ANNEX –1
HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT ARE SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE AND THAT HINDER IMPORTATION

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

Insects

Acleris gloverana
Acleris variana
Aeolesthes sarta
Agrilus auroguttatus
Agrilus anxius
Agrilus planipennis
Aleurolobus marlatti
Amauromyza maculosa
Anastrepha fraterculus
Anastrepha ludens
Anastrepha obliqua
Anastrepha suspensa
Anoplophora glabripennis
Anoplophora malasiaca
Anthonomus bisignifer
Anthonomus eugenii
Anthonomus grandis
Anthonomus quadrigibbus
Anthonomus signatus
Apriona cinerea
Apriona germari
Apriona japonica
Aromia bungii
Arrhenodes minutus
[11]Bactericera cockerelli
Bactrocera ciliatus
Bactrocera cucumis
Bactrocera cucurbitae
Bactrocera latifrons
Bactrocera minax
Bactrocera dorsalis
Bactrocera tryoni
Bactrocera tsuneonis
Bactrocera zonatus
Blitopertha orientalis
Cacyreus marshalli
[1]Carneocephala fulgida
Ceratitis rosa
Choristoneura spp.
Conotrachelus nenuphar
Cydia inopinata
Cydia packardi

Dendroctonus adjunctus
Dendroctonus brevicomis
Dendroctonus frontalis
Dendroctonus ponderosae
Dendroctonus pseudotsugae
Dendroctonus rufipennis
Dendrolimus sibiricus
Diabrotica balteata
Diabrotica barberi
Diabrotica speciosa
Diabrotica trivittata
Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi
Diabrotica undecimpunctata undecimpunctata
Diabrotica virgifera zeae
[2]*Diaphorina citri*
Diabrotica virgifera
[2]*Diaphorina citri*
Diaprepes abbreviatus
[1]*Draeculacephala minerva*
Drosophila suzukii
Dryocoetes confusus
Epichoristodes acerbella
Epitrix cucumeris
Epitrix similaris
Epitrix tuberis
Erschoviella musculana
Epochra canadensis
Erythroneura comes
Euphranta japonica
Euwallacea fornicatus
Euzophera osseatella
Gnathotrichus sulcatus
Gonipterus gibberus
Gonipterus scutellatus
[1]*Graphocephala atropunctata*
Helicoverpa zea
Heteronychus arator
[1]*Homalodisca vitripennis*
Hylurgopinus rufipes
Ips calligraphus
Ips cembrae
Ips confusus
Ips dublicatus
Ips grandicollis
Ips lecontei
Ips paraconfusus
Ips plastographus
Ips pini
Iridomyrmex humilis

Jacobiasca lybica
Keiferia lycopersicella
Limonius californicus
Liriomyza sativae
Listronotus bonariensis
Maconellicoccus hirsutus
Malacosoma americanum
Malacosoma disstria
Margarodes prieskaensis
Margarodes vitis
Margarodes vredendalensis
Massicus raddei
Matsucoccus feytaudi
Megaplatypus mutatus
Melanotus communis
[3]*Monochamus spp.*
[4]*Myndus crudus*
Naupactus leucoloma
Neoleucinodes elegantalis
Neoclytus spp.
Nipaecoccus vastator
Numonia pyrivorella
Oemona hirta
Opogona sacchari
Orgyia pseudotsugata
Parasaissetia nigra
Pardalaspis cyanescens
Pardalaspis quinaria
Paysandisia archon
Pissodes nemorensis
Pissodes strobi
Pissodes terminalis
Platypus parallelus
Polygraphus proximus
Popillia japonica
Premnotrypes spp.
Pristiphora abietina
[5]*Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus*
[5]*Pseudopityophthorus pruinosus*
Rhagoletis cingulata
Rhagoletis completa
Rhagoletis fausta
Rhagoletis indifferens
Rhagoletis mendax
Rhagoletis pomonella
Rhagoletis suavis
Rhagoletis ribicola
Rhizoecus hibisci
Rhynchophorus palmarum

Saperda candida
[6]*Scaphoideus luteolus*
[7]*Scaphoideus titanus*
[8]*Scaphytopius acutus*
Scirtothrips aurantii
Scirtothrips citri
Scirtothrips dorsalis
Scolytus mortawitzi
Sirex ermak
Sirex noctilio
Spodoptera eridania
Spodoptera frugiperda
Spodoptera litura
Sternochetus mangiferae
Tetropium gracilicorne
Thaumetopoea processionea
Thaumatotibia leucotreta
Thrips palmi
Thrips setosus
[9]*Toxoptera citricida*
Trichoferus campestris
[2]*Trioza erythreae*
Unaspis citri
Unaspis yanonensis
Xylosandrus crassiusculus
Xylotrechus altaicus
Xylotrechus namanganensis

Mites
[10]*Brevipalpus californicus*
Oligonychus perditus
Tetranychus evansi

Nematodes
Heterodera glycines
Hirschmanniella spp.
Longidorus diadecturus
Nacobbus aberrans
Xiphinema americanum
Xiphinema bricolense
Xiphinema californicum
Xiphinema rivesi

Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)
Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma
Peach rosette phytoplasma
Peach X-disease phytoplasma
Peach yellows phytoplasma
Strawberry witches' broom phytoplasma

Xylella fastidiosa
Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum

Fungi
Apiosporina morbosa
Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli
Ceratocystis fagacearum
Ceratocystis fimbriata f.sp. *platani*
Cronartium spp.
Endocronartium harknessii
Glomerella gossypii
Guignardia citricarpa
Guignardia laricina
Hypoxylon mammatum
Melampsora farlowii
Melampsora medusa
Monilinia fructicola
Mycosphaerella larici-leptolepis
Mycosphaerella populorum
Phellinus weirii
Phoma andigena
Phoma exiqua var. foveata
Phyllosticta solitaria
Phymatotrichopsis omnivora
Phytophthora fragariae
Phytophthora ramorum
Septoria lycopersici var. malagutii
Thecaphora solani
Tilletia indica
Venturia nashicola

Viruses, Virus-like Organisms and Viroids
Andean potato latent tymovirus
Andean potato mottle comovirus
Arracacha B nepovirus
Barley stripe mosaic hordeivirus
Bean golden mosaic begomovirus
Blueberry scorch carlavirus
Cowpea mild mottle carlavirus
Euphorbia mosaic begomovirus
Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus
Lettuce infectious yellows crinivirus
Pepper mild tigré begomovirus
Potato black ringspot nepovirus
Potato T trichovirus
Potato V potyvirus (non-European isolates)
Potato yellow dwarf nuchleorhabdovirus

Potato yellow vein crinivirus
Potato yellowing alfamovirus
Squash leaf curl begomovirus
Tobacco ringspot nepovirus
Tomato mottle begomovirus
Watermelon silver mottle tospovirus
Viruses of *Cydonia* Mill. (quince*), Malus* Mill (apple), *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), *Prunus* spp. (stone fruits), *Pyrus* L.(pear), *Ribes* L.*(*currant), *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Vitis* L. (grapevine),
Specified below:
a)American plum line pattern ilarvirus
b)Blueberry leaf mottle nepovirus
c)Cherry necrotic rusty mottle disease
ç)Cherry rasp leaf cheravirus
d)Peach latent mosaic pelamoviroid
e)Peach mosaic trichovirus
f)Peach rosette mosaic nepovirus
g)Raspberry leaf curl nepovirus
ğ)Strawberry latent C rhabdovirus
h)Strawberry vein banding caulimovirus
ı) Non-European Viruses and virus-like organisms of *Cydonia* Mill. (quince*), Malus* Mill (apple), *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), *Prunus* spp. (stone fruits), *Pyrus* L.(pear), *Ribes* L. (currant), *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Vitis* L. (grapevine)

Weeds
Arceuthobium spp.
Eichhornia crassipes

[1] Vector of Xylella *fastidiosa*
[2] Vector of *Candidatus* Liberibacter africanus, *Candidatus* L. americanus and *Candidatus* L. asiaticus (Citrus greening bacterium)
[3] Vector of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*
[4] Vector of Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasma
[5] Vector of *Ceratocystis fagacearum*
[6] Vector of Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma
[7] Vector of *Grapevine flavescence doree*
[8] *phytoplasma vector*
[9] *Citrus tristeza virus vector*
[10] Vector of *Citrus leprosis rhabdovirus*
[11] Vector of *Candidatus* Liberibacter solanacearum

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

Insects
Anoplophora chinensis
Bemisia tabaci
Cacoecimorpha pronubana
Ceratitis capitata

Chrysomphalus aonidum
Dendroctonus micans
Dryocosmus kuriphilus
Frankliniella occidentalis
Helicoverpa armigera
Ips acuminatus
Ips curvidens
Ips sexdentatus
Ips typographus
Liriomyza bryoniae
Liriomyza huidobrensis
Liriomyza trifolii
Lopholeucaspis japonica
Lymantria monacha
Pammene fasciana
Pissodes castaneus
Quadraspidiotus perniciosus
Spodoptera littoralis
Tuta absoluta

Mites
Eutetranychus orientalis
Phytonemus pallidus

Nematodes
Aphelenchoides besseyi
Aphelenchoides fragariae
Globodera pallida
Globodera rostochiensis
Heterodera fici
Meloidogyne spp.

Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)
Apple proliferation phytoplasma
Apricot chlorotic leafroll phytoplasma
Pear decline phytoplasma
Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *sepedonicus*
Ralstonia solanacearum

Fungi
Alternaria mali
Discula spp.
Elsinoe spp.
Gymnosporangium spp.
Phoma tracheiphila
Synchytrium endobioticum

Viruses, Virus-like Organisms and Viroids

Apple mosaic ilarvirus
Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus
Citrus ringspot virus
Tomato ringspot nepovirus
Pepino mosaic potexvirus
Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid
Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus

ANNEX - 2
HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT ARE SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE AND THAT HINDER IMPORTATION IN CASE THEY ARE FOUND ON SOME PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS

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

Insects

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

Mites

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

Nematodes

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus	Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Cedrus* Trew, *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carr. ve *Tsuga* Carr., other than fruit and seeds, and wood of conifers (Coniferales)

Radopholus citrophilus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds. Also, Plants of *Araceae*, *Maranthaceae*, *Musaceae*, *Persea* spp. and *Strelitziaceae* rooted or with growing medium attached or associated
Radopholus similis	Plants of *Araceae*, *Maranthaceae*, *Musaceae*, *Persea* spp., *Strelitziaceae*, rooted or with growing medium attached or associated

Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)

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

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

Fungi

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	**SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION**
Anisogramma anomala	Plants of *Corylus* L.(hazelnut), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in Canada and the United States of America,
Atropellis spp.	Plants of *Pinus* L., other than fruit and seeds, isolated bark and wood of *Pinus* L.
Ceratocystis virescens	*Plants of Acer saccharum* Marsh., other than fruit and seeds, wood of *Acer saccharum* Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada and the United States of America,
Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae	Plants of *Pinus* L., other than fruit and seeds, and wood of *Pinus* L. ,
Ciborinia camelliae	Plants of *Camellia* L. (camellia), intended for planting, other than seeds
Claviceps africana	Seeds of *Sorghum*
Diaporthe vaccinii	Plants of *Vaccinium* spp., intended for planting, other than seeds
Didymella ligulicola	Plants of *Dendranthema* spp., intended for planting, other than seeds
Diplodia macrospora and *Diplodia zea* (=*maydis*)	Seeds of *Zea mays* (maize)
Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. albedinis	Plants of Phoenix spp., other than fruit and seeds
Fusarium oxyporum f.sp.cubense	Reproduction material of plants of Plants of *Musa* spp., other than seeds
Gibberella circinata	Plants of *Pinus* spp. and *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, intended for planting, including seeds and cones intended for propagation
Guignardia piricola	Plants of *Cydonia* Mill., *Malus* Mill., *Chaenomeles japonica* and

	Pyrus L., other than seeds
Phaeoramularia angolensis	Plants of *Citrus* L, *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than seeds
Phialophora cinerescens	Plants of *Dianthus* L. (carnation), intended for planting, other than seeds
Phialophora gregata	Seeds of *Glycine max* (L.) Merr. (soy bean), sowing material
Puccinia pittieriana	Plants of *Solanaceae*, other than fruits and seeds
Scirrhia acicola	Plants of *Pinus* L., other than fruits and seeds
Scirrhia pini	Plants of *Pinus L., Larix decidua, Picea sitchensis, Pseudotsuga menziesii* intended for planting, other than seeds
Stegophora ulmea	Plants of *Ulmus* L. and *Zelkova* L., intended for planting, other than seeds

Viruses, Virus-like Organisms and Viroids

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Banana bunchy top nanovirus	Reproduction material of plants of *Musa* spp. (banana), other than seeds
Beet curly top curtovirus	Plants of *Beta vulgaris* L. (beet), intended for planting, other than seeds
Black raspberry latent ilarvirus	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry), intended for planting
Chrysanthemum stem necrosis tospovirus	Plants of *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul. S*olanum lycopersicum* Mill.(tomato) intended for planting, other than fruits and seeds
Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid	Plants of *Dendranthema spp.,* intended for planting, other than seeds
Citrus blight disease	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Citrus leprosis rhabdovirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Citrus mosaic badnavirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Citrus tatter leaf capillovirus	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf, and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid	Plants of *Palmae* (palm), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
Little cherry closterovirus	Plants of *Prunus avium* L. (cherry), *Prunus cerasus* L (sour cherry), *Prunus incisa* Thunb., *Prunus sargentii* Rehd., *Prunus serrula* Franch, *Prunus serrulata* Lindl., *Prunus speciosa* (Koidz.) Ingram, *Prunus subhirtella* Miq., *Prunus yedoensis* Matsum and their hybrids, intended for planting, other than seeds
Potato mop top pomovirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L (potato), intended for planting, other than seeds
Tobacco rattle tobravirus	Plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato) and *Nicotiana* spp. (tobacco), intended for planting, other than seeds
Tobacco streak ilarvirus	Plants of *Nicotiana tabacum* (tobacco) and seeds of *Phaseolus vulgaris* (bean), intended for planting, other than seeds

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

Insects

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	SUBJECT OF CONTAMINATION
Aoinidiella citrina	Plants of *Citrus* L. (citrus), *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Balaninus glandium	Fruits of *Quercus* (oak)
Circulifer haematoceps	Plants of *Citrus* L. (citrus), *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Circulifer tenellus	Plants of *Citrus* L. (citrus), *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds
Merodon equestris	Ornamental flowers with bulbs and flower bulbs
Pectinophora gossypiella	Seeds of *Gossypium* spp. (cotton)
Phthorimaea operculella	*Solanum tuberosum* (potato) tubers intended as seed and food
Rhynchophorus ferrugineus	Of the family Palmae (Arecaceae); *Areca catechu* (Areca palm), *Arecastrum romanzoffianum* *Arenga pinnata*, *Borassus flabellifer*, *Brahea armata*, *Butia capitata*, *Calamus merillii*, *Caryota maxima* (Giant Mountain Fishtail Palm), *C. cumingii*, *Cocos nucifera* (Coconut palm), *Corypha gebang*, (Syn.:*C. elata, C. utan)*, *Elaeis guineensis* (African oil palm), *Howea forsteriana*, *Jubea chilensis*, *Livistonia australis* *Livistona decipiens* (Syn.:*Livistona decora*) (Ribbon Fan Palm), *Metroxylon sagu*, *Oreodoxa regia* (Syn*:Roystonea regia*) (West Indian palm), *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island date palm), *P. dactylifera* (Date palm), *P. sylvestris* (Silver date palm), *Sabal umbraculifera* (Syn.:*Sabal palmetto, Cabbage palmetto*), *Trachycarpus fortunei* (Syn.:*Chamaerops excelsa*) (Chusan Palm), *Washingtonia* spp., *Chamaerops humilis*, Plants of *Phoenix theophrasti* and of the family *Agavaceae* Plants of *Agave americana* intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm, other than fruits

	and seeds
Virachola isocrates	Fruits of *Punica granatum* (pomegranate)
Viteus vitifolii	Tohum hariç, dikim amaçlı Plants of *Vitis* (grapevine), intended for planting, other than seeds

Nematodes

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

Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)

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

Fungi

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

Viruses, Virus-like Organisms and Viroids

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

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

ANNEX -3

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

Excluding plants with soil and growing medium turf specified in the "Special Requirements" section in ANNEX-4;

For agricultural purposes:

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS	**COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**
Soil	All countries
Natural fertilizer	All countries
Unginned cotton	All countries
Coniferales woods (for firewood)	All countries
Castanea Mill., *Quercus* L. *Acer saccharum*, *Populus* L. insulated barks	All countries
Coffee (coffee) plants intended for planting, excluding seeds	Costa Rica and Honduras
Acacia longifolia (Andrews) Willd. *Acacia saligna (Labill.) H. L. Wendl.* *Acer* *Aesculus* *Agrostis gigantea Roth* *Albizia julibrissin Durazz.* *Alnus rhombifolia Nutt.* *Alternanthera tenella Colla* *Amaranthus blitoides S. Watson* *Ambrosia acanthicarpa Hook.* *Ambrosia artemisiifolia L.* *Ambrosia trifida L.* *Ampelopsis arborea (L.) Koehne* *Ampelopsis cordata Michx.* *Artemisia douglasiana Hook.* *Artemisia vulgaris var. heterophylla (H.M. Hall & Clements) Jepson* *Avena fatua L.* *Baccharis halimifolia L.* *Baccharis pilularis DC.* *Baccharis salicifolia (Ruiz & Pav.)* *Bidens pilosa L.* *Brachiaria decumbens (Stapf)* *Brachiaria plantaginea (Link) Hitchc.* *Brassica* *Bromus diandrus Roth* *Callicarpa americana L.* *Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik.* *Carex* *Carya illinoinensis (Wangenh.) K. Koch* *Cassia tora (L.) Roxb.* *Catharanthus*	Contaminated production areas of the countries where the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* is known

Celastrus orbiculata Thunb. *Celtis occidentalis L.* *Cenchrus echinatus L.* *Cercis canadensis L.* *Cercis occidentalis Torr.* *Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michx.) Greene* *Chenopodium quinoa Willd.* *Chionanthus* *Chitalpa tashkinensis T. S. Elias & Wisura* *Citrus* *Coelorachis cylindrica (Michx.) Nash* *Commelina benghalensis L.* *Coffea* *Conium maculatum L.* *Convolvulus arvensis L.* *Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronquist* *Cornus florida L.* *Coronopus didymus (L.) Sm.* *Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.* *Cyperus eragrostis Lam.* *Cyperus esculentus L.* *Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link* *Datura wrightii Regel* *Digitaria horizontalis Willd.* *Digitaria insularis (L.) Ekman* *Digitaria sanguinalis (L.) Scop.* *Disphania ambrosioides (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants* *Duranta erecta L.* *Echinochloa crus-galli (L.) P. Beauv.* *Encelia farinosa A. Gray ex Torr.* *Eriochloa contracta Hitchc.* *Erodium* *Escallonia montevidensis Link & Otto* *Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh.* *Eucalyptus globulus Labill.* *Eugenia myrtifolia Sims* *Euphorbia hirta L.* *Fagus crenata Blume* *Ficus carica L.* *Fragaria vesca L.* *Fraxinus americana L.* *Fraxinus dipetala Hook. & Arn.* *Fraxinus latifolia Benth.* *Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marshall* *Fuchsia magellanica Lam.* *Genista monspessulana (L.) L. A. S. Johnson* *Geranium dissectum L.*	

Ginkgo biloba L. *Gleditsia triacanthos L.* *Hedera helix L.* *Helianthus annuus L.* *Hemerocallis* *Heteromeles arbutifolia (Lindl.) M. Roem.* *Hibiscus schizopetalus (Masters) J.D. Hooker* *Hibiscus syriacus L.* *Hordeum murinum L.* *Hydrangea paniculata Siebold* *Ilex vomitoria Sol. ex Aiton* *Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth* *Iva annua L.* *Jacaranda mimosifolia D. Don* *Juglans* *Juniperus ashei J. Buchholz* *Koelreuteria bipinnata Franch.* *Lactuca serriola L.* *Lagerstroemia indica L.* *Lavandula dentata L.* *Ligustrum lucidum L.* *Lippia nodiflora (L.) Greene* *Liquidambar styraciflua L.* *Liriodendron tulipifera L.* *Lolium perenne L.* *Lonicera japonica (L.) Thunb.* *Ludwigia grandiflora (Michx.) Greuter & Burdet* *Lupinus aridorum McFarlin ex Beckner* *Lupinus villosus Willd.* *Magnolia grandiflora L.* *Malva* *Marrubium vulgare L.* *Medicago polymorpha L.* *Medicago sativa L.* *Melilotus* *Melissa officinalis L.* *Metrosideros* *Modiola caroliniana (L.) G. Don* *Montia linearis (Hook.) Greene* *Morus* *Myrtus communis L.* *Nandina domestica Murray* *Neptunia lutea (Leavenw.) Benth.* *Nerium oleander L.* *Nicotiana glauca Graham* *Olea europaea L.* *Origanum majorana L.* *Paspalum dilatatum Poir.*	

Persea americana Mill. *Phoenix reclinata Jacq.* *Phoenix roebelenii O'Brien* *Pinus taeda L.* *Pistacia vera L.* *Plantago lanceolata L.* *Platanus* *Pluchea odorata (L.) Cass.* *Poa annua L.* *Polygala myrtifolia L.* *Polygonum arenastrum Boreau* *Polygonum lapathifolium (L.) Delarbre* *Polygonum persicaria Gray* *Populus fremontii S. Watson* *Portulaca* *Prunus* *Pyrus pyrifolia (Burm. f.) Nakai* *Quercus* *Ranunculus repens L.* *Ratibida columnifera (Nutt.) Wooton & Standl.* *Rhamnus alaternus L.* *Rhus diversiloba Torr. & A. Gray* *Rosa californica Cham. & Schldl.* *Rosmarinus officinalis L.* *Rubus* *Rumex crispus L.* *Salix* *Salsola tragus L.* *Salvia mellifera Greene* *Sambucus* *Sapindus saponaria L.* *Schinus molle L.* *Senecio vulgaris L.* *Setaria magna Griseb.* *Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn.* *Simmondsia chinensis (Link) C. K. Schneid.* *Sisymbrium irio L.* *Solanum americanum Mill.* *Solanum elaeagnifolium Cav.* *Solidago virgaurea L.* *Sonchus* *Sorghum* *Spartium junceum L.* *Spermacoce latifolia Aubl.* *Stellaria media (L.) Vill.* *Tillandsia usneoides (L.) L.* *Toxicodendron diversilobum (Torr. & A. Gray) Greene*	

Trifolium repens L. *Ulmus americana L.* *Ulmus crassifolia Nutt.* *Umbellulari californica (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt.* *Urtica dioica L.* *Urtica urens L.* *Vaccinium* *Verbena litoralis Kunth* *Veronica* *Vicia faba L.* *Vinca* *Vitis* *Westringia fruticosa (Willd.) Druce* *Xanthium spinosum L.* *Xanthium strumarium L.* plants intended for planting, excluding seed	
Belonging to Palmae (Arecaceae) family; *Areca catechu* (Malabar palm) *Arecastrum romanzoffianum*, *Arenga pinnata*, *Borassus flabellifer*, *Brahea armata*, *Butia capitata*, *Calamus merillii*, *Caryota maxima* (Fishtail palm), *C. cumingii*, *Cocos nucifera* (Coconut), *Corypha gebang*, (Syn.:*C. elata*, *C. utan*), *Elaeis guineensis* (African oil palm) *Howea forsteriana*, *Jubea chilensis*, *Livistonia australis*, *Livistona decipiens* (Syn.:*Livistona decora*) (Ribbon fan palm), *Metroxylon sagu*, *Oreodoxa regia* (Syn.:*Roystonea regia*)(Royal Palm), *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island date Palm), *P. dactylifera* (Date Palm), *P. sylvestris* (Wild date-palm) *Sabal umbraculifera* (Syn.*Sabal palmetto*, *Cabbage palmetto),* *Trachycarpus fortunei* (Syn.:*Chamaerops excelsa*) (Chusan palm), *Washingtonia* spp., *Chamaerops humilis*, *Phoenix theophrasti* plants and belonging to *Agavaceae* family *Agave americana*, plants, whose ground body diameter is above 5 cm, intended for planting, excluding fruits and seeds, of the plant above.	Egypt, Spain, Italy, France, Greece, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mynm, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Australia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands Countries

ANNEX -4

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

Plants, plant products and other substances		**Special requirements**
1) Gymnosperm Forestry Products (Coniferales – Conifers)		
1.1.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), except that of *Thuja* L.and *Taxus* L, other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, - Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products, – wood of *Libocedrus decurrens* Torr. where there is evidence that the wood has been processed or manufactured for pencils using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 82°C for a 7 to 8-day period, – **wood for fibre, chip and paper, with central diameter smaller than 12 cm** – but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, **originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal**,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) is bark free and it is transported from the declarant country out of the flying season of *Monochamus* by taking into account an additional 4 weeks of safety margin at the beginning and end of the expected flying season of *Monochamus* or it is transported after being coated with a protective layer to prevent the infection with *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* ot its vector except for debarked wood, and b) It must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark, or c) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or d) has been subjected to chemical pressure impregnation with an approved product and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or e) has undergone kiln drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark ‘kiln dried’ or ‘K.D.’ or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood.

	where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur.	
1.2	**Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA** and **Portugal origin** where the presence of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known**;** wood of coniferales stated below: -Chip, particle, sawdust, shaving, wood residues and scraps obtained from conifelares partly or completely.	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that heat treatment is done at minimum 56 °C for minimum 30 minutes on the whole wood surface including the core, or b) An approved fumigation must be made and active component, minimum wood temperature, dose (g / m^3) and application (exposure) time (hour) must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate.
1.3	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), except that of *Thuja* L.and *Taxus* L. in the form of: **a) wood for fibre, chip and paper, with central diameter smaller than 12 cm** **Originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal**, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur.	a) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that it is transported from the declarant country out of the flying season of *Monochamus* by taking into account an additional 4 weeks of safety margin at the beginning and end of the expected flying season of *Monochamus*, and b) It must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark, or c) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or d) has been subjected to chemical pressure impregnation with an approved product and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or e) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood.
1.4.	Wood of *Thuja* L.and *Taxus* L., other than in the form of:	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood

	– chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, – wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, – wood used to wedge or support non-wood cargo, **originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal**, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur,	a) is bark free, or b) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood. or c) has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark, or d) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or e) has been subjected to chemical pressure impregnation with an approved product and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
1.5.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, - Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products, but including that which has not	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) The wood must be bark free and must be free from grub holes, caused by the Monochamus spp larvae., which are larger than 3 mm across, and originates in areas known to be free from: b) *Monochamus* spp., *Pissodes nemorensis, P. strobi, P. terminalis, P. castaneus* and *Scolytus morawitzi* and the area must be mentioned on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or c) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood, or d) It must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark,

	kept its natural round surface, originating in **Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.**	or e) has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or f) has been subjected to chemical pressure impregnation with an approved product and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
1.6.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, -Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products. but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in countries other than **Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine**, with **Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA and Portugal**, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) is bark free and and free from grub holes, caused by the *Monochamus* spp larvae., defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across, or b) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognized mark, put on the wood, or c) has been subjected to chemical pressure impregnation with an approved product and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or d) It must be stated on the wood or package and on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C on all wood surfaces including core for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by the HT mark.
1.7.1	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from conifers originating in countries other than **Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, the USA and**	a) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall specify that the product has been produced from peeled round wood, or b) Approved fumigation shall be performed and the Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the active

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

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

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

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

		(g/m3) and the exposure time (h). b) Entry should be provided for through the entrance gates authorized in accordance with the communiqué issued by the Ministry of Customs and Trade.
2.7.	Wood of *Platanus* L., except that in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, **originating in the USA or Armenia**. - Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood,
2.8.1	Wood of *Betula* L., except for the followings but including wood and furniture and other products made from untreated wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in **Canada and USA** where *Agrilus anxius* is known to exist; -Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or in part from these trees. - Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that (a) At least 2.5 cm thick layer of crust and bark is stripped in an officially supervised and authorized facility, or (b) The wood is completely subjected to ionizing radiation to reach minimum 1kGy absorbed dose.

	transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products.	
2.8.2	Chip, particle, sawdust, shaving, wood residues and scraps obtained from *Betula* L. partly or completely.	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the origin country of wood is free from *Agrilus anxius* Gory. or b) An approved fumigation must be made and active component, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m^3) and application (exposure) time (hour) must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate.
2.8.3	**USA origin** bark and products manufactured from the bark, obtained from *Betula L.* tree growing in the areas where the presence of *Agrilus anxius* is known.	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the bark is free from wood.
2.9	Except for the followings, wood of *Populus* L. in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap including those which have not kept its natural round surface **originating in the American continent.** Wood packaging material, which is in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage actually in use or not use in the transport of objects of all kinds, which meets the phytosanitary requirements set for packaging materials in our country as wood, which is in the same type and quality with the wood subject to the shipment except for the dunnage and ancillary wood products.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood a) is bark-free, or b) has undergone kiln drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood.

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

		- The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood has been rendered into a four-cornered form in such a way as to eliminate its round surface, or - that the wood has a moisture content below 20%, expressed as the percentage of dry matter, or - that the wood has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot water treatment. or c) If sawn, with or without residual bark attached; 1) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate that the wood has been made subject to kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. The wood shall bear a mark 'Kilndried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark. or 2) Approved fumigation shall be performed and the Phytosanitary Certificate shall indicate the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h),
2.13	Countries origin where the presence of *Anoplophora glabripennis* is known; *Acer* spp. *Aesculus* spp. *Albizia* spp. *Alnus* spp. *Betula* spp. *Buddleja* spp. *Carpinus* spp. *Celtis* spp. *Cercidiphyllum* spp. *Corylus* spp. *Elaeagnus* spp. *Fagus* spp. *Fraxinus* spp. *Hibiscus* spp.	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate in accordance with the related ISPM Standards that the production area is an area-origin which is determined to be free from *Anoplophora glabripennis* Fairmaire and also the name of the production area, or b) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that it is produced from debarked round wood and the heat treatment is done at minimum 56 °C for minimum 30 minutes on the whole wood surface including the core. The HT sign indicating that it is heat-treated must be on the wood or the package.

	Koelreuteria spp. *Malus* spp. *Melia* spp. *Morus* spp. *Platanus* spp. *Populus* spp. *Prunus* spp. *Pyrus* spp. *Quercus rubra* *Robinia* spp. *Salix* spp. *Sophora* spp. *Sorbus* spp. *Tilia* spp. *Ulmus* spp except the ones stated below, including the ones which do not preserve their disc and furniture manufactured from raw wood and other products, the wood -Chip, particle, sawdust, shaving, wood residues and scraps obtained from all or some of the trees stated above -Chips obtained from all or some of the trees stated above, - Except for the dunnage and ancillary wooden products; wooden packing materials such as packing cases, boxes, crates, pulleys and similar packages, pallets, box pallets and other carrying tools, palet circles, dunnage which are in the same type and quality with the wood subject to dispatch and fulfill the Plant Health requirements determined by our country for packing materials as a wood, used in transport defacto or not.	
2.14	Countries origin where the presence of *Anoplophora glabripennis* is known; *Acer* spp. *Aesculus* spp. *Albizia* spp. *Alnus* spp.	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate in accordance with related ISPM Standards that the production area is an area-origin which is determined to be free from *Anoplophora glabripennis* Fairmaire and also the name of the production area, or b) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that it is produced from debarked round wood and the heat

	Betula spp. *Buddleja* spp. *Carpinus* spp. *Celtis* spp. *Cercidiphyllum* spp. *Corylus* spp. *Elaeagnus* spp. *Fagus* spp. *Fraxinus* spp. *Hibiscus* spp. *Koelreuteria* spp. *Malus* spp. *Melia* spp. *Morus* spp. *Platanus* spp. *Populus* spp. *Prunus* spp. *Pyrus* spp. *Quercus rubra* *Robinia* spp. *Salix* spp. *Sophora* spp. *Sorbus* spp. *Tilia* spp. *Ulmus* spp. Chip, particle, sawdust, shaving, wood residues and scraps obtained from all or some of the trees stated above	treatment is done at minimum 56 °C for minimum 30 minutes on the whole wood surface including the core. The HT sign indicating that it is heat-treated must be on the wood or the package, or c) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that it is treated in a way that it will not be in a width and thickness more than 2,5 cm.
3.	Wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except raw wood of 6 mm thickness or less and processed wood produced by glue, heat and pressure, or a combination	Wood packaging materials shall: -be subjected to one of the treatments as specified in Annex-1 of the ISPM–15 standard, and -display a mark as specified in Annex-2 of the ISPM–15 standard.
4.	Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from *Pissodes nemorensis, P. strobi, P. terminalis* and *P. castaneus.*

5.	Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds over 3 m in height	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from *Scolytus morawitzi.*
6.	Plants of *Pinus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Scirrhia acicola* or *Scirrhia pini* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
7.	Plants of *Pinus* spp. and *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, intended for planting, including seeds and cones intended for propagation	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: — have been produced in places of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin and a) are from a country of origin that is free of *Gibberella circinata*, or b) have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from *Gibberella circinata*, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with relevant ISPM. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubric "place of origin" or c) no symptoms of *Gibberella circinata* have been observed in the official inspections made at the place of production within the two-year period before exportation and have been subjected to tests immediately before exportation.
8.	Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L. *Pseudotsuga* Carr. and *Tsuga* Carr., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that no symptoms of *Melampsora medusae* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
9.	Plants of *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., *Adiantum aleuticum* (Rupr.) Paris, *Adiantum jordanii* C. Muell., *Aesculus californica* (Spach) Nutt., *Aesculus hippocastanum* L., *Arbutus menziesii* Pursch., *Arbutus unedo* L.,	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from *Phytophthora ramorum* and the name of the place of production must be written on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or b) it has been officially verified that in the official inspections made since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and if exists in the laboratory tests made upon suspicious indications, no symptoms of *Phytophthora ramorum* have been

	Arctostaphylos spp. Adans, *Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull, *Camellia* spp. L., *Castanea sativa* Mill., *Fagus sylvatica* L., *Frangula californica* (Eschsch.) Gray, *Frangula purshiana* (DC.) Cooper, *Fraxinus excelsior* L., *Griselinia littoralis* (Raoul), *Hamamelis virginiana* L., *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (Lindley) M. Roemer, *Kalmia latifolia* L., *Laurus nobilis* L., *Leucothoe* spp. D. Don, *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (Hook.&Arn.) Rehd., *Lonicera hispidula* (Lindl.) Dougl. ex Torr.&Gray, *Magnolia* spp. L., *Michelia doltsopa* Buch.-Ham. ex DC, *Nothofagus oblique* (Mirbel) Blume, *Osmanthus heterophyllus* (G. Don) P. S. Green, *Parrotia persica* (DC) C.A. Meyer, *Photinia x fraseri* Dress, *Pieris* spp. D. Don, *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirbel) Franco, *Quercus* spp. L., *R. simsii* Planch. hariç *Rhododendron* spp. L., *Rosa gymnocarpa* Nutt., *Salix caprea* L., *Sequoia sempervirens* (Lamb. ex D. Don) Endl., *Syringa vulgaris* L., *Taxus* spp. L., *Trientalis latifolia* (Hook), *Umbellularia californica* (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt., *Vaccinium ovatum* Pursh *Viburnum* spp. L.,	observed, and that representative sample taken from the plants before shipment has been examined and that the plant is found to be free from *Phytophthora ramorum*.

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

	Carpinus spp. *Celtis* spp. *Cercidiphyllum* spp. *Corylus* spp. *Elaeagnus* spp. *Fagus* spp. *Fraxinus* spp. *Hibiscus* spp. *Koelreuteria* spp. *Malus* spp. *Melia* spp. *Morus* spp. *Platanus* spp. *Populus* spp. *Prunus* spp. *Pyrus* spp. *Quercus rubra* *Robinia* spp. *Salix* spp. *Sophora* spp. *Sorbus* spp. *Tilia* spp. *Ulmus* spp. plants	they are grown in a production area where is free from *Anoplophora glabripennis* Fairmaire according to the international standards (ISPM No: 10) for a minimum two-year period before the export and this production area: (aa) is recorded and supervised by the origin country National Plant Production Organization, and (bb) is subject to minimum two official inspections in the convenience times of the year and there is not any sign of the presence of *Anoplophora glabripennis* Fairmaire, and (cc) is under completely physical protection against the infestation of *Anoplophora glabripennis* due to its location, or by implementing suitable preventive measure, official surveys are made on it in the convenience times of the year to determine the presence or sign of *Anoplophora glabripennis* Fairmaire, it is surrounded by a buffer zone with minimum two-km radius; in case of the sign of *Anoplophora glabripennis* Fairmaire, eradication measures are immediately taken to become the buffer zone free from the pest, and (dd) the plants, before their export, are carefully inspected for the determination of the presence of *Anoplophora glabripennis* Fairmaire in especially their branches and the roots, this inspection covers a destructive sampling, the sample amount for inspection is as adequate as can detect the 1% septicity with the 99% reliability rate.
12	Plants of *Castanea* Mill., intended for planting, other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that **a)** the plants originate in countries known to be free from *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*, or b) the plants have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* , established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with relevant ISPM. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubric "place of origin"
13.1	Plants of *Castanea* Mill. and *Quercus* L., other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants originate in areas known to be free from *Ceratocystis fagacearum*.

13.2	Plants of *Castanea* Mill. and *Quercus* L., other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate no symptoms of *Cronartium* spp. have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
13.3	Plants of *Castanea* Mill. ve *Quercus* L. , intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that **a)** the plants originate in areas known to be free from *Cryphonectria parasitica*, or **b)** no symptoms of *Cryphonectria parasitica* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
14.	Plants of *Corylus* L. , intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in **Canada and the USA**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from *Anisogramma anomala*, or b) originate in a place of production which has been determined as being free from *Anisogramma anomala* on official inspections carried out at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
15.	Plants of *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch., *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. and *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., intended for planting, other than seeds and plants in tissue culture originating in **Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and the USA**	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Agrilus planipennis.
16.	Plants of *Betula* L. including leafy or leafless chopped branches other than fruits and seeds.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that country of origin of the plant is free from *Agrilus anxius* Gory.
17.	Plants of *Platanus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in countries known to be free from *Ceratocystis fimbriata* f. sp. *platani*, or

		b) no symptoms of *Ceratocystis fimbriata* f. sp. *platani* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
18.1.	Plants of *Populus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Melampsora medusae* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
18.2.	Plants of *Populus* L., other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Mycosphaerella populorum* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
19.	Plants of *Ulmus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma* have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
20.1	Plants of *Aegle* Corrêa, *Aeglopsis* Swingle, *Afraegle* Engl, *Atalantia* Corrêa, *Balsamocitrus* Stapf, *Burkillanthus* Swingle, *Calodendrum* Thunb., *Choisya* Kunth, *Clausena* Burm. f., *Limonia* L., *Microcitrus* Swingle., *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Pamburus* Swingle, *Severinia* Ten., *Swinglea* Merr., *Triphasia* Lour. and *Vepris* Comm. ; and *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle and *Poncirus* Raf. other than fruits, and their grown seeds and their hybrids.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in countries known to be free from *Candidatus* Liberibacter spp. which is the cause of citrus greening disease.
20.2	Plants of *Casimiroa* La Llave, *Clausena* Burm. f.,*Vepris* Comm, *Zanthoxylum* L., other than fruits and seeds.	(a) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been grown in a country where *Trioza erytreae* Del Guercio is not known to exist, or (b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate by the national plant protection service of the exporting country that the plants originate in an area free from *Trioza ervtreae* Del Guercio in

		accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards.
20.3	Plants of *Aegle* Corrêa, *Aeglopsis* Swingle, *Afraegle* Engl., *Amyris* P. Browne, *Atalantia* Corrêa, *Balsamocitrus* Stapf, *Choisya* Kunth, *Citropsis* Swingle & Kellerman, *Clausena* Burm. f., *Eremocitrus* Swingle, *Esenbeckia* Kunth., *Glycosmis* Corrêa, *Limonia* L., *Merrillia* Swingle, *Microcitrus* Swingle, *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Naringi* Adans., *Pamburus* Swingle, *Severinia* Ten., *Swinglea* Merr., *Tetradium* Lour., *Toddalia* Juss., *Triphasia* Lour., *Vepris* Comm., *Zanthoxylum* L. other than fruits and seeds.	(a) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been grown in a country free from *Diaphorina citri* Kuway, or (b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate by the national plant protection service of the exporting country that the plants originate in an area free from Diaphorina citri Kuway in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards.
21.1.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. plants and their hybrids	The fruits shall be free from peduncles and leaves and the packaging shall bear an appropriate origin mark.
21.2.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. plants and their hybrids	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the fruits originate in an area or country known to be free from *Xanthomonas axonopodis* (all strains pathogenic to *Citrus* L), as determined by official controls, or b) in accordance with an official control and examination regime, no symptoms of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* (all strains pathogenic to *Citrus* L) have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle, or c) none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown symptoms of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* (all strains pathogenic to *Citrus* L), and — the fruits have been subjected to treatment such as sodium orthophenylphenate, and — the fruits have been packed at premises or dispatching centres registered for this purpose.

21.3.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. plants and their hybrids	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the fruits originate in areas or countries known to be free from *Phaeoramularia angolensis* as determined by official controls, or b) no symptoms of *Phaeoramularia angolensis* have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle, and - none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of *Phaeoramularia angolensis*.
21.4.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle., *Poncirus* Raf. plants and their hybrids, other than fruits of *Citrus aurantium* L.(bitter orange)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits originate in a country or area recognised as being free from *Guignardia citricarpa*, as determined by official controls, or a) no symptoms of *Guignardia citricarpa* have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle, and none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of this organism.
21.5.	Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. plants and their hybrids, originating in countries where *Tephritidae* are known to occur on these fruits	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the fruits originate in areas known to be free from the relevant organism, or b) no signs of the relevant organism have been observed at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the 3 months prior to harvesting, and none of the fruits harvested at the place of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, signs of the relevant organism, or c) the fruits have shown, in appropriate official examination on representative samples, to be free from the relevant organism in all stages of their development, or d) the fruits have been subjected to an appropriate treatment, any acceptable vapour heat treatment, cold treatment, or quick freeze treatment, which has been

		shown to be efficient against the relevant organism without damaging the fruit.
22.	Plants of *Amelanchier* Med., *Chaenomeles* Lindl., *Cotoneaster* Ehrh., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Malus* Mill., *Mespilus* L., *Photinia davidiana* (Dcne.) Cardot, *Pyracantha* Roem., *Pyrus* L. and *Sorbus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the fruits originate in an area or country known to be free from *Erwinia amylovora,* as determined by official controls, or b) In countries where *Erwinia amylovora* is known to occur, no symptoms of *Erwinia amylovora* have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity.
23.	Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds and plants of *Araceae, Maranthaceae, Musaceae, Persea* spp. *Strelitziaceae* rooted or with growing medium attached or associated.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in countries known to be free from *Radopholus citrophilus* and *R. similis*, or b) representative samples of soil and roots from the place of production have been subjected, during the last complete vegetation cycle, to official nematological testing and have been found, in these tests, free from *Radopholus citroplilus* and *R. Similis*.
24.	Plants of *Crataegus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Phyllosticta solitaria* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that that no symptoms of *Phyllosticta solitaria* have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
25.	Plants of *Cydonia* Mill. (quince), *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), *Malus* Mill. (apple), *Prunus* L.(stone fruits), *Pyrus* L. (pear), *Ribes* L. (currant), *Rubus* L. (raspberry), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on the genera concerned The relevant harmful orgtanisms are —on *Fragaria* L.: *Arabis mosaic nepovirus* *Phytophtora fragariae* var.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.

	fragariae *Raspberry ringspot nepovirus* *Strawberry crinkle cytorhabdovirus* *Strawberry mild yellow edge potex virus* *Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus* *Tomato black ring nepovirus* *Xanthomonas fragariae* —on *Malus* Mill.: *Phyllosticta solitaria* —on *Prunus* L.: Apricot chlorotic leafroll phytoplasma *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *pruni* —on *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *persicae* —on *Pyrus* L.: *Phyllosticta solitaria* —on *Rubus* L. için: *Arabis mosaic nepovirus* *Raspberry ringspot nepovirus* *Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus* *Tomato black ring nepovirus* — on all species of plants mentioned above: Relevant viruses and virus-like organisms.	
26.	Plants of *Cydonia* Mill. (quince) and *Pyrus* L. (pear) intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where **Pear decline mycoplasm** is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Pear decline phytoplasma, or b) the plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity, which have shown similar symptoms caused by Pear decline phytoplasma, have been rogued out at that place during the last

		three complete cycles of vegetation.
27.	Plants of *Vitis* L. (grapevine), other than fruit and seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no symptoms of Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma and *Xylophilus ampelinus* have been observed on the mother-stock plants at the place of production during the last two complete cycles of vegetation, and b) the grapevine plants originating in countries where Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma is known to occur have been grown within the framework of a certification program and has been found to be free from Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma as determined by official tests.
28.1	Plants of *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur The relevant harmful organisms are: Strawberry witches brom phytoplasma *Strawberry latent C rhabdovirus* *Strawberry vein banding caulimovirus*	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants, other than those raised from seed, have been: — either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms, or — derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, during the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those farmful organisms, b) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, during the last complete vegetation cycle.
28.2.	Plants of *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Aphelenchoides besseyi, A. fragariae, Ditylenchus dipsaci* are known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no symptoms of the relevant organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle, or b) in the case of plants in tissue culture the plants have been derived from plants which complied with

		paragraph (a) of this item or have been officially tested by appropriate nematological methods and have been found free from the relevant organisms.
28.3.	Plants of *Fragaria* spp. (strawberry), intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants are originated from an area known to be free from *Anthonomus signatus* and *A. bissignifer*.
29.1	Countries origin where the presence of the following harmful organisms in *Malus* Mill. is known**;** *Malus* Mill. plants intended for planting, excluding seed Related Organisms: – *Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus* – *Tomato ringspot nepovirus*	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: —are directly obtained from a material, which is preserved under favorable conditions and determined to be free from the pests after it is officially tested with suitable indicators or equivalence methods, or —are directly obtained from a material, which is preserved under favorable conditions and determined to be free from the pests after it is officially tested with suitable indicators or equivalence methods at least once during the last three vegetation periods, b) Any disease sign which results from the pests is not observed on the plants in the production area and surrounding sensitive plants during the last vegetation period.
29.2.	Plants of *Malus* Mill., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where **apple proliferation phytoplasma** is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from apple proliferation phytoplasma; or b)(aa) the plants, other than those raised from seeds, have been: — either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least Apple proliferation phytoplasma using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from that harmful organism, or — derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected, during the last six complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least Apple proliferation phytoplasma using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from the harmful organism,

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

	organisms are known to occur on *Prunus* L. b) other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur The relevant harmful organisms are: for the case under (a): *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* for the case under (b): *Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus* *Peach mosaic nepovirus* *American plum line pattern ilarvirus* Peach rosette phytoplasma Peach phony rickettsia (strains of *Xylella fastidiosa* specific to *Prunus* species) Peach yellows phytoplasma Peach X-disease phytoplasma *Little cherry closterovirus*	scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms, or — derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, during the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms, b) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity during the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
31.	Plants of *Rubus* L. (raspberry) intended for planting: a) originating in countries where harmful organisms are known to occur on *Rubus* L. b) other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur The relevant harmful organisms are: in the case of (a): *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* *Black raspberry latent ilarvirus* *Cherry leaf roll nepovirus* *Prunus necrotic ringspot ilarvirus* in the case of (b): *Raspberry leaf curl luteovirus* *Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus*	a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that (aa) the plants have been: — either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organism, or — derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, during the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators for equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organism (bb) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in

		its immediate vicinity within the last complete cycle of vegetation.
32.1.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L., originating in countries where *Synchytrium endobioticum* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers originate in areas known to be free from all the races of *Synchytrium endobioticum* and no symptoms of *Synchytrium endobioticum* have been observed either at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of an adequate period.
32.2.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the tubers originate in countries known to be free from *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus,* or b)in the country of origin the legislations concerning *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* or an equivalent system have been complied with.
32.3.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato) originating in countries where Potato spindle tuber viroid is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms arising from *Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid* have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
32.4.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato) intended for planting	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers; a) have been derived in direct line from material which has been subjected to prior selection and has been maintained under acceptable conditions, and b)are free from *Synchytrium endobioticum* and *Phoma exigua* var. *foveata* as evidenced by official quarantine tests according to acceptable methods, and c) have originated in a place of production known to be free from *Globodera rostochiensis, Globodera pallida, Ditylenchus dipsaci* and *D. destructor, Meloidogyne* spp., and d) have originated in a country where *Ralstonia solanacearum* is known not to occur, or — in areas where *Ralstonia solanacearum* is known to occur, the tubers originate from a place of production found free from *Ralstonia solanacearum,* or — in this area, as a consequence of the implementation of an appropriate procedure aiming at eradicating *R. solanacearum,* this harmful

		organism does not exist, and e) have originated in a country where *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* is known not to occur, or — in the country of origin the legislations concerning protection of the plants from *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* or an equivalent system have been complied with.
32.4.1.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. other than those intended for planting	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers have originated in an area where *Ralstonia solanacearum* is known not to occur.
32.4.2.	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the tubers a) have originated in an area where *Tecia solanivora* is known not to occur; or b) have originated in an area which is free from *Tecia solanivora* as determined by the national plant protection organization in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
32.5.	Plants of *Solanaceae*, intended for planting, originating in countries where *Phytoplasma solani* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of diseases caused by *Phytoplasma solani* have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
32.6.	Plants of Solanaceae intended for planting other than tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato) and seeds *of Solanum lycopersicum* Mill.(tomato) originating in countries where *potato spindle tuberpospiviroid* is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid* have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
32.7.	Plants of *Capsicum annuum* L. (pepper) *Solanum lycopersicum*Mill.(tomato), *Musa* L. (banana), *Nicotiana* L. (tobacco), *Pelargonium* spp. (geranium) and *Solanum melongena* L. (aubergine) intended for planting, other than seeds originating in countries where ***Ralstonia solanacearum*** is	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants have originated in areas known to be free from *Ralstonia solanacearum*, or b) no signs of *R. solanacearum* have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.

	known to occur.	
33.	Plants of *Humulus lupulus* (common hop) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Verticillium albo-atrum* and *V. dahliae* have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
34.1.	*Dendranthema* spp., *Dianthus* spp. (clove) and *Pelargonium* spp. (geranium) plants intended for planting, excluding seed	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants are grown in an area which is free from *Helicoverpa armigera* (Heubner) and *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisd.) according to the related ISPM by the national plant production service of the exporter country, or b) During the last vegetation period, *Cacoecimorpha pronubana, Epichoristodes acerbella, Helicoverpa armigera* and *Spodoptera littoralis* are not observed on the plants in the production area, or c) The plants are properly treated to protect them from the pests above.
34.2.	*Dendranthema*, *Dianthus* and *Pelargonium* plants, excluding seed	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants are grown in an area which is free from *Helicoverpa armigera* (Heubner) and *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisd.) according to the related ISPM by the national plant production service of the exporter country, or b) During all the last the vegetation period from its beginning, any sign of *Spodoptera eridiana* Cramer, *Spodoptera frugiperda* Smith, or *Spodoptera litura* (Fabricius) is not observed in the production area, or c) The plants are properly treated to protect them from the pests above.
35.1	Plants of *Dendranthema* spp. intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants are no more than third generation stock derived from material which has been found to be free from *Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid* during virological tests, or are directly derived from material of which a representative sample of at least 10% has been found to be free from *Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid* during an official inspection carried out at the time of flowering; b) the plants or cuttings: —have been officially inspected at least monthly, during the three months prior to export and on which no symptoms of *Puccinia horiana* have been known to have observed during that period, and in the immediate vicinity of which no symptoms of *Puccinia horiana* have been known to have occurred during the three months prior to export,

		or — have undergone appropriate treatment against *Puccinia horiana*, c) in the case of unrooted cuttings, no symptoms of *Didymella ligulicola* were observed either on the cuttings or on the plants from which the cuttings were derived, or that, in case of rooted cuttings, no symptoms of were observed either on the cuttings or on the rooting bed.
35.2.	Plants of *Dendranthema* and *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants have been grown throughout their life in a country free from *Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus*; or b) the plants have been grown throughout their life in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of export as being free from *Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus* in accordance with the relevant ISPM; or c) the plants have been grown throughout their life in a place of production, established as being free from *Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus* and changed through official inspections and, where appropriate, testing.
36.	Plants of *Dianthus* L. (carnation) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the plants have been derived in direct line from mother plants which have been found free from *Erwinia chrysanthemi* pv. *dianthicola*, *Burkholderia caryophylli*, *Phialophora cinerescens* on officially approved tests, carried out at least once within the two previous years, b) no symptoms of the above harmful organisms have been observed on the plants.
37.	Plants of *Rosa* spp. (rose) intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) no signs of *Cacoecimorpha pronubana*, *Epichoristodes acerballa* have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation, or b) an effective protection was implemented against these harmful organisms.
38.	Bulbs of *Tulipa* (tulip) and *Narcissus* (daffodil) intended for	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* have been

	planting, other than seeds	observed during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
39.	Plants of *Pelargonium* L. (geranium) intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* is known to occur: *a)* where *Xiphinema americanum* Cobb sensulato (non-European populations) or other vectors of Tomato ringspot nepovirus are not known to occur	It must be officially stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants a) are directly derived from places of production known to be free from *Tomato ringspot nepovirus*, and are of no more than 4th generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* under an officially approved system of virological testing,
	b) where *Xiphinema americanum* Cobb *sensu lato* (non-European populations) or other vectors of *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* are known to occur	It must be officially stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that b) are directly derived from places of production known to be free from *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* in the soil or plants; and are of no more than 2nd generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* under an officially approved system of virological testing..
40.	Plants of *Allium* spp.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of diseases arising from *Ditylenchus dipsaci* and *Sclerotium cepivorum* at the place of production have been observed since the beginning of the last complete vegetation cycle.
41.1	Seeds of *Gossypium* spp. (cotton),	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seed has been acid delinted and no symptoms of Glomerella gossypii at the place of production have been observed during the last complete vegetation cycle (since the beginning of the cycle) and a representative sample of the amount has been tested and as a result of such tests they were found to be free from G. gossypii.
41.2	Fibers of *Gossypium* spp. (cotton)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) The fiber does not contain plant and cottonseed debris, or b) The baled and ginned cotton fiber has been subjected to an approved fumigation process with vacuum. Also information related to active ingredient, minimum room temperature, dose and time of application must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate.

41.3	Cottonseed oil of *Gossypium* spp. (cotton)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that cottonseed oil has been subjected to an approved fumigation process. Also information related to active ingredient, minimum room temperature, dose and time of application must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
41.4	Husk of *Gossypium* spp. (cotton)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the husk has been subjected to an approved fumigation process. Also information related to active ingredient, minimum room temperature, dose and time of application must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
42.1	Countries origin where the presence of ***Liriomyza sativae*** and ***Amauromyza maculosa*** **is known;** except the ones stated below, the plants intended for planting of the herbaceous plant species – their corms, – their tubers, – Gramineae family plants, – their rhizomes, – their seeds, – the roots,	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants are grown in nurseries and: a) are an area-origin which is established as free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* according to the related ISPM by the national plant protection service of the exporter country, or b) are an area-origin which is established as free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* and which is reported to be free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* in the official inspections made during the three months before the export, according to the related ISPM by the national plant protection service of the exporter country, or c) are properly treated against *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa* and officially controlled immediately before the export and determined to be free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa*, or d) are produced from a plant material (in vitro) which is free from *Liriomyza sativae* (Blanchard) and *Amauromyza maculosa*; are grown in sterile laboratory environment and dispatched in transparent containers under sterile conditions to prevent the possible contamination with *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa*.
42.2.	Cut flowers of *Dendranthema* (DC) Des. Moul., *Dianthus* L., *Gypsophila* L. and *Solidago* L. and leafy vegetables of *Apium graveolens* L. and *Ocimum* L.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cut flowers and the leafy vegetables: -originate in a country free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa*, or -immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from *Liriomyza sativae* and *Amauromyza maculosa*.
42.3	Except the ones stated below, plants intended for planting of herbaceous species: – their corms, – their tubers, – Gramineae family plants,	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants are an area-origin which is known as free from *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii*, or b) Any sign of *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza*

	– their rhizomes, – their seeds, – the roots,	*huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii* is not observed in the production area, in the official inspections made during the 3 months before the export, or c) The plants are officially controlled immediately before the export and determined to be free from *Liriomyza bryoniae*, *Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii* and properly treated against *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii*, or d) are produced from a plant material (in vitro-explant) which is free from *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (Blanchard) and *Liriomyza trifolii* (Burgess); are grown in sterile laboratory environment and dispatched in transparent containers under sterile conditions to prevent the possible contamination with *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (Blanchard) and *Liriomyza trifolii* (Burgess).
43.	Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air	(a) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the place of production is known to be free from *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sependoniscus* (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis *et al*., and *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival and (b) Official declaration regarding that the plants originate in an area free from *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens, *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens. It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the place of production is known to be free from *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* and *Synchytrium endobioticum.*
44.	Soil and growing medium, attached to or associated with plants, consisting in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as parts of plants, humus including peat or bark or consisting in part of any solid inorganic substance, intended to sustain the vitality of the plants	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the growing medium, at the time of planting, was: — either free from soil, and organic matter, or — found free from insects and harmful nematodes and subjected to appropriate examination or heat treatment or fumigation to ensure that it was free from other harmful organisms, or — subjected to appropriate heat recognize or fumigation to ensure freedom from harmful organisms, b) since planting: — either appropriate measures have been taken to ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from harmful organisms,

		or — within two weeks prior to dispatch, the plants were shaken free from the medium leaving the minimum amount necessary to sustain vitality during transport, and, if replanted, the growing medium used for that purpose meets the requirements laid down in paragraph (a).
45.	Packaged turf to be used as a growing medium and similar products	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) the turfs obtained solely from Sphagnum moss; — has been obtained from non-agricultural areas and have not been used before, and — are free from harmful organisms as determined by laboratory analyses. It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that b) other turfs and growing medium to be used in sowing or planting; — do not contain soil, and — the media have been subjected to fumigation or heat treatment to ensure freedom from harmful organisms.
46.1.	Plants of *Beta vulgaris* L., intended for planting, other than seeds	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of *Beet curly top curtovirus* have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
46.2.	Plants of *Beta vulgaris* L. (sugar beet), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where *Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus* is known to occur	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that *a) Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus* has not been known to occur in the area of production; and b) no symptoms of *Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus* have been observed at the place or production or in its immediate vicinity during the last complete cycle of vegetation.

47.1	Plants, intended for planting, other than: * bulbs, * tubers, * rhizomes, * seeds, * corms.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have been grown in nurseries and: a) originate in an area, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from *Thrips palmi* in accordance with relevant ISPM, or b)originate in a place of production, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from *Thrips palmi* in accordance with relevant ISPM, and declared free from *Thrips palmi* on official inspections carried out during the three months prior to export, or c) immediately prior to export, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against *Thrips palmi* and have been officially inspected and found free from *Thrips palmi*, d) originate from plant material (explant) which is free from *Thrips palmi* Karny; are grown *in vitro* in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with *Thrips palmi* Karny; and are shipped in transparent containers under sterile conditions.'
47.2.	Cut flowers of Orchidaceae and fruits of *Momordica* L. and *Solanum melongena* L.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cut flowers and the fruits: a)originate in a country free from *Thrips palmi*, or b) immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from *Thrips palmi*.
47.3	Fruits of *Capsicum* L. originating in **Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, USA and French Polynesia** where *Anthonomus eugenii* is known to occur.	(a) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate by the national plant protection service of the exporting country that the plants originate in an area free from Anthonomus eugenii Cano in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards. or (b) It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate by the national plant protection service of the exporting country that the plants are free from Anthonomus eugenii Cano at the place of production in accordance with relevant ISPM, and the plants are free from Anthonomus eugenii Cano according to official inspections carried out at least once a month during the two months prior to export at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity.

48.1	Plants of *Palmae* (palm) intended for planting other than seeds, originating in non-European countries	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that a) either the plants originate in an area known to be free from Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasm and *Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid* and no symptoms have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity during the last complete cycle of vegetation; or b) no symptoms of Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasm and *Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid* have been observed on the plants during the last complete cycle of vegetation, and plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by the organisms have been rogued out at that place and the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to rid them of *Myndus crudus,* c) in the case of plants in tissue culture, the plants were derived from plants which have met the requirements laid down in (a) and (b)**.**
48.2.	Of the family Palmae (Arecaceae); *Areca catechu* (Areca palm), *Arecastrum romanzoffianum* *Arenga pinnata*, *Borassus flabellifer*, *Brahea armata*, *Butia capitata*, *Calamus merillii*, *Caryota maxima* (Giant Mountain Fishtail Palm), *C. cumingii*, *Cocos nucifera* (Coconut palm), *Corypha gebang*, (Syn. :*C. elata*, *C. utan)*, *Elaeis guineensis* (African oil palm), *Howea forsteriana*, *Jubea chilensis*, *Livistonia australis* *Livistona decipiens* (Syn.:*Livistona decora*) (Ribbon Fan Palm),	It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the production area is registered and inspected by the national phytosanitary organization, and b) the production area has been inspected once every three months within the past one year as well as just before the export, and found free from signs or symptoms of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus.*

	Metroxylon sagu, *Oreodoxa regia* (Syn:*Roystonea regia*) (West Indian palm), *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island date palm), *P. dactylifera* (Date palm), *P. sylvestris* (Silver date palm), *Sabal umbraculifera* (Syn. :*Sabal palmetto, Cabbage palmetto*), *Trachycarpus fortunei* (Syn. :*Chamaerops excelsa*) (Chusan Palm), *Washingtonia* spp., *Chamaerops humilis*, Plants of *Phoenix theophrasti* and of the family *Agavaceae* Plants of *Agave americana* intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm, other than fruits and seeds	
48.3.	Plants of Palmae (Arecaceae), intended for planting, other than fruits and seeds: *Butia yatay* *B.capitata* *Brahea armata* *B.edulis* *Chamaerops humilis* *Livistona chinensis* *Livistona sp.* *Phoenix canariensis* *P.dactylifera* *P.reclinata* *P.roebelenii* *P.sylvestris* *Sabal sp.* *Sabal 59ecogniz* *S.minor* *S.palmetto* *Syagrus romanzoffıana* *Trachycarpus 59ecogni* *T.wagnerianus* *Trithrinax campestris* *Washingtonia filifera* *W.robusta*	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a)have been grown throughout their life in a country where *Paysandisia archon* is not known to occur; or b)have been grown throughout their life in an area free from *Paysandisia archon* established by the national plant protection recognized in accordance with relevant ISPM; or c)have, during a period of at least two years prior to export, been grown in a place of production: — which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection recognized in the country of origin and — where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of *Paysandisia archon* and — where, during 3 official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, including immediately prior to export, no signs of *Paysandisia archon* have been observed.

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

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

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

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

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

57.	Seeds of *Helianthus annuus* (sunflower)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from *Plasmopara halstedii*, or b) the seeds, other than those seeds that have been producted on varieties resistant to all races of *Plasmopara halstedii* present in the area of production, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against *Plasmopara halstedii*.
58.	Seeds of *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. (tomato)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent internationally approved method, and a) either the seeds originate in areas where *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *Michiganensis*, *Xanthomonas vesicatoria* and *Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid* are not known to occur, or b) no symptoms of diseases caused by those harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation; or c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for those harmful organisms, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in these tests, free from those harmful organisms.
59.1	*Medicago sativa* L. (clover) seeds	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that during the last vegetation period, any sign of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* is not observed in the production area and the production are is free from *D. dipsaci* according to the laboratory tests on the representative sample, or b) fumigation is made before the export, or c) Seeds are exposed to a proper physical application against *Ditylenchus dipsaci* and the sample is free from the pest as a result of the laboratory tests.
59.2	**Countries origin where the presence of *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *insidiosus* is known**, *Medicago sativa* L. seed	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the presence of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus* is not known in the production area and its surrounding for the last ten years; b) —The product belongs to a kind considered as highly resistant to *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus*, or —When the seed is harvested, 4th full vegetation period beginning from its planting do not start yet and there is not more than one seed harvest from the product in the previous periods,

		or —Impurity rate does not exceed 0.1% of the weight in the clover seed; and c) Any sign of the *Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. insidiosus* is not observed in the production area or any surrounding product belonging to the species of *Medicago sativa L.* during the last vegetation period or in suitable areas during the last two vegetation periods; d) The product is grown in an area where there is not any plant belonging to the species of *Medicago sativa* L. during three years before planting.
60.	Seeds of *Oryza sativa* L. (paddy rice) and edible husked paddy rice grains	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a)the seeds have been officially tested by appropriate nematological tests and have been found free from *Aphelenchoides besseyi*; or b) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate hot water treatment or other appropriate treatment against *Aphelenchoides besseyi*.
61.	Seeds of *Phaseolus* L. (bean)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a)the seeds originate in areas known to be free from *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *Phaseoli*, or b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *Phaseoli* in this test.
62.	Seeds of *Zea mays* L. (maize)	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a)the seeds originate in areas known to be free from *Pantoea stewartii*, or b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from *P. stewartii* in this test.
63.1	Seeds of the genera *Triticum, Secale* and *Triticum x Secale* from **Afghanistan, Brazil, India, Iraq, Iran, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa** and the **USA** where *Tilletia indica* is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds originate in an area where *Tilletia indica* is known not to occur. The name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate.
63.2.	Grains of the genera *Triticum, Secale* and *Triticum x Secale* from **Afghanistan, Brazil, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa** and the **USA** where *Tilletia indica* is known to occur.	It must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the grains originate in an area where *Tilletia indica* is known not to occur; the name of the area must be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate, or b) no symptoms of *Tilletia indica*'nın have been observed on the plants at the place of production

		during their last complete cycle of vegetation and representative samples of the grain have been taken both at the time of harvest and before shipment and have been tested and found free from *Tilletia indica*'dan in these tests; and the statement "tested and found free from *T. indica*" must be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate.
64	Intended for planting, excluding seed coming from the non-contaminated production area of the countries where the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* is known; *Acacia longifolia (Andrews) Willd.* *Acacia saligna (Labill.) H. L. Wendl.* *Acer* *Aesculus* *Agrostis gigantea Roth* *Albizia julibrissin Durazz.* *Alnus rhombifolia Nutt.* *Alternanthera tenella Colla* *Amaranthus blitoides S. Watson* *Ambrosia acanthicarpa Hook.* *Ambrosia artemisiifolia L.* *Ambrosia trifida L.* *Ampelopsis arborea (L.) Koehne* *Ampelopsis cordata Michx.* *Artemisia douglasiana Hook.* *Artemisia vulgaris var. heterophylla (H.M. Hall & Clements) Jepson* *Avena fatua L.* *Baccharis halimifolia L.* *Baccharis pilularis DC.* *Baccharis salicifolia (Ruiz & Pav.)* *Bidens pilosa L.* *Brachiaria decumbens (Stapf)* *Brachiaria plantaginea (Link) Hitchc.* *Brassica* *Bromus diandrus Roth* *Callicarpa americana L.* *Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik.* *Carex* *Carya illinoinensis (Wangenh.)*	a) It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that during the last three vegetation periods, any sign of *Xylella fastidiosa* is not observed and it is struggled with their vectors, and b) The dispatch is treated with the suitable insecticide immediately before the export with the aim of struggling with the vectors, and also active substance, dose and date of application, and c) They are tested by using internationally approved test methods before the export and as a result of these tests, they are determined to be free from *Xylella fastidiosa*.

	K. Koch *Cassia tora (L.) Roxb.* *Catharanthus* *Celastrus orbiculata Thunb.* *Celtis occidentalis L.* *Cenchrus echinatus L.* *Cercis canadensis L.* *Cercis occidentalis Torr.* *Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michx.) Greene* *Chenopodium quinoa Willd.* *Chionanthus* *Chitalpa tashkinensis T. S. Elias & Wisura* *Citrus* *Coelorachis cylindrica (Michx.) Nash* *Commelina benghalensis L.* *Coffea* *Conium maculatum L.* *Convolvulus arvensis L.* *Conyz canadensis (L.) Cronquist* *Cornus florida L.* *Coronopus didymus (L.) Sm.* *Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.* *Cyperus eragrostis Lam.* *Cyperus esculentus L.* *Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link* *Datura wrightii Regel* *Digitaria horizontalis Willd.* *Digitaria insularis (L.) Ekman* *Digitaria sanguinalis (L.) Scop.* *Disphania ambrosioides (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants* *Duranta erecta L.* *Echinochloa crus-galli (L.) P. Beauv.* *Encelia farinosa A. Gray ex Torr.* *Eriochloa contracta Hitchc.* *Erodium* *Escallonia montevidensis Link & Otto* *Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh.* *Eucalyptus globulus Labill.* *Eugenia myrtifolia Sims* *Euphorbia hirta L.*	

	Fagus crenata Blume *Ficus carica L.* *Fragaria vesca L.* *Fraxinus americana L.* *Fraxinus dipetala Hook. & Arn.* *Fraxinus latifolia Benth.* *Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marshall* *Fuchsia magellanica Lam.* *Genista monspessulana (L.) L. A. S. Johnson* *Geranium dissectum L.* *Ginkgo biloba L.* *Gleditsia triacanthos L.* *Hedera helix L.* *Helianthus annuus L.* *Hemerocallis* *Heteromeles arbutifolia (Lindl.) M. Roem.* *Hibiscus schizopetalus (Masters) J.D. Hooker* *Hibiscus syriacus L.* *Hordeum murinum L.* *Hydrangea paniculata Siebold* *Ilex vomitoria Sol. ex Aiton* *Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth* *Iva annua L.* *Jacaranda mimosifolia D. Don* *Juglans* *Juniperus ashei J. Buchholz* *Koelreuteria bipinnata Franch.* *Lactuca serriola L.* *Lagerstroemia indica L.* *Lavandula dentata L.* *Ligustrum lucidum L.* *Lippia nodiflora (L.) Greene* *Liquidambar styraciflua L.* *Liriodendron tulipifera L.* *Lolium perenne L.* *Lonicera japonica (L.) Thunb.* *Ludwigia grandiflora (Michx.) Greuter & Burdet* *Lupinus aridorum McFarlin ex Beckner* *Lupinus villosus Willd.* *Magnolia grandiflora L.* *Malva* *Marrubium vulgare L.*	

	Medicago polymorpha L. *Medicago sativa L.* *Melilotus* *Melissa officinalis L.* *Metrosideros* *Modiola caroliniana (L.) G. Don* *Montia linearis (Hook.) Greene* *Morus* *Myrtus communis L.* *Nandina domestica Murray* *Neptunia lutea (Leavenw.) Benth.* *Nerium oleander L.* *Nicotiana glauca Graham* *Olea europaea L.* *Origanum majorana L.* *Paspalum dilatatum Poir.* *Persea americana Mill.* *Phoenix reclinata Jacq.* *Phoenix roebelenii O'Brien* *Pinus taeda L.* *Pistacia vera L.* *Plantago lanceolata L.* *Platanus* *Pluchea odorata (L.) Cass.* *Poa annua L.* *Polygala myrtifolia L.* *Polygonum arenastrum Boreau* *Polygonum lapathifolium (L.) Delarbre* *Polygonum persicaria Gray* *Populus fremontii S. Watson* *Portulaca* *Prunus* *Pyrus pyrifolia (Burm. f.) Nakai* *Quercus* *Ranunculus repens L.* *Ratibida columnifera (Nutt.) Wooton & Standl.* *Rhamnus alaternus L.* *Rhus diversiloba Torr. & A. Gray* *Rosa californica Cham. & Schldl.* *Rosmarinus officinalis L.* *Rubus* *Rumex crispus L.* *Salix*	

	Salsola tragus L. *Salvia mellifera Greene* *Sambucus* *Sapindus saponaria L.* *Schinus molle L.* *Senecio vulgaris L.* *Setaria magna Griseb.* *Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn.* *Simmondsia chinensis (Link) C. K. Schneid.* *Sisymbrium irio L.* *Solanum americanum Mill.* *Solanum elaeagnifolium Cav.* *Solidago virgaurea L.* *Sonchus* *Sorghum* *Spartium junceum L.* *Spermacoce latifolia Aubl.* *Stellaria media (L.) Vill.* *Tillandsia usneoides (L.) L.* *Toxicodendron diversilobum (Torr. & A. Gray) Greene* *Trifolium repens L.* *Ulmus americana L.* *Ulmus crassifolia Nutt.* *Umbellulari californica (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt.* *Urtica dioica L.* *Urtica urens L.* *Vaccinium* *Verbena litoralis Kunth* *Veronica* *Vicia faba L.* *Vinca* *Vitis* *Westringia fruticosa (Willd.) Druce* *Xanthium spinosum L.* *L. Xanthium strumarium* plants	
65	Intended for planting, excluding seed coming from the countries where the peresence of *Xylella fastidiosa* is unknown; *Acacia longifolia (Andrews) Willd.* *Acacia saligna (Labill.) H. L. Wendl.*	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the samples of the plants representing the whole are tested for *Xylella fastidiosa* with suitable test methods, in these tests, any vector which tends to carry a pest and disease is not observed.

	Acer *Aesculus* *Agrostis gigantea Roth* *Albizia julibrissin Durazz.* *Alnus rhombifolia Nutt.* *Alternanthera tenella Colla* *Amaranthus blitoides S. Watson* *Ambrosia acanthicarpa Hook.* *Ambrosia artemisiifolia L.* *Ambrosia trifida L.* *Ampelopsis arborea (L.) Koehne* *Ampelopsis cordata Michx.* *Artemisia douglasiana Hook.* *Artemisia vulgaris var. heterophylla (H.M. Hall & Clements) Jepson* *Avena fatua L.* *Baccharis halimifolia L.* *Baccharis pilularis DC.* *Baccharis salicifolia (Ruiz & Pav.)* *Bidens pilosa L.* *Brachiaria decumbens (Stapf)* *Brachiaria plantaginea (Link) Hitchc.* *Brassica* *Bromus diandrus Roth* *Callicarpa americana L.* *Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik.* *Carex* *Carya illinoinensis (Wangenh.) K. Koch* *Cassia tora (L.) Roxb.* *Catharanthus* *Celastrus orbiculata Thunb.* *Celtis occidentalis L.* *Cenchrus echinatus L.* *Cercis canadensis L.* *Cercis occidentalis Torr.* *Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michx.) Greene* *Chenopodium quinoa Willd.* *Chionanthus* *Chitalpa tashkinensis T. S. Elias & Wisura* *Citrus* *Coelorachis cylindrica (Michx.)*	

	Nash *Commelina benghalensis L.* *Coffea* *Conium maculatum L.* *Convolvulus arvensis L.* *Conyz canadensis (L.) Cronquist* *Cornus florida L.* *Coronopus didymus (L.) Sm.* *Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.* *Cyperus eragrostis Lam.* *Cyperus esculentus L.* *Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link* *Datura wrightii Regel* *Digitaria horizontalis Willd.* *Digitaria insularis (L.) Ekman* *Digitaria sanguinalis (L.) Scop.* *Disphania ambrosioides (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants* *Duranta erecta L.* *Echinochloa crus-galli (L.) P. Beauv.* *Encelia farinosa A. Gray ex Torr.* *Eriochloa contracta Hitchc.* *Erodium* *Escallonia montevidensis Link & Otto* *Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh.* *Eucalyptus globulus Labill.* *Eugenia myrtifolia Sims* *Euphorbia hirta L.* *Fagus crenata Blume* *Ficus carica L.* *Fragaria vesca L.* *Fraxinus americana L.* *Fraxinus dipetala Hook. & Arn.* *Fraxinus latifolia Benth.* *Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marshall* *Fuchsia magellanica Lam.* *Genista monspessulana (L.) L. A. S. Johnson* *Geranium dissectum L.* *Ginkgo biloba L.* *Gleditsia triacanthos L.* *Hedera helix L.* *Helianthus annuus L.*	

	Hemerocallis *Heteromeles arbutifolia (Lindl.) M. Roem.* *Hibiscus schizopetalus (Masters) J.D. Hooker* *Hibiscus syriacus L.* *Hordeum murinum L.* *Hydrangea paniculata Siebold* *Ilex vomitoria Sol. ex Aiton* *Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth* *Iva annua L.* *Jacaranda mimosifolia D. Don* *Juglans* *Juniperus ashei J. Buchholz* *Koelreuteria bipinnata Franch.* *Lactuca serriola L.* *Lagerstroemia indica L.* *Lavandula dentata L.* *Ligustrum lucidum L.* *Lippia nodiflora (L.) Greene* *Liquidambar styraciflua L.* *Liriodendron tulipifera L.* *Lolium perenne L.* *Lonicera japonica (L.) Thunb.* *Ludwigia grandiflora (Michx.) Greuter & Burdet* *Lupinus aridorum McFarlin ex Beckner* *Lupinus villosus Willd.* *Magnolia grandiflora L.* *Malva* *Marrubium vulgare L.* *Medicago polymorpha L.* *Medicago sativa L.* *Melilotus* *Melissa officinalis L.* *Metrosideros* *Modiola caroliniana (L.) G. Don* *Montia linearis (Hook.) Greene* *Morus* *Myrtus communis L.* *Nandina domestica Murray* *Neptunia lutea (Leavenw.) Benth.* *Nerium oleander L.* *Nicotiana glauca Graham* *Olea europaea L.* *Origanum majorana L.*	

	Paspalum dilatatum Poir. *Persea americana Mill.* *Phoenix reclinata Jacq.* *Phoenix roebelenii O'Brien* *Pinus taeda L.* *Pistacia vera L.* *Plantago lanceolata L.* *Platanus* *Pluchea odorata (L.) Cass.* *Poa annua L.* *Polygala myrtifolia L.* *Polygonum arenastrum Boreau* *Polygonum lapathifolium (L.) Delarbre* *Polygonum persicaria Gray* *Populus fremontii S. Watson* *Portulaca* *Prunus* *Pyrus pyrifolia (Burm. f.) Nakai* *Quercus* *Ranunculus repens L.* *Ratibida columnifera (Nutt.) Wooton & Standl.* *Rhamnus alaternus L.* *Rhus diversiloba Torr. & A. Gray* *Rosa californica Cham. & Schldl.* *Rosmarinus officinalis L.* *Rubus* *Rumex crispus L.* *Salix* *Salsola tragus L.* *Salvia mellifera Greene* *Sambucus* *Sapindus saponaria L.* *Schinus molle L.* *Senecio vulgaris L.* *Setaria magna Griseb.* *Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn.* *Simmondsia chinensis (Link) C. K. Schneid.* *Sisymbrium irio L.* *Solanum americanum Mill.* *Solanum elaeagnifolium Cav.* *Solidago virgaurea L.* *Sonchus* *Sorghum*	

	Spartium junceum L. *Spermacoce latifolia Aubl.* *Stellaria media (L.) Vill.* *Tillandsia usneoides (L.) L.* *Toxicodendron diversilobum (Torr. & A. Gray) Greene* *Trifolium repens L.* *Ulmus americana L.* *Ulmus crassifolia Nutt.* *Umbellulari californica (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt.* *Urtica dioica L.* *Urtica urens L.* *Vaccinium* *Verbena litoralis Kunth* *Veronica* *Vicia faba L.* *Vinca* *Vitis* *Westringia fruticosa (Willd.) Druce* *Xanthium spinosum L.* *Xanthium strumarium L.* plants.	

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

CN Code	DESCRIPTION
06.01	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, (dormant, in growth or in flower); chicory plants and roots, (other than roots of heading 12.12)
06.02	Other live plants (including their roots), cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn

06.03	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes (fresh ones)
06.04	Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses and lichens, being goods of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes (fresh ones)
07.01	Potatoes (fresh or chilled):
07.02.00.00.00.00	Tomatoes (fresh or chilled)
07.03	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables (fresh or chilled)
07.04	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas (fresh or chilled)
07.05	Lettuce (Lactuca sativa) and chicory (Cichorium spp.) (fresh or chilled)
07.06	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots (fresh or chilled)
0707.00	Cucumbers and gherkins (fresh or chilled)
07.08	Leguminous vegetables (shelled or unshelled) (fresh or chilled):
07.09	Other vegetables (fresh or chilled)
0712.90.11.00.00	For sowing (hybrid)
07.13	Dried leguminous vegetables (unshelled) (whether or not skinned or split)
07.14	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content (fresh, chilled)
0801.12.00.00.00	Endocarpal Coconut
0801.19.00.00.00	Other
0801.21.00.00.00	Brazil nuts in shell
0801.31.00.00.00	Cashew nuts in shell
0802.11	Almonds in shell
0802.21.00.00.00	Hazelnuts or filberts (Corylus spp.)
0802.31.00.00.00	Walnuts in shell
0802.41.00.00.00	Chestnuts in shell (Castanea Spp.)
0802.51.00.00.00	Pistachios in shell
0802.61.00.00.00	Macadamia nuts
0802.70.00.00.00	Cola nut (Cola spp.)
0802.80.00.00.00	Areca nut

0802.90	Other
08.03	Bananas (including plantains) (fresh ones)
0804.20.10.00.00	Fresh Figs
0804.30.00.00.00	Pineapples
0804.40.00.00.00	Avocados
0804.50	Guavas, mangoes and mangosteens
08.05	Citrus fruits (fresh ones) (other than dried citrus in CN code 0805.90.00.00.12)
0806.10	Grapes (fresh ones)
08.07	Melons (including watermelons) and Papaws (papayas) (fresh):
08.08	Apples, pears and quinces (fresh)
08.09	Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes (fresh):
08.10	Other fruits (fresh)
0813.50.39.00.00	Other
0814.00.00.00.00	Peel of citrus fruits or melons (including watermelons) (fresh ones)
0901.11.00.00.00	Coffee, not decaffeinated (not roasted)
10.01	Wheat and meslin:
10.02	Rye
10.03	Barley
1004.00	Oats
10.05	Maize (corn)
1006.10	Rice in the husk (paddy)
10.07	Grain sorghum
10.08	Buckwheat, millet and canary seed; other cereals
12.01	Soy bean (whether or not broken)
12.02	Peanut (whether or not roasted or otherwise cooked, in shell or broken)
1203.00.00.00.00	Copra
1204.00	Linseed (excluding broken ones)

1205.10.10.00.00	For sowing
1205.10.90.00.00	Other
1205.90.00.00.00	Other
1206.00	Sunflower seeds (whether or not broken)
12.07	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (whether or not broken)
12.09	Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing
1210.10.00.00.00	Hop cones (neither ground nor powdered nor in the form of pellets)
12.11	Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits) (of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes) (fresh ones)
1212.21.00.10.00	Mainly those used in medicine, perfumery and similar works
1212.21.00.90.00	Other (Fresh ones)
1212.29.00.10.00	Mainly those used in medicine, perfumery and similar works
1212.29.00.90.00	Other
1212.91.80.00.00	Other (Fresh ones)
1212.92.00.00.00	Locust beans
1212.93.00.00.00	Sugar cane (Fresh ones)
1212.94.00.00.00	Chicory roots
1212.99.41.00.00	Not decorticated, crushed or ground (Locust bean seeds)
1212.99.49.00.00	Other Locust bean seeds
1212.99.95.00.13	Sweet sorghum (saccharatum)
1212.99.95.00.14	Apricot, peach (including nectarine) and plum stones
1212.99.95.00.19	Other
1213.00.00.00.00	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets.
1214.90	Other
1404.20.00.00.00	Cotton linters
1404.90.00.30.00	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily in the manufacture of brooms and brushes (for example, broomcorn, piassava, couch-grass and istle), (whether or not in hanks or bundles) [only broomcorn (Sorghum spp.)]
1404.90.00.92.14	Acorn
1404.90.00.92.16	Nut root
1404.90.00.99.19	Other
1801.00.00.00.11	Cocoa beans (raw)

24.01	Unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco refuse (excluding 2401.20 partly or wholly stemmed, stripped)
2703.00	Peat (including peat litter) (whether or not agglomerated)
44.01	Fuel wood (in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms); wood in thin slices or chips; sawdust and wood waste and scrap (whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms)
44.03	Wood in the rough (whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared) (excluding 4403.10- Treated with paint, creosote or other preservatives)
44.04	Hoopwood; split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise; wooden sticks (roughly trimmed but not turned, bent or otherwise worked) suitable for the manufacture of walking sticks, umbrellas, tool handles or the like; chipwood and the like; wood as lags and strips (those the length of which exceed 6mm)
44.06	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross–ties) of wood
44.07	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled (whether or not planed, sanded or end–jointed) of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
44.15	Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood; pallet collars of wood (Except for those made from plywood or veneer 4415.10.10.00.11 and wooden pallets made of compressed wood pieces and not heat-treated)
4416.00	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood (including staves) (Other than those Painted and Lacquered)
4501.10.00.00.00	Natural cork (raw or simply prepared)
5201.00.90.00.00	Other
5202.10.00.00.19	Other
5202.91.00.00.12	Thread waste
5202.91.00.00.19	Other
5202.99.00.00.12	Thread waste
5202.99.00.00.18	Other
9603.10.00.00.00	Brooms and brushes, consisting of twigs or other vegetable materials bound together (with or without handles)

ANNEX–7: BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI / PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE
GIDA, TARIM VE HAYVANCILIK BAKANLIĞI
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

1.İhracatcının adı ve adresi 1.Name and address of exporter	2.BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI 2.PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE No : EC/TR
3.Alıcının beyan edilen adı ve adresi 3.Declared name and address of consignee	4.Türkiye Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı .....Bitki Koruma Teşkilatına 4.Plant Protection Organization of Turkey to Plant Protection Organization (s) of
6.Beyan edilen taşıma aracı 6.Declared means of conveyance	5.Menşei (Yer) 5.Place of origin

7.Beyan edilen giriş yeri 7.Declared point of entry		Kayıt No. Reg.No.	
		Ürün Kodu Prod.code	
8.Ayırt edici işaretler, Ambalaj adedi ve şekli 8.Distinguishing marks: Number and description of packages: Ürünün adı: Name of the product Bitkinin botanik adı: Botanical name of plants		9.Beyan edilen miktar 9.Quantity declared	

10. Bu sertifika yukarıda tanımlanan bitki, bitkisel ürünleri or düzenlemeye tabi diğer maddelerin;

uygun resmi prosedürler uyarınca incelenmiş ve/or test edilmiş, ve
ithal eden ülke tarafından belirlenen karantina zararlılarından ari olduğunu, ve
ithal eden ülkenin, karantinaya tabi olmayan ancak düzenlenmeye tabi zararlıları da içeren, geçerli bitki sağlığı gerekliliklerine uygun, ve
gerçekte diğer zararlılardan da ari olarak kabul edildiğini onaylamaktadır.

10. This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described above:
have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures, and
are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing country, and
to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests, and
are deemed to be practically free from other pests.

11.Açıklama 11.Additional declaration		
DEZENFESTASYON ve/veya DEZENFEKSİYON UYGULAMASI DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT		18.Sertifikanın verildiği yer 18.Place of issue Tarih Date
12.Mücadele şekli 12.Treatment		
13.Kullanılan ilaç 13.Chemical (active ingredient)	14.Süre ve ısı 14.Duration and temperature	Yetkili memurun Adı, Soyadı imzası Name and signature of the Authorized officer
15.Doz 15.Concentration	16.Tarih 16.Date	Teşkilatın Mühürü Stamp of the Organization
17.İlave Bilgi 17.Additional information		

1. Name und Adresse de Absenders:
Nom et adresse de 1'expediteur:
2. PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS
CERTIFICATE PHYTOSANITAIRE
3. Name und adresse des vorgesehenen Empflangers:
Nom et adresse declares du destinaire
4. PFLANZENSCHUTZDIENST IN DER TURKEI
an Pflanzenschutzorganisation von:
SERVICE DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX DE TURQUIE
a I'Organisation de la Protection de vegetaux de:
5. Ursprung:
Lieu d'origine:
6. Vorgesehenes Transportmittel:
Moyen de transport declare

7. Vorgeschener Grenzübertrittsort:
Point dentree declare
8. Unterscheidungsmerkmale, Zahl und Beschreibung der Stücke,Name des Erzeugnisses,Botanischer Name der Pflanzen.Marques et numeros des colis,nombre et nature des colis,nature des produits,nom botanique des plantes:
9. Angegebene Menge:
Ouantite declarcee:
10. Hiermit wird bestätigt, dass die oben beschriebenen Pflanzen, Pflanzenerzeugnisse oder sonstige einer Regelung unterliegenden Gegenstände:

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

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

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

11. Zusatzliche Erklarung:
Declaration supplementaire:
ENTSEUCHUNG UND/ODER DESINFIZIERUNG
TRAITEMENT DE DESIFEST ATOIN ET/OU DESINFECTION
12. Behandlung:
Traitement:
13. Chemikalie (aktiver Wirkstoff):
Produit chimique (matıere active):
14. Dauer und Temperatur:
Duree et temperature:
15. Konzetration:
Concentration:
16. Datum:
Date:
17. Sonstige Angaben:
Renseignements complementaires:
18. Ausstellungsort:
Datum:
Name und Unterschrift des amtlichen Beuaftragten.
Dienstsiegel:
Lieu du delivrance:
Date:
Nom et signature du fonctionnaire autrerise:
Cachet de I'organisation:

ANNEX–8: YENİDEN İHRACAT (RE-EXPORT) BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI / RE-EXPORT PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE
GIDA, TARIM VE HAYVANCILIK BAKANLIĞI
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

1.İhracatcının adı ve adresi 1.Name and address of exporter	2.YENİDEN İHRACAT İÇİN BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI 2.PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR RE-EXPORT EC/TR
3.Alıcının beyan edilen adı ve adresi 3.Declared name and address of consignee	4.Türkiye Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı .....Bitki Koruma Teşkilatına 4.Plant Protection Organization of Turkey to Plant Protection Organization (s) of

6.Beyan edilen taşıma aracı 6.Declared means of conveyance	5.Menşei (Yer) 5.Place of origin		
7.Beyan edilen giriş yeri 7.Declared point of entry		Kayıt No Reg.No	
		Ürün Kodu Prod.code	
8.Ayırt edici işaretler, ambalaj adedi ve şekli 8.Distinguishing marks:Number and description of packages: Ürünün adı : Name of the product Bitkinin botanik adı :Botanical name of plants		9.Beyan edilen miktar 9.Quantity declared	

10.Bu belge,……..……..,sayılı ☐ orijinali ☐ *onaylı asıl kopyası bu belgeye eklenmiş, Bitki Sağlığı Sertifikası kapsamındaki

- ☐* ambalajlı ☐* yeniden ambalajlanmış ☐* orijinal konteynırda ☐*yeni konteynırda,
- ☐* orijinal Bitki Sağlığı Sertifikasına ☐ * ilave denetime istinaden,

……'den/dan (orijin ülkesi) Türkiye Cumhuriyeti (re-export ülkesi)'ne ithal edilen yukarıda tanımlanan bitki, bitki ürünleri or düzenlemeye tabi diğer maddelerin ithal eden ülkenin geçerli bitki sağlığı gerekliliklerine uygun olduğunu ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nde (re-export ülkesi) depolama sürecinde sevkiyatın bulaşmaya or zararlı istilası riskine maruz kalmadığını onaylamaktadır.

(*) Uygun kutucukları işaretleyiniz.

10. This is to certify that

- the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described above were imported into the Republic of Turkey (country of re-export) from……..……(country of origin) covered by Phytosanitary Certificate No. ……,

original ☐*certified true copy ☐* of which is attached to this certificate;

- that they are packed ☐* repacked ☐* in original ☐* new ☐* containers,
- based on the original Phytosanitary Certificate ☐* and additional inspection ☐*, they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, and

- during storage in the Republic of Turkey (country of re-export), the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection.

(*) Insert tick in appropriate boxes

11.Açıklama 11.Additional declaration		
DEZENFESTASYON VE/VEYA DEZENFEKSİYON UYGULAMASI DESINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT		18.Sertifikanın verildiği yer 18.Place of issue
12.Mücadele şekli 12.Treatment		Tarih Date
13.Kullanılan İlaç 13.Chemical (Active Ingredient)	14.Süre ve ısı 14.Duration and temperature	Yetkili memurun Adı, Soyadı İmzası / Kurum Mührü
15. Doz 15. Concentration	16.Tarih 16.Date	Name and signature of the authorized officer / Stamp of the Organization
17.İlave Bilgi 17.Additional Information		

1. Name und Adresse des Absenders:
Nom et adresse de I'expeditur:
2. PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS FÜR DIE WIEDERAUSFUHR
CERTIFICATE PHYTOSANITAIRE POUR LA REEXPORTATION
3. Name und Adresse des vorgesehenen Empfangers:
Nom et adresse declares du destinaire:
4. PFLANZENSCHUTZDIENST IN DER TURKEI
an Pflanzenschutzorganisation von:
SERVICE DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX DE TURQUIE
a I'Organisation de la Protection de Vegetaux de:
5. Ursprung:
Lieu d'origine:
6. Vorgesehenes Transportmittel:
Moyen de transport declare:

7. Vorgesehener Grenzübertrittsort:
Point dentree declare:
8. Unterscheidungsmerkmale,Zahl und Beschreibung der Stücke, Name des Erzeugnisses,
Botanischer Name:
Marques et numeros des colis, nombre et nature des colis,nature des produits,nom botanique:
9. Angegebene Menge:
Quantite declaree:
10. Hiermit wird bestätigt, dass den oben beschriebenen Pflanzen, Pflanzenerzeugnissen oder sonstigen einer Regelung unterliegenden Gegenständen,die aus……(Ursprungsland) in die Republik Turkei (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 Türkei (Wiederausfuhrland) keiner Gefahr eines Befalls oder einer Infizierung ausgesetzt war.
(*) Zutreffendes ankreuzen
II est certifié que les végétaux, produits végétaux ou autres articles réglementés décrits ci-dessus ont été importés en la République de Turquie (pays de réexportation) en provenance de……(pays d'origine) et ont fait l'objet du Certificat Phytosanitaire No.……
dont l'original ☐* la copie authentifiée ☐* est annexé(e) au présent certificat;

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

(*) Mettre une croix dans la case appropriée
11. Zusatzliche Erklarung:
Declaration supplementaire:
ENTSEUCHUNG UND/ODER DESINFIZIERUNG
TRAITEMENT DE DESIFESTATOIN ET/OU DESINFECTION
12. Behandlung:
Traitement:
13. Chemikalie (aktiver Wirkstoff):
Produit chimique (matiere active):
14. Dauer und Temperatur:
Duree et temperature:
15.Konzentration:
Concentration:
16. Datum:
Date:
17. Sonstige Angaben:
Renseignements complementaires:
18. Ausstellungsort:
Datum:
Name und Unterschrift des amtlichen Beauftragten:
Dienstsiegel:
Licu du delivrance:
Date:
Nom et signature du fonctionnaire autorise:
Cachet de I'organisation

ANNEX -9

NOTIFICATION FORM OF INTERCEPTION OF A CONSIGNMENT OR HARMFUL ORGANISM

1.CONSIGNOR (Gönderici) a.Name (İsim): b.Address (Adres): c.Country (Ülke):	2.INTERCEPTION FILE (Engelleme Dosyası) a.Reference number (Referans no):TR…/…../….. Requests for message to be sent to (dağıtım yapılacak kuruluşlar) b.Member States (Üye ülkeler) c. EPPO
3.CONSIGNEE (Alıcı) a.Name (İsim) : b.Address (Adres):	4.a.Plant Protection Organization of (Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı): b.to (gideceği Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı)

<table>
<tr><td>c.Country (Ülke):
d.Country +e. Place of destination:
(Ülke ve varış yeri):</td><td>5.a.Country (ülke) + b. Place of export (İhraç eden yer):
6.a.Country (Ülke) + b.Place of origin (Malın menşei):</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.TRANSPORT
a.Mode of transport (Taşıma şekli):
b.Mean(s) of transport (Taşıma araçları):
c.Identification(s)(Özellikleri):
8. Point of entry (Giriş yeri):</td><td>9. IDENTIFICATION OF THE CONSIGNMENT (Sevkiyatın tanımı)
a.Type of document (Belgenin tipi):
b.Document number (Belge no):
c.Country (Ülke) + Place of issue (Hazırlandığı yer):
d.Date of issue (Hazırlanma tarihi):</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="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 (Resmi servis) :
c. Date (Tarih) :</td><td>18. SENDER OF THE MESSAGE (Mesajı gönderen)
a. Official service + b. Official stamp :
(Resmi servis + resmi mühür)
c. Person responsible for the file :
(Dosyadan sorumlu kişi)
d. Date (Tarih):
e. İmza:</td></tr>
</table>

ANNEX -10

NOTICE OF CONSIGNMENT

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Notice of Consignment required by Article 7-(1)b of the Plant Quarantine Regulation</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.Identification of consignment:</td><td>2.Quantity :</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.Consignor country:</td><td>4.Country of origin:</td></tr>
</table>

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

ANNEX-11
PLANT HEALTH MOVEMENT DOCUMENT

1. Plant health movement document as referred to in Article 8(6) (a) of Plant Quarantine Regulation	2**. PLANT HEALTH MOVEMENT DOCUMENT** **No TR/…/…**[1]

[1]Enter the Provincial Traffic Code and Sequence Number.

3. Identification of Consignment[2] --
Plant, plant product or other object TARIC code:…….....
Reference number(s) of required phytosanitary certificates:…… ……..….
Place of issue:……..……..
Date of issue:…….....
Distinguishing mark(s), numbers, number of packages, amount (weights/units):……
……
Reference number(s) of required customs documentation:……...

4. The registration number of importer: …….
I, the undersigned importer, hereby request the responsible Directorate to carry out the identity and plant health checks of the abovementioned plants, plant products or other objects at the approved place of inspection listed below and I undertake to respect the rules and procedures set by the responsible Directorate.

Date: ……..
Name/Surname and Signature of Importer / Representative or Carrier
…….

5.1. Point of entry:	5.2. Signature of responsible inspector at the point of entry (Date,name, stamp and signature): ……..…… ……..... ……

6. Approved place(s) of inspection[3]	
A- …….. ……	B (replaces A) ……..…….. ……..……..

The plants, plant products or other objects are moved to the abovementioned place(s) of inspection in accordance with the agreement concluded between[4]
……..……..……..……

The consignment may not be moved to places other than those listed above unless this has been officially approved.

7. Documentary check[(5)]	8. Identity check[(6)]	9. Plant health check [(6)]
Place/date…… . Name: ……. Stamp/signature:	Place/date…… . Name: ……. Stamp/signature:	Place/date……. Name: ……..…. Stamp/signature:

10. Decision[(6)]:
☐ Release Place/date:……
Name: …….
Stamp/signature:
Indicate TR Plant Passport (serial or week or batch) number when appropriate: ……..……..……
☐ Official Measure

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

Remark :……
……

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