

ANNEX-1

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

1) Insects

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Saperda candida</i> (Fabricius) [SAPECN]	
<i>Saperda tridentata</i> (Olivier) [SAPETR]	
<i>Scaphoideus luteolus</i> (Van Duzee) [SCAPLU]	
<i>Scaphoideus titanus</i> (Ball) [SCAPLI]	
<i>Scaphytopius acutus</i> (Say) [SCAHAC]	
<i>Scirtothrips aurantii</i> (Faure) [SCITAU]	
<i>Scirtothrips citri</i> (Moulton) [SCITCI]	
<i>Scolytus morawitzi</i> (Semenov) [SCOLMO]	
<i>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</i> (Giard) [SLENRU]	
<i>Sirex ermak</i> (Semenov-Tian-Shanskij) [SIRXER]	
<i>Sirex noctilio</i> (Fabricius) [SIRXNO]	
<i>Spodoptera eridania</i> (Stoll) [PRODER]	
<i>Spodoptera exempta</i> (Walker) [LAPHEX]	
<i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fabricius) [PRODLI]	
<i>Spodoptera ornithogalli</i> (Guenée) [PRODOR]	
<i>Spodoptera praefica</i> (Grote) [PRODPR]	
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> (Fabricius) [CRYPMA]	
<i>Strobilomyia viaria</i> (Huckett) [STRMVI]	
<i>Tecia solanivora</i> (Povolny) [TECASO]	
Tephritidae:	
1.	<i>Acanthonevra dunlopi</i> (Wulp) [ACNVDU]
2.	<i>Acidiella kagoshimensis</i> (Miyake) [ACIEKA]
3.	<i>Acidoxantha bombacis</i> (de Meijere) [ACIXBO]
4.	<i>Acroceratitis distincta</i> (Zia) [ACRSDI]
5.	<i>Adrama</i> spp. (Walker) [1ADRAG]
6.	<i>Anastrepha curvicauda</i> (Gerstaecker) [TOXTCU]
7.	<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> (Wiedemann) [ANSTFR]
8.	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Loew) [ANSTLU]
9.	<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> (Macquart) [ANSTOB]
10.	<i>Anastrepha recurcauda</i> (Tigrero) [ANSTRE]
11.	<i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> (Loew) [ANSTSU]
12.	<i>Asimoneura pantomelas</i> (Bezzi) [ASIMPA]
13.	<i>Austrotephritis protrusa</i> (Hardy & Drew) [AUSHPR]
14.	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> (Hendel) [DACUDO]
15.	<i>Bactrocera latifrons</i> (Hendel) [DACULA]
16.	<i>Bactrocera minax</i> (Enderlein) [DACUCT]
17.	<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> (Froggatt) [DACUTR]
18.	<i>Bactrocera tsuneonis</i> (Miyake) [DACUTS]
19.	<i>Bactrocera zonata</i> (Saunders) [DACUZO]
20.	<i>Bistrispinaria fortis</i> (Speiser) [BISRFO]
21.	<i>Bistrispinaria magniceps</i> (Bezzi) [BISRMA]
22.	<i>Callistomyia flavilabris</i> (Hering) [CLMYFL]
23.	<i>Campiglossa albiceps</i> (Loew) [CAMGAL]
24.	<i>Campiglossa californica</i> (Novak) [CAMGCA]
25.	<i>Campiglossa duplex</i> (Becker) [CAMGDU]
26.	<i>Campiglossa reticulata</i> (Becker) [CAMGRE]
27.	<i>Campiglossa snowi</i> (Hering) [CAMGSN]
28.	<i>Carpomya incompleta</i> (Becker) [CARYIN]

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

77.	<i>Trupanea wheeleri</i> (Curran) [TRUPWH]
78.	<i>Trypanocentra nigrithorax</i> (Malloch) [TRYNNI]
79.	<i>Trypeta flaveola</i> (Coquillett) [TRYEFL]
80.	<i>Urophora christophi</i> (Loew) [URORCH]
81.	<i>Zacerata asparagi</i> (Coquillett) [ZACEAS]
82.	<i>Zeugodacus cucumis</i> (French) [DACUCM]
83.	<i>Zeugodacus cucurbitae</i> (Coquillett) [DACUCU]
84.	<i>Zonosemata electa</i> (Say) [ZONOEL]
<i>Tetraleurodes perseae</i> (Nakahara) [TETLPE]	
<i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> (Reitter) [TETOGR]	
<i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) [ARGPLE]	
<i>Thrips palmi</i> (Karny) [THRIPL]	
<i>Thrips setosus</i> (Moulton) [THRISE]	
<i>Toumeyella parvicornis</i> (Cockerell) [TOUMPA]	
<i>Trichoferus campestris</i> (Faldermann) [HESOCA]	
<i>Trioza erytreae</i> (Del Guercio) [TRIZER]	
<i>Trirachys sartus</i> (Solsky) [AELSSA]	
<i>Trochoideus desjardinsi</i> (Guérin-Méneville)	
<i>Unaspis citri</i> (Comstock) [UNASCI]	
<i>Unaspis yanonensis</i> (Kuwana) [UNASYA]	
<i>Xylosandrus compactus</i> (Eichhoff) [XYLSCO]	
<i>Xylotrechus altaicus</i> (Gebler) [XYLOAL]	
<i>Xylotrechus chinensis</i> (Chevrolat) [XYLOCH]	
<i>Xylotrechus namanganensis</i> (Heyden) [XYLONM]	

2) Mites

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

3) Nematodes

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

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

4) Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)

<i>Buckland valley grapevine yellows phytoplasma</i> [PHYP77]	
<i>Candidatus Liberibacter africanus</i> (Jagoueix et al.) [LIBEAF]	
<i>Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus</i> (Jagoueix et al.) [LIBEAS]	
<i>Candidatus Phlomobacter fragariae</i> (Zreik et al.) [PHMBFR]	
<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma pruni</i> (Davis et al.) [PHYPPN]	
<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi</i> (Lee et al.) [PHYPUL]	
<i>Clavibacter insidiosus</i> (McCulloch) Li et al. [CORBIN]	
The following phytoplasmas of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill. (quince), <i>Malus</i> Mill. (apple), <i>Fragaria</i> L. (strawberry), <i>Prunus</i> spp. (stone fruits), <i>Pyrus</i> L. (pear), <i>Ribes</i> L. (currants), <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry) and <i>Vitis</i> L. (grapevine):	
1.	<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma aurantifolia</i> -related strains (<i>Pear decline Taiwan II</i> , <i>Crotalaria witches' broom phytoplasma</i> , <i>Sweet potato little leaf phytoplasma</i> [PHYP39])
2.	<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma australiense</i> (Davis et al.) [PHYPAU] (reference strain)
3.	<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma fraxini</i> (reference strain) (Griffiths et al.) [PHYPPFR]
4.	<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma hispanicum</i> (reference strain) (Davis et al.) [PHYPP07]
5.	<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma phoenicium</i> (Verdin et al.) [PHYPPH]
6.	<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma pruni</i> -related strain (<i>North American grapevine yellows</i> , NAGYIII) (Davis et al.) [PHYPPN]
7.	<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma ziziphi</i> (reference strain) (Jung et al.) [PHYPPZI]
<i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> pv. <i>poinsettiae</i> (Starr & Pirone) Collins & Jones [CORBPO]	
<i>Dickeya dianthicola</i> (Samson et al.) [ERWICD]	
<i>Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma</i> [PHYP64]	
<i>Palm lethal yellowing type syndromes</i> [PHYP56]	
<i>Pantoea stewartii</i> subsp. <i>stewartii</i> (Smith) Mergaert et al. [ERWIST]	
<i>Paraburkholderia caryophylli</i> (Yabuuchi et al.) Sawana et al. [PSDMCA]	
<i>Peach rosette phytoplasma</i> [PHYP30]	
<i>Peach yellows phytoplasma</i> [PHYP29]	
<i>Pseudomonas avellanae</i> (Janse et al.) [PSDMAL]	
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>aesculi</i> (Young et al.) [PSDMAX]	
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>morsprunorum</i> (Wormald) Young et al. [PSDMMP]	
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier et al.) Young et al. [PSDMPE]	
<i>Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum</i> (Safni et al.) [RALSPS]	
<i>Ralstonia syzygii</i> subsp. <i>celebesensis</i> (Safni et al.) [RALSSC]	
<i>Ralstonia syzygii</i> subsp. <i>indonesiensis</i> (Safni et al.) [RALSSI]	

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

5) Fungi

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

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

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

6) Viruses, Virus-like Organisms and Viroids

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

Potato mop-top virus [PMTV00]
Potato virus V [PVV000]
Potato yellow dwarf virus [PYDV00]
Rose rosette virus [RRV000]
Squash leaf curl virus [SLCV00]
Squash vein yellowing virus [SQVYVX]
Tobacco rattle virus [TRV000]
Tobacco streak virus [TSV000]
Tobacco streak virus black raspberry latent strain [TSVBL0]
Tomato apical stunt viroid [TASVD0]
Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid [TCDVD0]
Tomato chocolàte virus [TOCHV0]
Tomato infectious chlorosis virus [TICV00]
Tomato marchitez virus [TOANV0]
Tomato mild mottle virus [TOMMOV]
Tomato mottle mosaic virus [TOMMV0]
Tomato mottle virus [TOMOV0]
Tomato planta macho viroid [TPMVD0]
Tomato severe rugose virus [TOSRV0]
Tomato torrado virus [TOTV00]
Zucchini green mottle mosaic virus [ZGMMV]
Cydonia Mill. (quince), Malus Mill. (apple), Fragaria L. (strawberry), Prunus spp. (stone fruits), Pyrus L. (pear), Ribes L. (currant), Rubus L. (raspberry) and Vitis L. (grapevine), the viruses and viroids specified below:
1. American plum line pattern virus [APLPV0]
2. Apple fruit crinkle viroid [AFCVD0]
3. Apple necrotic mosaic virus [APNMV0]
4. Blueberry leaf mottle virus [BLMOV0]
5. Cheravirus avii (CRLV) [CRLV00]
6. Cherry rosette virus [CRV000]
7. Cherry rusty mottle associated virus [CRMAV0]
8. Cherry twisted leaf associated virus [CTLAV0]
9. Grapevine berry inner necrosis virus [GINV00]
10. Grapevine red blotch virus [GRBAV0]
11. Grapevine vein clearing virus [GVCV00]
12. Peach mosaic virus [PCMV00]
13. Raspberry leaf curl virus [RLCV00]
14. Strawberry chlorotic fleck-associated virus [SCFAV0]
15. Strawberry crinkle virus [SCRV00]
16. Strawberry latent C virus [STLCV0]
17. Strawberry leaf curl virus [STWLCV]
18. Strawberry mild yellow edge virus [SMYEV0]
19. Strawberry necrotic shock virus [SNSV00]
20. Strawberry vein banding virus [SVBV00]
21. Temperate fruit decay-associated virus [TFDAV0]
22. Watermelon silver mottle virus [WMSMOV]
Viruses and viroids of Solanum tuberosum L. and other tuber-forming Solanum spp.:
1. Andean potato latent virus [APLV00]

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

7) Weeds

<i>Acer rufinerve</i> (Siebold & Zuccarini) [ACRRU]
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i> (Sprengel) King & Robinson [EUPAD]
<i>Aizoon pubescens</i> (Eckler & Zeyher) [GAJPU]
<i>Akebia quinata</i> (Houttuyn) Decaisne [AKEQI]
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> (von Martius) Grisebach [ALRPH]
<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> (Moquin-Tandon) Sauer [AMATU]
<i>Ambrosia confertiflora</i> (de Candolle) [FRSCO]
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i> (Linnaeus) [AMBTR]
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> (Linnaeus) [ANOV1]
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i> (Kunth) [ALRRE]
<i>Araujia sericifera</i> (Brotero) [AJASE]
<i>Arceuthobium</i> spp. (Marschall von Bieberstein) [1AREG]
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i> (Linnaeus) Levyns [AROCA]
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> (Linnaeus) Druce [ASPAS]
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> (Linnaeus) [BACHA]
<i>Baccharis spicata</i> (Lamarck) Baillon [BACSP]
<i>Bidens subalternans</i> (de Candolle) [BIDSU]
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> (Linnaeus) Ventenat [BRNPA]
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> (Swartz) [CRIGR]
<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i> (Hackel) Fernald [CCHLO]
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> (Thunberg) [CELOR]
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> (Linnaeus) [CULCO]
<i>Cornus sericea</i> (Linnaeus) [CRWSR]
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> (Lemoine ex Carrière) Stapf [CDTJU]
<i>Crassula helmsii</i> (Kirk) Cockayne [CSBHE]
<i>Delairea odorata</i> (Lemaire) [SENMI]
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i> (Smith) [EHRCA]
<i>Eriochloa villosa</i> (Thunberg) Kunth [ERBVI]
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i> (Regel) Holub [BIKBA]
<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i> (Molina) Mirbel [GUATI]
<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i> (D. Don ex Hooker) de Candolle [GYNSP]
<i>Hakea sericea</i> (Schrader) [HKASE]
<i>Heracleum sosnowskyi</i> (Mandenova) [HERSO]

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

ANNEX-2

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

1) Insects

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

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

2) Mites

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

3) Nematodes

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

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

4) Prokaryotes (bacteria and phytoplasmas)

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

5) Fungi

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

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

6) Viruses, Virus-like Organisms and Viroids

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

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

7) Weeds

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

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

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

	<i>Psidium guajava</i> <i>Theobroma cacao</i>	
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ANNEX-4
SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE IMPORT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

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

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

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

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

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

			or b) Have been grown in an inspected place of production established as free from <i>Popillia japonica</i> by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, i) During the three months prior to export, annual official inspections have been carried out at appropriate times to detect the presence or any signs of <i>Popillia japonica</i> on all plants including weeds, or they have been visually inspected at least monthly, examining all relevant plants including weeds and samples of the growing media in which the plants are grown, and ii) The absence of <i>Popillia japonica</i> has been confirmed by official inspections carried out at appropriate times each year, including an area surrounded by a buffer zone of at least 100 m, iii) Immediately prior to export, the plants and growing media have been subjected to an official examination, including sampling of the growing medium, and found free from <i>Popillia japonica</i>, iv) After leaving the place of production, the plants have been packaged or transported in a manner to prevent contamination with <i>Popillia japonica</i>, or The plants are transported outside the flight season of <i>Popillia japonica</i>,
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			or c) Throughout their life, the plants have been grown in a production site with physical isolation against the introduction of <i>Popillia japonica</i>, i) After leaving the production site, they have been packaged or transported in a manner to prevent contamination with <i>Popillia japonica</i>, or ii) The plants have been transported outside the flight season of <i>Popillia japonica</i>.
8.	Annual and biennial plants intended for planting, other than plants and seeds belonging to the family Poaceae	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in nurseries, and b) Are free from plant debris, flowers, and fruits, and c) Have been inspected at appropriate times prior to export, found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses, and virus-like organisms, and also found free from signs and symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites, and fungi, or have been subjected to an appropriate treatment to eliminate such harmful organisms.
9.	Plants intended for planting, other than seeds, of the genera <i>Bouteloua</i> Lag., <i>Calamagrostis</i> Adans., <i>Cortaderia</i> Stapf., <i>Glyceria</i> R.Br., <i>Hakonechloa</i> Mak. ex Honda, <i>Hystrix</i> L., <i>Molinia</i> Schrank,	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in nurseries, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

48.	Plants of <i>Chrysanthemum</i> L., <i>Dianthus</i> L., and <i>Pelargonium</i> l'Hérit	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Originate from a country recognized as free from <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>, b) Have been produced from an area free from <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>, designated by the relevant National Plant Protection Organization in accordance with the ISPM 4 standard, and the name of the production area must be stated in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading 'place of origin'. c) Prior to export, the plants must have been subjected to an official examination, found free from <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>, and produced from a place of production complying with the following conditions. i) The production area is registered and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, (ii) Official inspections have been carried out during the last three months prior to export and the presence of <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> has not been found on the specified plants; (iii) The place of production has physical isolation against the introduction of <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>; (iv) Information ensuring the traceability of the production facilities to the production site of the plants prior to export has been provided; or ç) Prior to their export, the plants have been
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			subjected to an official inspection and found to be free from <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>, and come from a place of production complying with the following conditions: i) The production area is registered and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, (ii) Official inspections have been carried out during the last three months prior to export and the presence of <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> has not been found on the specified plants; (iii) The specified plants have been subjected to an effective treatment to ensure they are free from <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>; (iv) Information ensuring the traceability of the production facilities to the production site of the plants prior to export has been provided, (v) They have been subjected to an effective post-harvest treatment to ensure they are free from <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>.
49.	Plants of <i>Pelargonium</i> L'Héritier intended for planting	Originating from countries where Tomato ringspot virus is known to occur; a) Countries where the presence of <i>Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto</i>, <i>Xiphinema bricolense</i>, <i>Xiphinema californicum</i>, <i>Xiphinema neoamericanum</i>, <i>Xiphinema intermedium</i>, <i>Xiphinema rivesi</i>, <i>Xiphinema tarjanense</i>, and other vectors of Tomato ringspot virus is not known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been officially derived directly from places of production known to be free from Tomato ringspot virus, and b) Have been derived from a parent plant of no more than the 4th generation which has been found to be free from Tomato ringspot virus according to an officially approved virological test.

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

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

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

			a macroscopic inspection of at least every row in the field or nursery and, in genera with no more than 3000 plants, by a random sampling method of at least 300 plants of a given genus, or in genera with more than 3000 plants, on 10% of the plants, where all parts of the plant above the growing medium are observed, – Have been found free from the relevant harmful organisms described in the preceding paragraph in these inspections, infested plants have been removed, where appropriate, the remaining plants have been effectively treated to guarantee freedom, and additionally, held and observed for an appropriate period, – Have been planted in a previously unused artificial growing medium or a natural growing medium which has been subjected to a treatment by fumigation or appropriate heat application and is free from any harmful organism, – Have been kept under conditions that ensure the growing medium remains free from harmful organisms and within two weeks prior to dispatch: – Have been shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare-rooted, or – Have been shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in a growing medium which meets the requirements specified at the
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			beginning of paragraph (b)5, or – Have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure the growing medium is free from harmful organisms, and the active substance, dose, and date of application must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate under the heading “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment”, c) Are packaged in officially sealed closed containers and bear the registration number of the registered nurseries, and this number is stated under the “Declaration” heading of the Phytosanitary Certificate.
56.	Plants of conifers (<i>Pinopsidae</i>), other than fruits and seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that they have been produced in nurseries under official control and the place of production is free from the species <i>Pissodes cibriani</i>, <i>Pissodes fasciatus</i>, <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i>, <i>Pissodes nitidus</i>, <i>Pissodes punctatus</i>, <i>Pissodes strobi</i>, <i>Pissodes terminalis</i>, <i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i>, and <i>Pissodes zitacuarensis</i>.
57.	Plants of <i>Alnus formosana</i> (Burkill) Makino, <i>Artocarpus chama</i> Buch.Ham., <i>A. heterophyllus</i> Lam., <i>A. integer</i> (Thunb.) Merr., <i>Bombax ceiba</i> L., <i>Broussonetia kazinoki</i> Siebold, <i>B. papyrifera</i> (L.) Vent., <i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Huth., <i>Camellia oleifera</i> Abel, <i>Castanea</i> Mill., <i>Celtis sinensis</i> Pers., <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) Presl, <i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i> (Lamb.) Hook., <i>Dalbergia</i> , <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (Thunb.) Lindl., <i>Ficus carica</i> L., <i>F. virens</i> Aiton, <i>F.</i>	Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sultanate of Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russia (only the following parts: Far Eastern Federal District (Dalnevostochny federalny okrug), Siberian Federal District (Sibirsky	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) The diameter from the base of the stem is less than 1 cm, or b) Originate from a country free from <i>Apriona germari</i>, or c) Have been produced free from <i>Apriona germari</i> in an area established in accordance

	<i>infectoria</i> Willd., <i>F. retusa</i> L., <i>Juglans regia</i> L., <i>Maclura tricuspidata</i> Carr., <i>Melia azedarach</i> L., <i>Morus</i> L., <i>Populus</i> L., <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L., <i>Salix</i> L., <i>Schima superba</i> Gardner & Champ., <i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i> (L.) Schott, <i>Trema orientale</i> (L.) von Blume, <i>Trema tomentosum</i> (Roxb.) H. Hara, <i>Triadica sebifera</i> (L.) Roxb Small, <i>Ulmus</i> L., <i>Vernicia fordii</i> (Hemsl.) Airy Shaw, and <i>Xylosma</i> G. Forst. intended for planting, other than tissue culture plants, pollen, and seeds	federalny okrug) and Ural Federal District (Uralsky federalny okrug)), Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, East Timor, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, and Yemen	with the ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, and the name of the area, or ç) Have been produced free from <i>Apriona germari</i> throughout their life or for a period of at least two years prior to export in a place of production established in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization, and i) The plants have been subjected to official inspection for <i>Apriona germari</i> twice a year at appropriate times and no signs of the pest have been found, and ii) Appropriate preventive measures against the pest have been applied at a place of production surrounded by a buffer zone with a width of at least 2000 m, and the absence of <i>Apriona germari</i> has been confirmed by official inspections carried out at appropriate times each year, and iii) Immediately prior to export, the plants have been subjected to an inspection to detect the presence of <i>Apriona germari</i> in their stems, which includes destructive sampling when necessary, or d) The plants have been grown for a period of at least two years prior to export in a place of
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			production with physical isolation against the introduction of <i>Apriona germari</i> throughout their life.
58.	Plants of <i>Debregeasia saeneb</i> (Forsskål) Hepper & Wood, <i>Ficus</i> L., <i>Maclura pomifera</i> (Raf.) C.K.Schneid., <i>Morus</i> L., <i>Populus</i> L., and <i>Salix</i> L. intended for planting, other than tissue culture plants, pollen, and seeds	Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sultanate of Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russia (only the following parts: Far Eastern Federal District (Dalnevostochny federalny okrug), Siberian Federal District (Sibirsky federalny okrug) and Ural Federal District (Uralsky federalny okrug)), Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, East Timor, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, and Yemen	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) The diameter from the base of the stem is less than 1 cm, or b) Originate from a country free from <i>Apriona cinerea</i>, or c) Have been produced free from <i>Apriona cinerea</i> in an area established in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, and the name of the area, or ç) Have been produced free from <i>Apriona cinerea</i> throughout their life or for a period of at least two years prior to export in a place of production established in accordance with the ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization, and i) Have been subjected to official inspection for symptoms of <i>Apriona cinerea</i> twice a year, carried out at appropriate times, and no signs of the pest have been found, and ii) Appropriate preventive measures have been applied at a place of production surrounded by a

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

	<i>japonica</i> Miq., <i>Hovenia dulcis</i> Thunb., <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> L., <i>Morus</i> L., <i>Oreocnide pedunculata</i> (Shirai) Masam., <i>Oreocnide frutescens</i> Miq., <i>Platanus x hispanica</i> Münchh., <i>Platycarya strobilacea</i> Siebold & Zucc., <i>Populus</i> L., <i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i> (Poir.), <i>Pseudocydonia sinensis</i> (Dumont de Courset) Schneid., <i>Pytherocarpa rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., <i>P. stenoptera</i> C. de Candolle., <i>Salix</i> L., <i>Spiraea thunbergii</i> Blume, <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> Jacq., and <i>Zelkova serrata</i> (Thunb.) Makino intended for planting, other than tissue culture plants, pollen, and seeds.	Siberian Federal District (Sibirsky federalny okrug) and Ural Federal District (Uralsky federalny okrug)), Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, East Timor, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, and Yemen	rugicollis in an area established in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, and the name of the area, or d) Have been produced free from <i>Apriona rugicollis</i> throughout their life or for a period of at least two years prior to export in a place of production established in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin, and i) Have been subjected to official inspection for the presence of symptoms of <i>Apriona rugicollis</i> twice a year at appropriate times and no signs of the pest have been found, ii) Appropriate preventive measures have been applied at a place of production surrounded by a buffer zone with a width of at least 2000 m, and the absence of <i>Apriona rugicollis</i> has been confirmed by official inspections carried out at appropriate times each year, and iii) Immediately prior to export, the plants have been subjected to an inspection to detect the presence of <i>Apriona rugicollis</i> in their stems, which includes destructive sampling when necessary, or e) The plants have been grown for a period of at least two years prior to export in a place of production with physical isolation against the
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			introduction of <i>Apriona rugicollis</i> throughout their life, and Immediately prior to export, they have been subjected to an inspection specifically to detect whether <i>Apriona rugicollis</i> is present in the stems of the plant; when necessary, these inspections include destructive sampling.
60.	Plants of <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> Pursh, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L., <i>Adiantum aleuticum</i> (Rupr.) C.A. Paris, <i>Adiantum jordanii</i> Müll. von Halle, <i>Aesculus californica</i> (Spach) Nutt., <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L., <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> Pursch., <i>Arbutus unedo</i> L., <i>Arctostaphylos</i> , <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull, <i>Camellia</i> L., <i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill., <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L., <i>Frangula californica</i> (Eschsch.) A. Gray, <i>Frangula purshiana</i> Coop., <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L., <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> Raoul, <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> L., <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> (Lindl.) Römer, <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> L., <i>Larix decidua</i> Mill., <i>Larix kaempferi</i> (Lamb.) Carr., <i>Larix x eurolepis</i> Henry, <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L., <i>Leucothoe</i> , <i>Lonicera hispidula</i> Torr. & A.Gray, <i>Magnolia</i> L., <i>Magnolia doltsopa</i> (de Candolle) Figlar, <i>Nothofagus obliqua</i> (Mirb.) Orsted, <i>Notholithocarpus densiflorus</i> (Hook. & Arnott) Manos et al, <i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> (G. Don) Green, <i>Parrotia persica</i> (de Candolle) von Meyer, <i>Photinia x fraseri</i> Dress, <i>Pieris</i> D. Don,	Canada, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Vietnam	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Must originate from areas free from <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> and the name of the area, b) No symptoms of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> have been observed on susceptible plants at the place of production during official inspections, including laboratory tests if there are any suspicious symptoms on the plants in official inspections carried out since the beginning of the last vegetation period, and Samples taken from the plants prior to dispatch have been examined and found free from <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> in these examinations.

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

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

			the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or d) The place of production: (i) Has been subjected to official inspections at appropriate times at least six months prior to export against infestation of <i>Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato</i> and found to be free from the pest, in a production site confirmed at least by the following traps, inspected at least every four weeks, including immediately prior to export, or (ii) Has been found free during official inspections carried out at least every four weeks since the beginning of the last vegetation period at the place of production. In case of suspicion of the presence of the pest at the place of production, appropriate control measures have been applied against the pest, and if the area where the pest is present is monitored and observed at appropriate times, the plants within a 1 km buffer zone for <i>Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato</i> are immediately destroyed, and Immediately prior to export, the consignments of plants have been subjected to an official examination for the presence of the pest, especially on the stems and branches of the plants. The sample size, including sampling for the presence of the pest for the examination, is
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			such as to enable the detection of at least 1% level of infestation with at least a 99% level of confidence.
63.	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill., <i>Castanopsis</i> (D. Don) Spach, and <i>Quercus</i> L. intended for planting, other than tissue culture plants, pollen, and seeds	China, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have a diameter of less than 2 cm from the base of the stem, b) Have been produced in an area established as free from <i>Neocerambyx raddei</i> by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, c) The plants have been grown throughout their life or for a period of at least two years in a place of production free from <i>Neocerambyx raddei</i> in accordance with ISPM, i) Have been produced in a production site with physical isolation against the introduction of <i>Neocerambyx raddei</i>, which is subject to inspection at least once a year at appropriate times of the year to detect the presence of <i>Neocerambyx raddei</i>, ii) The absence of <i>Neocerambyx raddei</i> is verified by official inspections in an enclosed buffer zone with a width of at least 2000 m, and appropriate protective measures are applied to detect the presence of the relevant pest in a production site, subjected to at least two inspections a year at appropriate times of the year for the detection of <i>Neocerambyx raddei</i> symptoms,

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

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

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

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

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

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

			Phytosanitary Certificate, or b) Have been grown in a place of production free from <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> in accordance with international standards (ISPM No: 10) for a period of at least two years prior to export, and this place of production: (i) Has been registered and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and (ii) Has been subjected to at least two official inspections at appropriate times of the year, and no symptoms of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> have been found, and (iii) The area where the plants are grown is under complete physical protection against the infestation of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> by its location, or official surveys have been carried out to detect the presence or symptoms of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> at appropriate times of the year by applying appropriate preventive measures, it is surrounded by a buffer zone with a diameter of at least 2 km, and in case symptoms of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> are observed, eradication measures are immediately taken to make the buffer zone free from the pest, and (iv) Immediately prior to export, the plants have been subjected to a very careful examination to
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			detect the presence of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> , especially on their branches and roots, this examination includes destructive sampling, and the sample size for inspection is at least large enough to detect a 1% level of infestation with a 99% level of reliability.
82.	Plants of <i>Acer</i> spp., <i>Aesculus</i> spp., <i>Albizia</i> spp., <i>Alnus</i> spp., <i>Betula</i> spp., <i>Buddleja</i> spp., <i>Carpinus</i> spp., <i>Celtis</i> spp., <i>Cercidiphyllum</i> spp., <i>Corylus</i> spp., <i>Elaeagnus</i> spp., <i>Fagus</i> spp., <i>Fraxinus</i> spp., <i>Hibiscus</i> spp., <i>Koelreuteria</i> spp., <i>Malus</i> spp., <i>Melia</i> spp., <i>Morus</i> spp., <i>Platanus</i> spp., <i>Populus</i> spp., <i>Prunus</i> spp., <i>Pyrus</i> spp., <i>Quercus rubra</i> L., <i>Robinia</i> spp., <i>Salix</i> spp., <i>Sophora</i> spp., <i>Sorbus</i> spp., <i>Tilia</i> spp., and <i>Ulmus</i> spp., other than fruits and seeds	Originating in countries where <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> is known to occur;	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants: a) Have been grown throughout the entire vegetation period in a place of production located in an area free from the pest, registered, inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and determined by this Organization in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of this area must be stated under the “place of origin” heading of the Phytosanitary Certificate, or b) Have been grown in a place of production free from <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> in accordance with international standards (ISPM No: 10) for a period of at least two years prior to export, and this place of production: (i) Has been registered and inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and (ii) Has been subjected to at least two official inspections at appropriate times of the year, and no symptoms of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> have been found,

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

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

			National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the location of this area, or b) Have been subjected to official inspections for at least two years prior to export, or for plants younger than two years, have been grown free from <i>Grapholita packardi</i> throughout their life in accordance with the relevant ISPM: (i) Inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and (ii) No symptoms belonging to <i>Grapholita packardi</i> have been observed during inspections carried out twice a year at appropriate times, and (iii) The plants have been grown in a place provided with complete physical protection against <i>Grapholita packardi</i>, or - Have been produced in a place of production surrounded by a buffer zone of at least 500 m width where appropriate protective measures have been taken, and the presence of <i>Grapholita packardi</i> has not been officially detected in official inspections carried out at appropriate times of the year, and (iv) Immediately prior to export, a very detailed inspection of the plants has been carried out to detect the presence of <i>Grapholita packardi</i>, especially in damaged parts of their stems,
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			or c) The plants have been grown in a place provided with complete physical protection against <i>Grapholita packardi</i> and the pest has not been observed.
85.	Plants intended for planting, other than those in items 86 and 87, which are host plants of <i>Xylella</i>	Countries where <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in a country where <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> has not been observed, for a period of at least three years prior to export, or for plants younger than three years, throughout their life, taking necessary measures during the vegetation periods in accordance with ISPM 4, or b) Have been grown in an area where <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> has not been observed, for a period of at least three years prior to export, or for plants younger than three years, throughout their life, taking necessary measures during the vegetation periods in accordance with ISPM 4, or c) In cases originating from areas where it is unknown whether <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> is present on the specified plants, (i) This land where the plants are produced: (aa) Is recognized as free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> and its vectors by the National Plant Protection Organization in accordance with ISPM 10, (bb) Is physically protected against the introduction of vectors of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>,

			(cc) All plants in the area surrounded by a buffer zone of 100 m width are officially inspected twice a year; plants on lands showing symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> or found to be infected are immediately destroyed, and appropriate phytosanitary treatments are carried out against the vectors of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> prior to the destruction process, (dd) Phytosanitary treatments, including destruction, are carried out at appropriate periods throughout the year to ensure freedom from vectors of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>, (ee) Vectors of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> are controlled during official inspections for at least two flight seasons annually, including the buffer zone specified in paragraph “(cc)”, (ff) Tests are carried out on lands where both symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> and its vectors are present, or on lands where suspicious symptoms are observed during the production period, and the absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> is confirmed, and (gg) Tests are carried out on the land specified in paragraph “(cc)” where no symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> are present, or on lands where suspicious symptoms are observed during the production period, and the absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> is confirmed, (ii) Samples representing each plant species on the land and taken at the most appropriate times are confirmed to be free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>
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			by tests carried out according to internationally accepted methods, (iii) The plants are transported in closed containers and packaging that will prevent the transmission of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> and all its known vectors, (iv) Consignments of plants have been subjected to official visual inspection as close as possible to export, samples have been taken from all plants, with priority given to those showing symptoms, and subjected to one of the internationally validated molecular test methods using a 1% sampling scheme at a 99% level of reliability, and found free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> in the tests performed, (v) Immediately prior to export, the consignments of plants have been subjected to phytosanitary treatments against all known vectors of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>, or ç) For plants grown in vitro throughout the entire production season, originating from places where it is unknown whether <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> is present; (i) The name of the land where the plants are produced, (aa) The area has been inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with ISPM 10 and is free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> and its vectors, (bb) It is physically protected against the
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			introduction of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> through its vectors, (cc) Official inspections have been carried out at appropriate times at least twice a year, and (dd) During the production period, symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> and its vectors have not been observed on the plants at the place of production; if there are suspicious symptoms at the place of production, it has been confirmed that <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> is not found in tests carried out on these suspicious plants, (ii) The plants have been transported in a closed container appropriate for these techniques under sterile conditions to prevent transmission of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> by its vectors, and (iii) They have been produced from seeds that have spent their entire life in an area free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> and have been found free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> as a result of tests, or from plants propagated under sterile conditions from mother plants that meet the conditions in paragraph (c)-(i) and have been found free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> as a result of tests.
86.	Plants of <i>Coffea</i> sp. and <i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds.	Countries where <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in a production area where <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> has not been observed, for a period of at least three years prior to export, or for plants younger than three years, throughout

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

			at least three years prior to export, or for plants younger than three years, throughout their life, taking necessary measures during the vegetation periods in accordance with ISPM 4, and (ii) It has been confirmed that the plants grown in the free production area are free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> by taking samples from the plants at appropriate times during the period they are subjected to annual official inspection, and subjecting them to internationally validated test methods using a 5% sampling scheme at a 99% level of reliability, or b) For plants other than unrooted plants; (i) The plants have been grown in a place of production inspected and approved by the National Plant Protection Organization for a period of at least one year prior to export, (ii) They have been produced from an area determined to be free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> as a result of official inspections, including tests, carried out at an appropriate time at the place of production and in the 200-meter area surrounding the place of production, (iii) It has been confirmed that the plants are free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> by taking samples from the plants according to international standards at appropriate times in a place of production subject to annual official inspection, and subjecting them to internationally validated test methods using a 5% sampling scheme at a
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			99% level of reliability, (iv) Immediately prior to export, each plant lot/consignment has been subjected to official macroscopic inspection at the place of production and tested for the <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> agent by sampling at a rate of 5% at a 99% level of reliability according to international standards, and found free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> in the tests performed, (v) In cases where there is a detection regarding the presence of the <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> vector at the place of production, chemical and cultural measures have been applied to control the vector, and (vi) The plants have been grown under complete physical protection during the vegetation period, and the prevention of the spread of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> by the applied hygiene measures and the tools or equipment used is guaranteed, c) In the case of unrooted cuttings: the plants have been obtained from mother plants grown in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (a) or (b), or ç) For plants grown in vitro during the vegetation period, originating from places where the absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> is not confirmed: (i) The production land where the plants are grown;
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			(aa) Has been approved as a production land free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> and its vectors by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with ISPM 10, (bb) Is physically protected against the introduction of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> and its vectors, (cc) Official controls are carried out at appropriate times at least twice a year, (dd) During the vegetative period, symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> are absent on the plants, however, when its vectors are present or suspicious symptoms are observed on the production land, it is confirmed by testing that <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> is absent, (ii) The plants have been transported in closed containers appropriate to these techniques under sterile conditions in a manner to eliminate the possibility of infection by <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> and contamination by its vectors.
88.	Host plants of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> intended for planting, other than seeds	Countries where <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> is not known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that samples representing the entirety of the plants have passed official tests for <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> using appropriate test methods, and no harmful organism or any vector likely to carry the disease has been found in these tests.
89.	Plants of <i>Lavandula</i> L intended for planting, other than seeds	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been grown in a production area known to be free from <i>Candidatus Phytoplasma solani</i>,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

			including visual inspection at an intensity to allow the detection of at least a 2% level of infestation at a 95% confidence level in accordance with ISPM 31, and including destructive sampling in case symptoms are observed, and found to be free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>, and (iii) Information on the place of production of the fruits, or d) The fruits: (i) Have been produced in an approved place of production inspected by the national plant protection organization of the country of origin, and (ii) Have been subjected to treatment or post-harvest processing by the national plant protection organization of the country of origin to ensure freedom from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> in accordance with ISPM 14, and (iii) Prior to export, have been subjected to official inspections for freedom from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> at an intensity to allow the detection of at least a 2% level of infestation at a 95% confidence level in accordance with ISPM 31, including destructive sampling in case symptoms are observed, and found to be free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>, and (iv) The place of production is free from
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			<i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> and details of the post-harvest treatments used.
119.	Fruits of <i>Citrus sinensis</i> Pers.	African Continent, Cape Verde, Saint Helena, Madagascar, La Reunion, Mauritius, and Israel	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) The fruits originate from a country recognized as free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> in accordance with the relevant ISPM, b) The fruits originate from an area determined as free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> by the national plant protection organization in the country of origin in accordance with ISPM 4, c) The fruits: (i) Originate from a place of production determined as free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> by the national plant protection organization in the country of origin in accordance with ISPM 10, and (ii) Have been subjected to official inspections at the place of production at appropriate times during the growing season and prior to export, including a visual inspection at an intensity to allow the detection of at least a 2% level of infestation at a 95% confidence level in accordance with ISPM 31, and including destructive sampling in case symptoms are observed, and found to be free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>, and (iii) Information on the place of production,

			or ç) The fruits: (i) Have been produced in a place of production determined as free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> in accordance with ISPM 10, and (ii) Have been subjected to the following treatments: - An effective treatment including a cold treatment between 0 °C and - 1 °C for at least 16 days in accordance with the relevant ISPM 14 and ISPM 42, and the cold treatment has been controlled and documented for each consignment by the exporting country, or An effective treatment in accordance with ISPM 14, comprising a step of pre-cooling the flesh of the fruit to the cold treatment temperature and followed by a cold treatment for at least 20 days at a set temperature between -1 °C and +2 °C; the pre-cooling step, the cold treatment, and the cold application have been carried out separately for each consignment by the exporting country, and the documentation related to the application has been approved by the National Plant Protection Organization, or - An effective treatment in accordance with ISPM 14, comprising a step of pre-cooling the fruit pulp to the temperature of the applied cold treatment, followed by a cold treatment for at least 20 days at a set temperature between - 1
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			°C and +2 °C, and the pre-cooling step and the cold treatment have been controlled and documented for each consignment by the exporting country; or - An effective post-harvest treatment has been applied to ensure freedom from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>; or - An effective treatment in accordance with ISPM 14, comprising a step of pre-cooling the fruit pulp to 5 °C and followed by a cold treatment for at least 25 days at a set temperature between - 1 °C and +2 °C, and the pre-cooling and cold treatment have been documented and controlled for each consignment by the national plant protection organization of the exporting country; and (iii) Prior to export, have been subjected to official inspections for the presence of <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> at an intensity to allow the detection of at least a 2% level of infestation at a 95% confidence level in accordance with ISPM 31, including destructive sampling in case symptoms are observed, and (iv) Have been presented with a phytosanitary certificate stating the information on the place of production, the details of the post-harvest treatment used, or the cold treatment temperature values and the duration of the
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			applied cold treatment, and (v) In case the cold treatment is applied during transport, the records related to the application of the treatment have been made available in addition to the phytosanitary certificate.
120.	Plants of <i>Diospyros kaki</i> L., <i>Ficus casica</i> L., <i>Hedera helix</i> L., <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L., <i>Magnolia</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Melia</i> L., <i>Mespilus germanica</i> L., <i>Parthenocissus</i> , <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Psidium guajava</i> L., <i>Punica granatum</i> L., <i>Pyracantha</i> , <i>Pyrus</i> , and <i>Rosa</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds, pollen, and plants in tissue culture	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sultanate of Brunei, Cambodia, China, Eswatini, Guam, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Malaysia, Mauritius, Micronesia, Montenegro, Nigeria, North Korea, Northern Mariana Islands, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Reunion, South Africa, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Vietnam, and the United States of America	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants; a) Have been produced free from <i>Aleurocanthus spiniferus</i> in an area established by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or b) Have been grown free from <i>Aleurocanthus spiniferus</i> in a place of production determined by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, i) Have been subjected to official inspections at appropriate times during the last year prior to export, ii) The plants have been packaged and transported in a manner to prevent infestation after leaving the place of production, c) Have been subjected to a treatment to make them free from <i>Aleurocanthus spiniferus</i> prior to export.
121.	Plants of <i>Malus</i> Mill. intended for planting, other than seeds	Countries where Tomato ringspot virus or Cherry rasp leaf virus are known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

			ç) They have been produced by applying effective practices involving the fulfillment of all of the following requirements to ensure freedom from <i>Thrips palmi</i>: (i) At the place of production: - It is equipped with sticky traps to detect <i>Thrips palmi</i> throughout the entire production season, - It has been subjected to inspection at least three times a week throughout the entire production season and found free from symptoms and/or the relevant pest; in case of suspicion of the presence of <i>Thrips palmi</i>, appropriate treatments have been carried out to ensure the absence of this pest, - It has been subjected to effective weed control to eliminate alternative hosts of <i>Thrips palmi</i>, and (ii) The fruits have been subjected to effective cultural control measures against <i>Thrips palmi</i>, (iii) The harvested fruits: - Have been transported to packing facilities by being handled in a manner to prevent contamination after being harvested, - The fruits have been brushed and washed with water containing a disinfectant to clear them from <i>Thrips palmi</i> larvae or adults, - Have been processed and packaged in a manner to prevent contamination after leaving the packing facility, - Immediately prior to export, have been found free from symptoms of <i>Thrips palmi</i> by official
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			inspection of a representative sample defined in accordance with ISPM 31, (iv) Information on the place of production of the fruits.
135.	Fruits of <i>Capsicum</i> L.	Countries where <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits; a) Have been grown in an area determined to be free from <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> established by the National Plant Protection Organization in the exporting country in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) The plants are free from <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> at the place of production determined by the National Plant Protection Organization in the exporting country in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and have been found free from <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> in official controls carried out at least once a month at the place of production and its immediate vicinity for two months prior to export.
136.	Fruits of <i>Capsicum</i> L. and <i>Solanum</i> L	Countries where <i>Bactrocera latifrons</i> is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the fruits; a) Originate from a country known to be free from <i>Bactrocera latifrons</i> by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with ISPM, or b) Have been produced in an area free from <i>Bactrocera latifrons</i> established by the National

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

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

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

			been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the vegetation period.
140.	Fibers of <i>Gossypium</i> spp.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that; a) The fibers do not contain plant and cotton seed debris, or b) Baled and ginned cotton fibers have been subjected to a fumigation treatment with a fumigant containing the active ingredient MeBR at a dose of 80 g/m³ for a period of 48 hours at a temperature of 20 degrees.
141.	Oilseeds and linters of <i>Gossypium</i> spp.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that oilseeds and linters have been subjected to a fumigation treatment with a fumigant containing the active ingredient MeBR at a dose of 80 g/m ³ for a period of 48 hours at a temperature of 20 degrees.
142.	Cotton waste of <i>Gossypium</i> spp.	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the cotton waste has been subjected to a fumigation treatment with a fumigant containing the active ingredient MeBR at a dose of 80 g/m ³ for a period of 48 hours at a temperature of 20 degrees.
143.	Seeds of <i>Gossypium</i> spp. intended for sowing	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seed has been cleaned and acid-delinted, and no symptoms of <i>Colletotrichum gossypii</i> have been observed at the place of production during the last vegetation period, and a representative quantity of the seed representing the product has been tested, and as

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

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

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

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

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

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

			a) Originate from countries where the presence of Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus is not known to occur, or b) In areas where the presence of Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus is known to occur; i) The seeds originate from a place of production known to be free, and ii) The name of the place of production, and iii) Have been subjected to analysis using the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) method by the exporting country for Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus and the product has been found free from the specified agents, and c) No traces of the Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus vector <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> have been found and it is free from the pest in official controls carried out in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization during the production season in the area where the plants are produced, or ç) The plants have been subjected to an appropriate treatment for the eradication of the Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus vector <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> at the place of production where the plants are produced.
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152.	Seeds of <i>Vicia faba</i> L. intended for sowing	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that it originates from an area determined to be free from <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the production area.
153.	Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. intended for sowing	All countries	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> have been observed at the place of production during the last vegetation period.
154.	Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. intended for sowing	Countries where the presence of <i>Clavibacter insidiosus</i> is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds; a) The presence of <i>Clavibacter insidiosus</i> is not known at the place of production, including its immediate vicinity, for the last ten years and when the seed is harvested, the 4th full vegetation period from planting has not yet started and no more than one seed harvest has been taken from the crop in previous periods, or b) The crop belongs to a variety recognized as highly resistant to <i>Clavibacter insidiosus</i>, or c) No symptoms of <i>Clavibacter insidiosus</i> have been observed at the place of production or on any crop belonging to the <i>Medicago sativa</i> species in its vicinity during the last vegetation period or, where appropriate, during the last two vegetation periods, and the crop has been grown in a land where no plant belonging to the <i>Medicago sativa</i> species has been present during the last three years prior to sowing,

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

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

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

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

	Fiber, chip, and pulpwood with a median diameter of less than 12 cm		a) Has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, and The 'H.T' mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging. After the treatment, until leaving the country, it must be transported outside the flight season of the reporting country or, except for bark-free wood, after being covered with a protective covering to prevent contamination with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> or its vector, taking into account a 4-week safety margin added to the beginning and end of the expected flight season of <i>Monochamus</i> spp., or b) An approved fumigation has been carried out and information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m³), and application (exposure) duration (hours), or c) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage). The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark or another internationally accepted mark must be present on the wood or its packaging. or
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			ç) Pressure chemical impregnation with an approved product has been carried out, and the active ingredient, pressure (psi or kPa), and concentration (%) must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
162.	Wood of <i>Thuja</i> L. and <i>Taxus</i> L., other than those specified below: - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap, - All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment	Countries where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> is known to occur,	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Is bark-free, or b) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage), and The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark or another internationally accepted mark must be present on the wood or its packaging, or c) Has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, and The 'H.T' mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging. or ç) An approved fumigation has been carried out, and information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m ³), and application (exposure) duration (hours),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<i>paxii</i> Franch., <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L., <i>Aesculus californica</i> (Spach) Nutt., <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swingle <i>Albizia</i> <i>julibrissin</i> (Willd.) Durazz., <i>Alectryon</i> <i>excelsus</i> Gärtn., <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> Nutt., <i>Archidendron jiringa</i> (Jack) Nielsen, <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> (Wendl.) Wendl. & Drude, <i>Artocarpus</i> <i>integer</i> (Thunb.) Merr., <i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss., <i>Baccharis salicina</i> Torr. & A. Gray, <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L., <i>Brachychiton</i> <i>discolor</i> von Müll., <i>Brachychiton</i> <i>populneus</i> (Schott & Endl.) Brown, <i>Camellia semiserrata</i> C.W.Chi., <i>Camellia</i> <i>sinensis</i> (L.) Kuntze, <i>Canarium indicum</i> L., <i>Castanospermum australe</i> Cunn. & Fraser, <i>Citrus</i> ssp., <i>Cocculus laurifolius</i> (Roxb.) de Cand., <i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> (von Müll.) Hill & Johnson <i>Combretum kraussi</i> Hochst., <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> (Rich.) Radlk., <i>Dombeya cacuminum</i> Hochr., <i>Erythrina americana</i> Mill., <i>Erythrina corallodendron</i> L., <i>Erythrina</i> <i>falcata</i> Benth., <i>Erythrina fusca</i> Lour., <i>Fagus crenata</i> Blume, <i>Falcataria falcata</i> (L.) Greuter & Rankin, <i>Ficus</i> L., <i>Gleditsia</i> <i>triacanthos</i> L., <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> (Juss) Muell, <i>Howea forsteriana</i> (Moore & von Müll.) Becc., <i>Ilex cornuta</i> Lindl. & Paxton, <i>Inga vera</i> Willd., <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> Don, <i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i> Franch., <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> L., <i>Magnolia</i>		(a) Originate from a country recognized as free from <i>Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato</i> in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been obtained from an area established as free from <i>Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato</i> by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or c) Have been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes to ensure freedom from <i>Euwallacea fornicatus</i> <i>sensu lato</i> throughout its entire profile, or ç) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage). The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.
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	<i>grandiflora</i> L., <i>Magnolia virginiana</i> L., <i>Mimosa scabrella</i> Benth., <i>Morus alba</i> L., <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> L., <i>Parkinsonia</i> <i>florida</i> (Benth. ex A. Gray) S. Wats., <i>Parkinsonia x sonorae</i> (Rose & I.M. Johnst.) J.E. Hawkins & Felger, <i>Persea</i> <i>americana</i> Mill., <i>Platanus mexicana</i> Moric., <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> L., <i>Platanus</i> <i>orientalis</i> L., <i>Platanus racemosa</i> Nutt., <i>Platanus x hispanica</i> Münchh., <i>Podalyria</i> <i>calyptrata</i> (Retz.) Willd., <i>Populus</i> <i>fremontii</i> S. Watson, <i>Populus nigra</i> L., <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> Hook., <i>Prosopis</i> <i>articulata</i> S. Watson, <i>Protium serratum</i> (Wall. ex Colebr.) Engl., <i>Psoralea pinnata</i> L., <i>Pterocarya stenoptera</i> C. DC., <i>Quercus</i> <i>agrifolia</i> Nee, <i>Quercus calliprinos</i> Webb, <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> Liebm., <i>Quercus</i> <i>engelmannii</i> Greene <i>Quercus lobata</i> Nee, <i>Quercus palustris</i> Münchh., <i>Quercus robur</i> L., <i>Quercus suber</i> L., <i>Ricinus communis</i> L., <i>Salix alba</i> L., <i>Salix babylonica</i> L., <i>Salix</i> <i>gooddingii</i> Ball, <i>Salix laevigata</i> Bebb, <i>Salix mucronata</i> Thunb., <i>Shorea robusta</i> Gärtner, <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> Palisot de Beauv., <i>Spondias dulcis</i> Parkinson, <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> Ledeb. <i>Virgilia</i> <i>oroboides</i> subsp. <i>ferrugine</i> B. -E. van Wyk, <i>Wisteria floribunda</i> (Willd.) DC., and <i>Xylosma avilae</i> Sleumer, including those that do not keep their natural round surface, other than the		
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	following: Sawdust and wood scrap obtained entirely or partially from these plants. Packing boxes, packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, spools and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage,		
179.	Wood of <i>Alnus formosana</i> (Burkill) Makino, <i>Artocarpus chama</i>, Buch. Ham., <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam., <i>Artocarpus integer</i> (Thunb.) Merr., <i>Bombax ceiba</i> L., <i>Broussonetia kazinoki</i> Siebold, <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> (L.) Vent., <i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Huth, <i>Camellia oleifera</i> Abel, <i>Castanea</i> Mill., <i>Celtis sinensis</i> Pers., <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) Presl, <i>Citrus</i> spp., <i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i> (Lamb.) Hook., <i>Dalbergia Eriobotrya japonica</i> (Thunb.) Lindl., <i>Ficus carica</i> L., <i>Ficus hispida</i> L., <i>Ficus retusa</i> L., <i>Ficus virens</i> Aiton, <i>Juglans regia</i> L., <i>Maclura tricuspidata</i> Carr., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Melia azedarach</i> L., <i>Morus</i> L., <i>Populus</i> L., <i>Prunus pseudocerasus</i> Lindl., <i>Pyrus</i>	Countries where <i>Apriona germari</i> is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Originate from a country recognized as free from <i>Apriona germari</i> in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been obtained from an area established as free from <i>Apriona germari</i> by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, or c) Have been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes to ensure freedom from <i>Apriona germari</i>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage		approved hot air or hot water, or e) If sawn, whether or not with residual bark attached; has been subjected to a kiln-drying treatment to bring the moisture content below 20%, obtained with an appropriate time/temperature indicator, expressed as a percentage of dry matter. The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.
191.	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or partially from <i>Quercus</i> L.	Countries where <i>Bretziella fagacearum</i> is known to occur	It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that the wood; a) Have been obtained from areas known to be free from <i>Bretziella fagacearum</i> , and b) Has been subjected to a kiln-drying treatment to bring the moisture content below 20%, obtained with an appropriate time/temperature indicator, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, or c) Has been subjected to an approved fumigation treatment and information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m ³), and application (exposure) duration (hours), or d) An appropriate heat treatment has been applied to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX-5

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX-6
FREE ZONE MOVEMENT FORM
TO THE DIRECTORATE OF

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

Name Surname
Date:

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

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

TR
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
TO THE DIRECTORATE OF

Number:

Date

Subject: Free Zone Movement Permission

..... TO THE CUSTOMS DIRECTORATE/OFFICE

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

Kindly submitted for necessary action.

Inspector (Signature)

¹ The person responsible for the product who applies for the movement form for the transit of products subject to Pest Risk Analysis to the free zone for re-export.

² "Consignor" name and address specified in the Phytosanitary Certificate.

³ "Consignee" name and address specified in the Phytosanitary Certificate.

⁴ Date and number of the Phytosanitary Certificate (PC).

ANNEX-7
PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

1.İhracatçının adı ve adresi 1.Name and address of exporter	2.BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI 2.PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE No: EC/TR	QR KOD
3.Alıcının beyan edilen adı ve adresi 3.Declared name and address of consignee	4.Türkiye Bitki Koruma TeşkilatıBitki Koruma Teşkilatına 4.Plant Protection Organization of Türkiye to Plant Protection Organization (s) of	
	5.Menşe (Yer) 5.Place of origin	
6.Beyan edilen taşıma araçları 6.Declared means of conveyance		
7.Beyan edilen giriş yeri 7.Declared point of entry		
8.Ayırt edici işaretler, Ambalaj adedi ve şekli 8.Distinguishing marks: Number and description of packages: Ürünün adı: Name of the product Bitkilerin botanik adı: Botanical name of plants		9.Beyan edilen miktar 9.Quantity declared
10. Bu sertifika yukarıda tanımlanan bitki, bitkisel ürünleri veya düzenlemeye tabi diğer maddelerin; uygun resmî prosedürler uyarınca incelenmiş ve/veya test edilmiş, ve ithal eden ülke tarafından belirlenen karantina zararlılarından ari olduğunu, ve ithal eden ülkenin, karantinaya tabi olmayan ancak düzenlenmeye tabi zararlıları da içeren, geçerli bitki sağlığı gerekliliklerine uygun, ve gerçekte diğer zararlılardan da ari olarak kabul edildiğini onaylamaktadır. 10. This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described above: have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures, and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing country, and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests, and are deemed to be practically free from other pests.		
11.Ek beyan 11.Additional declaration		
DEZENFESTASYON ve/veya DEZENFEKSİYON UYGULAMASI DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT		18.Sertifikanın verildiği yer 18.Place of issue of the certificate Tarih Date Yetkili memurun Kurumun Mühürü Adı, Soyadı imzası Name and signature Stamp of the Organization of the Authorized officer
12.Muamele şekli 12.Treatment	14.Süre ve sıcaklık 14.Duration and temperature	
13.Kimyasal (aktif madde) 13.Chemical (active ingredient)	16.Tarih 16.Date	
17.İlave Bilgi 17.Additional information		

1. Name und Adresse des Ausführers:

Nom et adresse de l'exportateur:

2. PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS

CERTIFICATE PHYTOSANITAIRE

3. Angegebener Name und Adresse des Empfängers:

Nom et adresse déclarés du destinataire

4. TÜRKİYE PFLANZENSCHUTZORGANISATION:

..... An die Pflanzenschutzorganisation

ORGANISATION TÜRKİYE DE PROTECTION DES PLANTES:

..... À l'Organisation de protection des végétaux

5. Ursprungsort:

Lieu d'origine:

6. Deklariertes Transportmittel:

Moyens de transports déclarés

7. Deklarierter Eintrittspunkt:

Point d'entrée déclaré

8. Unterscheidungsmerkmale: Anzahl und Beschreibung der Packstücke, Name des Erzeugnisses, Botanischer Name der Pflanzen.

Signes distinctifs : Nombre et description des colis, Nom du produit, Nom botanique des plantes:

9. Angegebene Menge:

Quantité déclarée:

10. Dieses Zertifikat bescheinigt, dass die oben beschriebenen Pflanzen, Pflanzenerzeugnisse oder anderen geregelten Stoffe:

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

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

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

11. Zusätzliche Erklärung:

Déclaration supplémentaire:

ENTSEUCHUNG UND/ODER DESINFIZIERUNG

TRAITEMENT DE DESINFESTATION ET/OU DESINFECTION

12. Behandlung:

Traitement:

13. Chemisch (aktiver Wirkstoff):

Produit chimique (matière active):

14. Dauer und Temperatur:

Durée et température:

15. Konzentration:

Concentration:

16. Datum:

Date:

17. Zusätzliche Informationen:

Renseignements complémentaires:

18. Ort der Ausstellung des Zertifikats:

Datum:

Name und Unterschrift des amtlichen Beauftragten.

Dienstsiegel:

Lieu de délivrance du certificat:

Date:

Nom et signature du fonctionnaire autorisé:

Cachet de l'organisation:

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

1.İhracatçının adı ve adresi 1.Name and address of exporter	2.YENİDEN İHRACAT İÇİN BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI 2.PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR RE-EXPORT EC/TR	QR KOD
3.Alicının beyan edilen adı ve adresi 3.Declared name and address of consignee	4.Türkiye Bitki Koruma TeşkilatıBitki Koruma Teşkilatına 4.Plant Protection Organization of Türkiye to Plant Protection Organization (s) of 5.Menşe (Yer) 5.Place of origin	
6.Beyan edilen taşıma araçları 6.Declared means of conveyance		
7.Beyan edilen giriş yeri 7.Declared point of entry		
8.Ayırt edici işaretler, ambalaj adedi ve şekli 8.Distinguishing marks: Number and description of packages: Ürünün adı: Name of the product Bitkilerin botanik adı: Botanical name of plants	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 (menşe ülkesi) Türkiye Cumhuriyeti (re-export ülkesi)'ne ithal edilen yukarıda tanımlanan bitki, bitki ürünleri veya düzenlemeye tabi diğer maddelerin ithal eden ülkenin geçerli bitki sağlığı gerekliliklerine uygun olduğunu ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nde (re-export ülkesi) depolama sürecinde sevkiyatın bulaşmaya veya zararlı istilası riskine maruz kalmadığını onaylamaktadır. (*) Uygun kutucukları işaretleyiniz. 10. This is to certify that - the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described above were imported into the Republic of Türkiye (country of re-export) from.....(country of origin) covered by Phytosanitary Certificate No., original ☐ *certified true copy ☐ * of which is attached to this certificate; that they are packed ☐ * repacked ☐ * in original ☐ * new ☐ * containers, based on the original Phytosanitary Certificate ☐ * and additional inspection ☐ *, they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, and - during storage in the Republic of Türkiye (country of re-export), the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection. (*) Insert tick in appropriate boxes		
11.Ek beyan 11.Additional declaration		
DEZENFESTASYON VE/VEYA DEZENFEKSİYON UYGULAMASI DESINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT	18.Sertifikanın verildiği yer 18.Place of issue of the certificate Tarih Date Yetkili memurun Kurum Mühürü Adı, Soyadı İmzası Name and signature Stamp of the Organization of the authorized officer	
12.Mücadele şekli 12.Treatment		
13. Kimyasal (Aktif Madde) 13.Chemical (Active Ingredient)		
14.Süre ve sıcaklık 14.Duration and temperature		
15. Doz 15. Concentration		
16.Tarih 16.Date		
17.İlave Bilgi 17.Additional Information		

1. Name und Adresse des Ausführers:

Nom et adresse de l'exportateur:

2. PFLANZENGEUNDHEITSZEUGNIS FÜR DIE WIEDERAUSFUHR
CERTIFICATE PHYTOSANITAIRE POUR LA REEXPORTATION

3. Angegebener Name und Adresse des Empfängers:

Nom et adresse déclarés du destinataire

4. TÜRKİYE PFLANZENSCHUTZORGANISATION:

..... An die Pflanzenschutzorganisation

ORGANISATION TÜRKİYE DE PROTECTION DES PLANTES:

..... À l'Organisation de protection des végétaux

5. Ursprungsort:

Lieu d'origine:

6. Deklariertes Transportmittel:

Moyens de transports déclarés

7. Deklarierter Eintrittspunkt:

Point d'entrée déclaré

8. Unterscheidungsmerkmale: Anzahl und Beschreibung der Packstücke, Name des Erzeugnisses, Botanischer Name der Pflanzen.

Signes distinctifs : Nombre et description des colis, Nom du produit, Nom botanique des plantes:

9. Angegebene Menge:

Quantité déclarée:

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

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

(*) Zutreffendes ankreuzen

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

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

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

(*) Mettre une croix dans la case appropriée

11. Zusätzliche Erklärung:

Déclaration supplémentaire:

ENTSEUCHUNG UND/ODER DESINFIZIERUNG

TRAITEMENT DE DESINFESTATION ET/OU DESINFECTION

12. Behandlung:

Traitement:

13. Chemisch (aktiver Wirkstoff):

Produit chimique (matière active):

14. Dauer und Temperatur:

Durée et température:

15. Konzentration:

Concentration:

16. Datum:

Date:

17. Sonstige Angaben:

Renseignements complémentaires:

18. Ort der Ausstellung des Zertifikats:

Datum:

Name und Unterschrift des amtlichen Beauftragten.

Dienstsigel:

Lieu de délivrance du certificat:

Date:

Nom et signature du fonctionnaire autorisé:

Cachet de l'organisation:

ANNEX-9
NOTIFICATION FORM
NOTIFICATION 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. European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO)
3. CONSIGNEE (Alıcı) a. Name (İsim): b. Address (Adres): c. Country (Ülke): d. Country + e. Place of destination: (Ülke ve varış yeri):	4. a. Plant Protection Organization of (Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı): b. to (gideceği Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı) 5. a. Country (Ülke) + b. Place of export (İhraç eden yer): 6. a. Country (Ülke) + b. Place of origin (Malın menşesi):
7. TRANSPORT a. Mode of transport (Taşıma şekli): b. Mean(s) of transport (Taşıma araçları): c. Identification(s) (Özellikleri):	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):
8. Point of entry (Giriş yeri):	
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)	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) 12. a. Net mass/volume/number of units of the intercepted part: (Engellenen kısmın net ağırlık/hacim/birim sayısı) b. Unit of measure: (Ölçü birimi) 13. a. Net mass/volume/number of units of the contaminated part: (Bulaşık kısmın net ağırlık/hacim/birim sayısı) b. Unit of measure: (Ölçü birimi)
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)	
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):	16. FREE TEXT (İlave bilgi)
17. INFORMATION ON THE INTERCEPTION (Engelleme hakkında bilgi) a. Place/check point (Kontrol noktası/yeri): b. Official service (Resmî servis): c. Date (Tarih):	18. SENDER OF THE MESSAGE (Mesajı gönderen) a. Official service + b. Official stamp : (Resmî servis + resmî mühür) c. Person responsible for the file : (Dosyadan sorumlu kişi) d. Date (Tarih): e. İmza:

ANNEX-10
CONSIGNMENT NOTIFICATION FORM

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

1. Plant Quarantine Regulation Plant Health Movement Document		2. PLANT HEALTH MOVEMENT DOCUMENT No: TR/....../...¹	
3. Identification of Consignment² Product Intended for Import ☐ Returned Product ☐ HS Code of plant, plant product and other object: Number(s) of Phytosanitary Certificate(s): Place of Issue: Date of Issue: Distinguishing mark(s), numbers, number of packages, quantity (weight/unit): Reference number(s) of required Customs Documents:			
4. Importer's registration number /Returned product application number..... I hereby request that the documentary and phytosanitary checks of the above-mentioned plants, plant products and other objects be carried out by the Directorate at the destination point, at the approved control point listed below, if deemed appropriate by the Directorate at the point of entry, and I undertake to comply with the established procedures and rules. Date, name and signature of the importer – Returned product/representative/carrier :			
5.1. Point of Entry		5.2. Signature of the responsible Inspector at the point of entry (date, name, stamp and signature) 	
6. Authorized point of entry/Approved control point ³ A-		B (Replacing A) 	
The plants, plant products and other objects have been moved to the above-mentioned place(s) in accordance with the agreement ⁴ concluded between and			
7. Documentary Check ⁵ Place/Date :..... Name:..... Stamp/Signature:	8. Identity Check⁶ Place/Date :..... Name:..... Stamp/Signature:	9. Phytosanitary Check⁶ Place/Date :..... Name:..... Stamp/Signature:	
10. Decision⁶ Permission for entry Place/date..... Name :..... Stamp/signature : Indicate TR Plant Passport Number (serial, lot or week) where appropriate:..... Official Measure ☐ Destruction ☐ Refusal of entry ☐ Quarantine period ☐ Movement ☐ Appropriate treatment ☐ Separation of infected or infested product ☐ Remarks:			

² Complete the relevant section or refer to the number of the accompanying Phytosanitary Certificate (PC)/For the movement of returned products, the PC number issued for export must be written.

⁴ Where appropriate, provide details of the agreement between the Customs Administration and the Directorate, either based on a long-term agreement or a case-by-case agreement.

⁶ Sections No. 8, 9, 10 are issued by the Directorate at the Point of Destination.