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes (fresh)
06.04	Foliage, branches and other parts of plants (without flowers or flower buds), and grasses, mosses and lichens, being goods of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes (fresh)
07.01(d)	Potatoes (fresh or chilled)
0702.00.00.00.00(d)	Tomatoes (fresh or chilled)
07.03	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables (fresh or chilled)
0703.10(d)	Onions and shallots
07.04	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas (fresh or chilled)
07.05	Lettuce (Lactuca sativa) and chicory (Cichorium spp.) (fresh or chilled)
07.06	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots (fresh or chilled)
0706.10.00.00.11(d)	Carrots
0707.00(d)	Cucumbers and gherkins (fresh or chilled)
07.08	Leguminous vegetables (shelled or unshelled) (fresh or chilled)
0708.10(d)	Peas (Pisum sativum) (shelled or unshelled)
0708.20(d)	Beans (Vigna spp., Phaseolus spp.) (shelled or unshelled)
07.09	Other vegetables (fresh or chilled)
0709.30.00.00.00(d)	Eggplants
0709.60(d)	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta
0709.92(d)	Olives
0709.93(d)	Pumpkins, squash and gourds (Cucurbita spp.)
0712.90.11.00.00	For sowing (hybrid)
07.13	Dried leguminous vegetables (shelled) (whether or not skinned or split)
07.14	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content (fresh or chilled)
0801.12.00.00.00	In the inner shell (endocarp) Coconuts
0801.19.00.00.00	Other
0801.21.00.00.00	In shell Brazil nuts
0801.31.00.00.00	In shell Cashew nuts
0802.11	In shell almonds
0802.21.00.00.00(d)	In shell hazelnuts or filberts (Corylus spp.)
0802.22.00.00.00(d)	Shelled hazelnuts or filberts (Corylus spp.)
0802.31.00.00.00	In shell walnuts
0802.41.00.00.00	In shell Chestnuts (Castanea Spp.)
0802.51.00.00.00(d)	In shell Pistachios
0802.52.00.00.00(d)	Shelled Pistachios
0802.61.00.00.00	In shell Macadamia nuts
0802.70.00.00.00	Kola nuts (Cola spp.)
0802.80.00.00.00	Areca nuts
0802.91.00.00.00	Pine nuts (in shell)
0802.92.00.00.00	Pine nuts (shelled)
0802.99	Other
08.03	Bananas (including plantains) (fresh only)
0804.10.00.00.00	Dates
0804.20.10.00.00(d)	Fresh figs
0804.20.90.00.19(d)	Other (dried figs) (other than paste of dried figs)
0804.30.00.00.00	Pineapples
0804.40.00.00.00	Avocados
0804.50	Guavas, mangoes and mangosteens

08.05	Citrus fruit (fresh) (excluding dried citrus fruit with HS code 0805.90.00.00.12)
0806.10	Grapes (fresh)
0806.20.10.00.00	Currants (dried)
0806.20.20.00.00(d)	Sultanas (dried)
0806.20.90.00.00(d)	Other (Dried)
08.07	Melons (including watermelons) and papayas (papaws) (fresh)
08.08	Apples, pears and quinces (fresh)
0808.10.80.00.11(d)	Golden variety
0808.10.80.00.13(d)	Starking apples
0808.10.80.00.14(d)	Starkrimson apples
08.09	Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes (fresh)
08.10	Other fruit (fresh)
0813.10.00.00.00(d)	Apricots (including wild apricots) (dried)
0813.50.39.00.00	Other
0814.00.00.00.00	Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including watermelons) (fresh)
0901.11.00.00.00	Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated
0910.11.00.00.00	Ginger; neither crushed nor ground (fresh)
10.01	Wheat and meslin
10.02	Rye
10.03	Barley
10.04	Oats
10.05	Maize (corn)
1006.10	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)
10.07	Grain sorghum
10.08	Buckwheat, millet and canary seeds; other cereals
12.01	Soya beans (whether or not broken)
12.02	Ground-nuts (not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken)
1203.00.00.00.00	Copra
1204.00	Linseed (Other than broken ones)
1205.10.10.00.00	For sowing
1205.10.90.00.00	Other
1205.90.00.00.00	Other
1206.00	Sunflower seeds (Whether or not broken)
12.07	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (Whether or not broken) (excluding sesame seeds)
1207.91.90.00.00(d)	Other
12.09	Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing:
1210.10.00.00.00	Hop cones (neither ground nor powdered nor in the form of pellets)
12.11	Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits), of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes (Fresh)
1212.21.00.10.00	Of a kind used primarily in pharmacy, perfumery and similar purposes
1212.21.00.90.00	Other (fresh)
1212.29.00.10.00	Of a kind used primarily in pharmacy, perfumery and similar purposes
1212.29.00.90.00	Other (fresh)
1212.91(d)	Sugar beet
1212.92.00.00.00	Locust beans (carob)
1212.93.00.00.00	Sugar cane (fresh)
1212.94.00.00.00	Chicory roots
1212.99.41.00.00	Locust bean seeds, not decorticated, crushed or ground
1212.99.49.00.00	Other locust bean seeds
1212.99.95.00.13	Sweet sorghum (saccharatum)
1212.99.95.00.14	Apricot, peach (including nectarine) and plum stones and kernels
1212.99.95.00.19	Other
1213.00.00.00.00	Cereal straw and husks (unprepared) (whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets)
1214.90	Other
1404.20.00.00.00	Cotton linters
1404.90.00.10.00	Hard seeds, pips, hulls and nuts, of a kind used for carving (for example, corozo and dom)

1404.90.00.30.00	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily in brooms or in brushes (for example, broomcorn, piassava, couch-grass and istle) (whether or not in hanks or bundles) ([only broomcorn (Sorghum spp.)])
1404.90.00.92.14	Valonia
1404.90.00.92.16	Walnut root
1404.90.00.99.19	Other
24.01	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse
2403.91.00.00.00	“Homogenized” or “reconstituted” tobacco
2403.99.90.00.00	Other
2703.00	Peat (including peat litter) (whether or not agglomerated)
44.01	Fuel wood (in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms); wood in chips or particles; sawdust and wood waste and scrap (whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms)
44.03	Wood in the rough (whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared) (excluding 4403.11 Coniferous wood treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives and 4403.12 - Non-coniferous wood treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives)
44.04	Wood hoop; split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise; wooden sticks, roughly trimmed but not turned, bent or otherwise worked, suitable for the manufacture of walking-sticks, umbrellas, tool handles or the like; chipwood and the like (exceeding 6 mm in thickness)
44.06	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood
44.07	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm (whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed)
44.15	Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood; pallet collars of wood (excluding 4415.10.10.00.11 Wooden pallets made of plywood or veneered wood and non-heat-treated wooden pallets made of compressed wood particles)
4416.00	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood (including staves) (excluding painted and varnished)
4501.10.00.00.00	Natural cork (raw or simply prepared)
5201.00.90.00.11	Sustainable (Cotton-not carded or combed)
5201.00.90.00.19	Other (Cotton-not carded or combed)
5202.10.00.00.19	Other (Except those obtained from recycling imported with the condition of export under the inward processing regime)
5202.91.00.00.12	Card waste (Except those obtained from recycling imported with the condition of export under the inward processing regime)
5202.91.00.00.19	Other (Except those obtained from recycling imported with the condition of export under the inward processing regime)
5202.99.00.00.12	Card waste (Except those obtained from recycling imported with the condition of export under the inward processing regime)
5202.99.00.00.18	Other (Except those obtained from recycling imported with the condition of export under the inward processing regime)
84.32	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation; lawn or sports-ground rollers (second-hand, used ones)
84.33	Harvesting or threshing machinery (including straw or fodder balers); grass or hay mowers; machines for cleaning, sorting or grading eggs, fruit or other agricultural produce (other than machinery of heading 84.37) (used or refurbished ones)
8436.80.10.00.00	Forestry machinery (used or refurbished ones)
8701.21.90.00.00	Used ones (vehicles used in agriculture and forestry)
8701.91.10.00.00	Wheeled agricultural tractors and wheeled forestry tractors (used or refurbished ones)
8701.92.10.00.00	Wheeled agricultural tractors and wheeled forestry tractors (used or refurbished ones)
8701.93.10.00.00	Wheeled agricultural tractors and wheeled forestry tractors (used or refurbished ones)
8701.94.10.00.00	Wheeled agricultural tractors and wheeled forestry tractors (used or refurbished ones)
8701.95.10.00.00	Wheeled agricultural tractors and wheeled forestry tractors (used or refurbished ones)
9603.10.00.00.00	Brooms and brushes, consisting of twigs or other vegetable materials bound together (with or without handles)

[(d)] Subject to Pest Risk Analysis (PRA). Importation of products is not permitted without a positively concluded PRA Report.

ANNEX-6
FREE ZONE MOVEMENT FORM
TO THE DIRECTORATE OF .....

I hereby request that transit permission be granted for the product, whose details are provided below and which I undertake to re-export, to the customs directorate serving the specified free zone for storage and processing after its official controls are carried out.

Name Surname
Date:

FREE ZONE MOVEMENT FORM	
Applicant's Name and Address[1]	
Consignor Company Name and Address[2]	
Consignee Company Name and Address[3]	
Country of Dispatch	
Country of Origin	
Means of Transport [Vehicle Type/Vehicle Information]	
Entry Customs Office	
Destination Free Zone Customs Office	
PC[4] Date and Number	
International Transport Document Date and Number	
Invoice Date and No.	
TPS Application Number	
Declaration Number	
13. Name and address of the approved control point:	14. Planned entry date of the product in question into the customs area:
15. Importer's address:	16. Phytosanitary Certificate and/or Re-export Phytosanitary Certificate No:
17. Plant Health Movement Document No:	18. Date and Place of Issue of the Plant Health Movement Document:
Signature of the importer or their representative:	Date:

Type/Variety of Product	**HS CODE**	**Type and Number of Packages**	**Quantity (Net)**

TR
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
TO THE DIRECTORATE OF .....

Number: Date

Subject: Free Zone Movement Permission

..... TO THE CUSTOMS DIRECTORATE/OFFICE

The official control of the products whose details are provided above has been carried out in accordance with Law No. 5996 on Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed, and it has been deemed appropriate/inappropriate to issue a movement form for their transit to the specified Free Zone to be stored and processed prior to the re-export procedure.

Kindly submitted for necessary action.

Inspector (Signature)

[1] The person responsible for the product who applies for the movement form for the transit of products subject to Pest Risk Analysis to the free zone for re-export.
[2] "Consignor" name and address specified in the Phytosanitary Certificate.
[3] "Consignee" name and address specified in the Phytosanitary Certificate.
[4] Date and number of the Phytosanitary Certificate (PC).

ANNEX-7
PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

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

uygun resmî prosedürler uyarınca incelenmiş ve/veya test edilmiş, ve
ithal eden ülke tarafından belirlenen karantina zararlılarından ari olduğunu, ve
ithal eden ülkenin, karantinaya tabi olmayan ancak düzenlenmeye tabi zararlıları da içeren, geçerli bitki sağlığı gerekliliklerine uygun, ve
gerçekte diğer zararlılardan da ari olarak kabul edildiğini onaylamaktadır.
10. This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described above:
have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures, and
are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing country, and
to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests, and
are deemed to be practically free from other pests.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">11.Ek beyan
11.Additional declaration</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">DEZENFESTASYON ve/veya DEZENFEKSİYON UYGULAMASI
DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT</td><td rowspan="6">18.Sertifikanın verildiği yer
18.Place of issue of the certificate

Tarih
Date

Yetkili memurun Adı, Soyadı imzası
Kurumun Mührü

Name and signature of the Authorized officer
Stamp of the Organization</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">12.Muamele şekli
12.Treatment</td></tr>
<tr><td>13.Kimyasal (aktif madde)
13.Chemical
(active ingredient)</td><td>14.Süre ve sıcaklık
14.Duration and temperature</td></tr>
<tr><td>15.Doz
15.Concentration</td><td>16.Tarih
16.Date</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">17.İlave Bilgi
17.Additional information</td></tr>
</table>

1. Name und Adresse des Ausführers:
Nom et adresse de l'exportateur:
2. PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS
CERTIFICATE PHYTOSANITAIRE
3.Angegebener Name und Adresse des Empfängers:
Nom et adresse déclarés du destinataire
4. TÜRKİYE PFLANZENSCHUTZORGANISATION:
…… An die Pflanzenschutzorganisation
ORGANISATION TÜRKİYE DE PROTECTION DES PLANTES:
…… À l'Organisation de protection des végétaux
5. Ursprungsort:
Lieu d'origine:
6. Deklariertes Transportmittel:
Moyens de transports déclarés
7. Deklarierter Eintrittspunkt:
Point d'entrée déclaré
8. Unterscheidungsmerkmale: Anzahl und Beschreibung der Packstücke,Name des Erzeugnisses,Botanischer Name der Pflanzen.
Signes distinctifs : Nombre et description des colis, Nom du produit, Nom botanique des plantes:
9. Angegebene Menge:
Quantité déclarée:
10. Dieses Zertifikat bescheinigt, dass die oben beschriebenen Pflanzen, Pflanzenerzeugnisse oder anderen geregelten Stoffe:

- nach geeigneten amtlichen Verfahren untersucht und/oder getestet wurden und
- frei von Quarantäneschädlingen sind, wie vom einführenden Land bestimmt, und
- den geltenden phytosanitären Anforderungen des Einfuhrlandes entspricht, einschließlich der Schädlinge, die nicht unter Quarantäne stehen, aber der Regulierung unterliegen; und
- bestätigt, dass es tatsächlich als frei von anderen Schädlingen anerkannt ist.

Le présent certificat atteste que les végétaux, produits végétaux ou autres substances réglementées décrits ci-dessus:

- ont été examinés et/ou testés conformément aux procédures officielles appropriées, et
- sont exempts d'organismes de quarantaine tels que déterminés par le pays importateur, et,
- est conforme aux exigences phytosanitaires applicables du pays importateur, y compris les organismes nuisibles non soumis à quarantaine mais faisant l'objet d'une réglementation ; et
- confirme qu'il est effectivement reconnu comme exempt d'autres organismes nuisibles.

11. Zusätzliche Erklärung:
Déclaration supplémentaire:
ENTSEUCHUNG UND/ODER DESINFIZIERUNG
TRAITEMENT DE DESIFEST ATOIN ET/OU DESINFECTION
12. Behandlung:
Traitement:
13. Chemisch (aktiver Wirkstoff):
Produit chimique (matıere active):
14. Dauer und Temperatur:
Durée et température:
15. Konzetration:
Concentration:
16. Datum:
Date:
17. Zusätzliche Informationen:
Renseignements complementaires:
18. Ort der Ausstellung des Zertifikats:
Datum:
Name und Unterschrift des amtlichen Beuaftragten.
Dienstsiegel:
Lieu de délivrance du certificat:
Date:
Nom et signature du fonctionnaire autrerise:
Cachet de I'organisation:

ANNEX-8
PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR RE-EXPORT EC/TR

<table>
<tr><td>1.İhracatçının adı ve adresi
1.Name and address of exporter</td><td>2.YENİDEN İHRACAT İÇİN BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI
2.PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR RE-EXPORT EC/TR
QR KOD</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">3.Alıcının beyan edilen adı ve adresi
3.Declared name and address of consignee</td><td>4.Türkiye Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı
.....Bitki Koruma Teşkilatına
4.Plant Protection Organization of Türkiye
to Plant Protection Organization (s) of</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.Menşe (Yer)
5.Place of origin</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.Beyan edilen taşıma araçları
6.Declared means of conveyance</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>7.Beyan edilen giriş yeri
7.Declared point of entry</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.Ayırt edici işaretler, ambalaj adedi ve şekli
8.Distinguishing marks: Number and description of packages:
Ürünün adı: Name of the product
Bitkilerin botanik adı: Botanical name of plants</td><td>9.Beyan edilen miktar
9.Quantity declared</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">10. Bu belge,……..……..,sayılı ☐ orijinali ☐ *onaylı asıl kopyası bu belgeye eklenmiş, Bitki Sağlığı Sertifikası kapsamındaki
☐* ambalajlı ☐* yeniden ambalajlanmış ☐* orijinal konteynırda ☐*yeni konteynırda,
☐*orijinal Bitki Sağlığı Sertifikasına ☐ * ilave denetime istinaden,
……’den/dan (menşe ülkesi) Türkiye Cumhuriyeti (re-export ülkesi)’ne ithal edilen yukarıda tanımlanan bitki, bitki ürünleri veya düzenlemeye tabi diğer maddelerin ithal eden ülkenin geçerli bitki sağlığı gerekliliklerine uygun olduğunu ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti’nde (re-export ülkesi) depolama sürecinde sevkiyatın bulaşmaya veya zararlı istilası riskine maruz kalmadığını onaylamaktadır.
(*) Uygun kutucukları işaretleyiniz.
10. This is to certify that
- the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described above were imported into the Republic of Türkiye (country of re-export) from……...……(country of origin) covered by
Phytosanitary Certificate No. ……,
original ☐*certified true copy ☐* of which is attached to this certificate;
that they are packed ☐* repacked ☐* in original ☐* new ☐* containers,
based on the original Phytosanitary Certificate ☐* and additional inspection ☐*, they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, and
- during storage in the Republic of Türkiye (country of re-export), the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection.
(*) Insert tick in appropriate boxes</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">11.Ek beyan
11.Additional declaration</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">DEZENFESTASYON VE/VEYA
DEZENFEKSİYON UYGULAMASI
DESINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT</td><td rowspan="6">18.Sertifikanın verildiği yer
18.Place of issue of the certificate

Tarih
Date

Yetkili memurun Adı, Soyadı İmzası
Name and signature of the authorized officer

Kurum Mühürü
Stamp of the Organization</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">12.Mücadele şekli
12.Treatment</td></tr>
<tr><td>13. Kimyasal (Aktif Madde)
13.Chemical
(Active Ingredient)</td><td>14.Süre ve sıcaklık
14.Duration and temperature</td></tr>
<tr><td>15. Doz
15. Concentration</td><td>16.Tarih
16.Date</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">17.İlave Bilgi
17.Additional Information</td></tr>
</table>

1. Name und Adresse des Ausführers:
Nom et adresse de l'exportateur:
2. PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS FÜR DIE WIEDERAUSFUHR
CERTIFICATE PHYTOSANITAIRE POUR LA REEXPORTATION
3. Angegebener Name und Adresse des Empfängers:
Nom et adresse déclarés du destinataire
4. TÜRKİYE PFLANZENSCHUTZORGANISATION:
…… An die Pflanzenschutzorganisation
ORGANISATION TÜRKİYE DE PROTECTION DES PLANTES:
…… À l'Organisation de protection des végétaux
5. Ursprungsort:
Lieu d'origine:
6. Deklariertes Transportmittel:
Moyens de transports déclarés
7. Deklarierter Eintrittspunkt:
Point d'entrée déclaré
8. Unterscheidungsmerkmale: Anzahl und Beschreibung der Packstücke,Name des Erzeugnisses,Botanischer Name der Pflanzen.
Signes distinctifs : Nombre et description des colis, Nom du produit, Nom botanique des plantes:
9. Angegebene Menge:
Quantité déclarée:
10. Hiermit wird bestätigt, dass den oben beschriebenen Pflanzen, Pflanzenerzeugnissen oder sonstigen einer Regelung unterliegenden Gegenständen,die aus……(Ursprungsland) in die Republik Türkiye (Wiederausfuhrland) eingeführt worden sind, das Pflanzengesundheitszeugnis Nr…eigefügt war, dessen Original ☐*oder beglaubigte Kopie ☐* als Anlage diesem Zeugnis beiliegt; und

- sie verpackt ☐* umgepackt ☐* worden sind, in ihren ursprünglichen ☐* in neuen ☐* Behältern befördert werden,
- sie im Hinblick auf das ursprüngliche Pflanzengesundheitszeugnis ☐* und einer zusätzlichen Untersuchung ☐* mit den im Einfuhrland geltenden planzengesundheitlichen Vorschriften entsprechend übereinstimmen, und die Sendung während ihrer Lagerung in der Republik Türkiye (Wiederausfuhrland) keiner Gefahr eines Befalls oder einer Infizierung ausgesetzt war.

(*) Zutreffendes ankreuzen
II est certifié que les végétaux, produits végétaux ou autres articles réglementés décrits ci-dessus ont été importés en la République de Türkiye (pays de réexportation) en provenance de……(pays d'origine) et ont fait l'objet du Certificat Phytosanitaire No……
dont l'original ☐* la copie authentifiée ☐* est annexé(e) au présent certificat;

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

(*) Mettre une croix dans la case appropriée
11. Zusätzliche Erklärung:
Déclaration supplémentaire:
ENTSEUCHUNG UND/ODER DESINFIZIERUNG
TRAITEMENT DE DESIFESTATOIN ET/OU DESINFECTION
12. Behandlung:
Traitement:
13. Chemisch (aktiver Wirkstoff):
Produit chimique (matıere active):
14. Dauer und Temperatur:
Duree et temperature:
15.Konzentration:
Concentration:
16. Datum:
Date:
17. Sonstige Angaben:
Renseignements complementaires:
18. Ort der Ausstellung des Zertifikats:
Datum:
Name und Unterschrift des amtlichen Beuaftragten.
Dienstsiegel:
Lieu de délivrance du certificat:
Date:
Nom et signature du fonctionnaire autrerise:
Cachet de l'organisation:

ANNEX-9
NOTIFICATION FORM
NOTIFICATION OF INTERCEPTION OF A CONSIGNMENT OR HARMFUL ORGANISM

<table>
<tr><td>1.CONSIGNOR (Gönderici)
a.Name (İsim):
b.Address (Adres):
c.Country (Ülke):</td><td>2.INTERCEPTION FILE (Engelleme Dosyası)
a. Reference number (Referans no):TR…/…../…..
Requests for message to be sent to (dağıtım yapılacak kuruluşlar)
b.Member States (Üye ülkeler) c. European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">3.CONSIGNEE (Alıcı)
a.Name (İsim) :
b.Address (Adres):
c.Country (Ülke):
d.Country +e. Place of destination:
(Ülke ve varış yeri):</td><td>4.a.Plant Protection Organization of
(Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı):
b.to (gideceği Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.a.Country (Ülke) + b.Place of export (İhraç eden yer):

6.a. Country (Ülke) + b.Place of origin (Malın menşesi):</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.TRANSPORT
a.Mode of transport (Taşıma şekli):
b.Mean(s) of transport (Taşıma araçları):
c.Identification(s)(Özellikleri):

8. Point of entry (Giriş yeri):</td><td>9. IDENTIFICATION OF THE CONSIGNMENT (Sevkiyatın tanımı)
a.Type of document (Belgenin tipi):
b.Document number (Belge no):
c.Country (Ülke) + Place of issue (Hazırlandığı yer):
d.Date of issue (Hazırlanma tarihi):</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">10.DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERCEPTED PART OF THE CONSIGNMENT
(Sevkiyatın engellenen kısmının tanımı)
a.Type of package(s)/container(s):
(Ambalajın/taşıyıcının çeşidi)
b.Distinguishing mark(s) of package(s)/container(s):
(Ambalaj/taşıyıcının ayırt edici işaretleri)
c. Number(s) of package(s)/container(s):
(Ambalaj/taşıyıcının sayısı)
d. Plant, plant product or other object:
(Bitki, bitkisel ürün veya diğer maddeler)
e. Class of commodity:
(Ticari malın çeşidi)</td><td>11.a.Net mass/volume/number of units in the consignment:
(Sevkiyat içindeki malın net ağırlık/hacim/birim sayısı)
b.Unit of measure :
(Ölçü birimi)</td></tr>
<tr><td>12. a. Net mass/volume/number of units of the intercepted part:
(Engellenen kısmın net ağırlık/hacim/birim sayısı)
b. Unit of measure:
(Ölçü birimi)</td></tr>
<tr><td>13.a.Net mass/volume/number of units of the contaminated part:
(Bulaşık kısmın net ağırlık/hacim/birim sayısı)
b.Unit of measure:
(Ölçü birimi)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">14. REASON(S) FOR INTERCEPTION (Engelleme nedeni)
a. Reason(s) (Neden(ler)):
b.Scientific name of the harmful organism :
(Zararlı organizmanın bilimsel adı)
c.Extent of the contamination :
(Bulaşmanın derecesi)</td></tr>
<tr><td>15. MEASURES TAKEN (Alınan önlemler)
a. Measures (Önlemler) :
b. Extent of the measures (Önlemin kapsamı) :
QUARANTINE IMPOSED (Uygulanan Karantina)
c. Begin date: d. Anticipated end date:
(Başlangıç tarihi) (Tahmini bitiş tarihi)
f.Country (Ülke) +g. Place of quarantine (Karantina yeri) :</td><td>16. FREE TEXT (İlave bilgi)</td></tr>
<tr><td>17. INFORMATION ON THE INTERCEPTION
(Engelleme hakkında bilgi)
a. Place/check point (Kontrol noktası/yeri) :
b. Official service (Resmî servis) :
c. Date (Tarih) :</td><td>18. SENDER OF THE MESSAGE (Mesajı gönderen)
a. Official service + b. Official stamp :
(Resmî servis + resmî mühür)
c. Person responsible for the file :
(Dosyadan sorumlu kişi)
d. Date (Tarih):
e. İmza:</td></tr>
</table>

ANNEX-10
CONSIGNMENT NOTIFICATION FORM

Consignment Notification according to Article 8-(2)a of the Plant Quarantine Regulation	
1. Description of the plant or plant product:	2. Quantity:
3. Country of dispatch:	4. Country of origin:
5. Consignor:	6. Consignee:
7. Importer registration number:	8. Point of entry:
9. Air Waybill (AWB) number:	10. Name of vessel and container number:
11. Vehicle license plate:	12. Expected date and time of arrival:
The following items shall be filled in case of consignment to a destination other than the point of entry.	
13. Name and address of the approved control point:	14. Planned entry date of the product in question into the customs area:
15. Importer's address:	16. Phytosanitary Certificate and/or Re-export Phytosanitary Certificate No:
17. Plant Health Movement Document No:	18. Date and Place of Issue of the Plant Health Movement Document:
Signature of the importer or their representative:	Date:

ANNEX-11
PLANT HEALTH MOVEMENT DOCUMENT

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">1. Plant Quarantine Regulation
Plant Health Movement Document</td><td colspan="2">2. PLANT HEALTH MOVEMENT DOCUMENT
No: TR/..../....[1]</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">3. Identification of Consignment[2]
Product Intended for Import ☐ Returned Product ☐
HS Code of plant, plant product and other object: .....
Number(s) of Phytosanitary Certificate(s): .....
Place of Issue: .....
Date of Issue: .....
Distinguishing mark(s), numbers, number of packages, quantity (weight/unit): .....
.....
Reference number(s) of required Customs Documents: .....</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">4. Importer's registration number ...../Returned product application number.....
I hereby request that the documentary and phytosanitary checks of the above-mentioned plants, plant products and other objects be carried out by the Directorate at the destination point, at the approved control point listed below, if deemed appropriate by the Directorate at the point of entry, and I undertake to comply with the established procedures and rules.
Date, name and signature of the importer – Returned product/representative/carrier :
.....</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">5.1. Point of Entry</td><td colspan="2">5.2. Signature of the responsible Inspector at the point of entry (date, name, stamp and signature)

.....</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">6. Authorized point of entry/Approved control point [3]
A- .....</td><td colspan="2">B (Replacing A)
.....</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">The plants, plant products and other objects have been moved to the above-mentioned place(s) in accordance with the agreement[4] concluded between ..... and .....</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Documentary Check [5]

Place/Date :.....
Name:.....
Stamp/Signature:</td><td>8. Identity Check[6]

Place/Date :.....
Name:.....
Stamp/Signature:</td><td colspan="2">9. Phytosanitary Check[6]

Place/Date :.....
Name:.....
Stamp/Signature:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">10. Decision[6]
Permission for entry Place/date.....
Name :.....
Stamp/signature :
Indicate TR Plant Passport Number (serial, lot or week) where appropriate:.....
Official Measure ☐
Refusal of entry ☐ Destruction ☐
Movement ☐ Quarantine period ☐
Separation of infected or infested product ☐ Appropriate treatment ☐
Remarks: .....</td></tr>
</table>

[1] Enter the Provincial Traffic Code and Sequence Number.
[2] Complete the relevant section or refer to the number of the accompanying Phytosanitary Certificate (PC)/For the movement of returned products, the PC number issued for export must be written.
[3] Places specified in the provisions of Article 4, paragraph (1), subparagraph (ll) of the Plant Quarantine Regulation.
[4] Where appropriate, provide details of the agreement between the Customs Administration and the Directorate, either based on a long-term agreement or a case-by-case agreement.
[5] Section No. 7 is issued by the Directorate at the Point of Entry.
[6] Sections No. 8, 9, 10 are issued by the Directorate at the Point of Destination.