

EN

ANNEX

Annex I

Definitions as referred to in Article 2(1)

For the purposes of this Regulation, the terms listed in Part A, when used in the Annexes to this Regulation, have the same meaning as defined in the respective Directives listed in the second column of Part B.

Part A

List of terms

- Pre-basic seed;
- Basic seed;
- Certified seed;
- Standard seed;
- Vine;
- Initial propagating material;
- Basic propagating material;
- Certified material;
- Ornamental plants;
- Forest reproductive material;
- Commercial seed;
- Vegetable propagating and planting material;
- Candidate pre-basic mother plant;
- Pre-basic material;
- Pre-basic mother plant;
- Basic mother plant;
- Basic material;
- Certified mother plant;
- Conformitas Agraria Communitatis (CAC) material;
- Cereal seed;
- Vegetable seed;
- Oil and fibre plants seed

Part B
List of Directives and Annexes

1. ANNEXES TO THIS REGULATION	2. DIRECTIVES
ANNEX IV, Part A (RNQPs concerning fodder plant seed) ANNEX V, Part A (Measures concerning fodder plant seed)	Council Directive 66/401/EEC
ANNEX IV, Part B (RNQPs concerning cereal seed) ANNEX V, Part B (Measures concerning cereal seed)	Council Directive 66/402/EEC
ANNEX IV, Part C (RNQPs concerning vine, other than vine grown in production places or sites, the presence of which is subject to visual inspection only)	Council Directive 68/193/EEC
ANNEX IV, Part D (RNQPs, the presence of which is subject to visual inspection only, concerning ornamental plants, other than ornamental plants grown in production places or sites) ANNEX V, Part C (Measures concerning ornamental plants)	Council Directive 98/56/EC
ANNEX IV, Part E (RNQPs concerning forest reproductive material, other than forest reproductive material grown in production places or sites, the presence of which is subject to visual inspection only) ANNEX V, Part D (Measures concerning forest reproductive material)	Council Directive 1999/105/EC
ANNEX IV, Part F (RNQPs concerning vegetable seed) ANNEX V, Part E (Measures concerning vegetable seed)	Council Directive 2002/55/EC
ANNEX IV, Part G (RNQPs concerning seed potatoes) ANNEX V, Part F (Measures concerning seed potatoes)	Council Directive 2002/56/EC
ANNEX IV, Part H (RNQPs concerning seed of oil and fibre plants) ANNEX V, Part G (Measures concerning seed of oil and fibre plants)	Council Directive 2002/57/EC
ANNEX IV, Part I RNQPs concerning vegetable propagating and planting material ANNEX V, Part H (Measures concerning vegetable propagating and planting material)	Council Directive 2008/72/EC
ANNEX IV, Part J (RNQPs concerning fruit propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production)	Council Directive 2008/90/EC
ANNEX XIII, point 4 Cereal seed	Council Directive 66/402/EEC

Annex XIII, point 5 Vegetable seed	Council Directive 2002/55/EC
ANNEX XIII, point 6 Oil and fibre plants seed	Council Directive 2002/57/EC

Annex II

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Part A

Pests not known to occur in the Union territory		
A. Bacteria		
	Quarantine Pests and their codes assigned by EPPO	
1.	<i>Candidatus Liberibacter africanus</i> [LIBEAF]	
2.	<i>Candidatus Liberibacter americanus</i> [LIBEAM]	
3.	<i>Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus</i> [LIBEAS]	
4.	<i>Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum</i> (haplotypes A, B and F) [LIBEPS]	
5.	<i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> pv. <i>flaccumfaciens</i> (Hedges) Collins and Jones [CORBFL]	
6.	<i>Pantoea stewartii</i> subsp. <i>stewartii</i> (Smith) Mergaert, Verdonck & Kersters [ERWIST]	
7.	<i>Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum</i> Safni, Cleenwerck, de Vos, Fegan, Sly & Kappler [RALSPS]	
8.	<i>Ralstonia syzygii</i> subsp. <i>celebesensis</i> (Roberts et al.) Vanechoutte et al. [RALSSC]	
9.	<i>Ralstonia syzygii</i> subsp. <i>indonesiensis</i> (Roberts et al.) Vanechoutte et al. [RALSSI]	
10.	<i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> pv. <i>oryzae</i> (Fang et al.) Swings et al. [XANTOR]	
11.	<i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> pv. <i>oryzicola</i> (Fang et al.) Swings et al. [XANTTO]	
12.	<i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> Namekata & Oliveira [XANTAU]	
13.	<i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> (ex Hasse) Gabriel, Kingsley, Hunter & Gottwald [XANTCI]	
B. Fungi and oomycetes		

1.	<i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller [CRSPAN]	
2.	<i>Apiosporina morbosa</i> (Schwein.) Arx [DIBOMO]	
3.	<i>Atropellis</i> spp. [1ATRPG]	
4.	<i>Botryosphaeria kuwatsukai</i> (Hara) G.Y. Sun and E. Tanaka [PHYOPI]	
5.	<i>Bretziella fagacearum</i> (Bretz) Z.W de Beer, T.A. Duong & M.J. Wingfield, comb. nov. [CERAFA]	
6.	<i>Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli</i> Dietel [CHMYAR]	
7.	<i>Cronartium</i> spp. [1CRONG], except <i>Cronartium gentianeum</i> , <i>Cronartium pini</i> (Willdenow) Jørstad [ENDCPI] and <i>Cronartium ribicola</i> Fischer [CRONRI].	
8.	<i>Davidsoniella virescens</i> (R.W. Davidson) Z.W. de Beer, T.A. Duong & M.J. Wingfield [CERAVI]	
9.	<i>Elsinoë australis</i> Bitanc. & Jenkins [ELSIAU]	
10.	<i>Elsinoë citricola</i> X.L. Fan, R.W. Barreto & Crous [<i>to be requested</i>]	
11.	<i>Elsinoë fawcettii</i> Bitanc. & Jenkins [ELSIFA]	
12.	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>albedinis</i> (Kill. & Maire) W.L. Gordon [FUSAAL]	
13.	<i>Guignardia laricina</i> (Sawada) W. Yamam& Kaz. Itô [GUIGLA]	
14.	<i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp. [1GYMNG], except <i>Gymnosporangium amelanchieris</i> E. Fisch. ex F. Kern, <i>Gymnosporangium atlanticum</i> Guyot & Malenc Bon, <i>Gymnosporangium clavariiforme</i> (Wulfen) DC [GYMNCF], <i>Gymnosporangium confusum</i> Plowr. [GYMNCO], <i>Gymnosporangium cornutum</i> Arthur ex F. Kern [GYMNCR], <i>Gymnosporangium fuisporum</i> E. Fisch., <i>Gymnosporangium gaeumannii</i> H. Zogg, <i>Gymnosporangium gracile</i> Pat., <i>Gymnosporangium minus</i> Crowell, <i>Gymnosporangium orientale</i> P. Syd. & Syd., <i>Gymnosporangium sabiniae</i> (Dicks.) G. Winter [GYMNFU], <i>Gymnosporangium torminali-juniperini</i> E. Fisch., <i>Gymnosporangium tremelloides</i> R. Hartig [GYMNTR]	
15.	<i>Coniferiporia sulphurascens</i> (Pilát) L.W. Zhou & Y.C. Dai [PHELSU]	
16.	<i>Coniferiporia weirii</i> (Murrill) L.W. Zhou & Y.C. Dai [INONWE]	
17.	<i>Melampsora farlowii</i> (Arthur) Davis [MELMFA]	
18.	<i>Melampsora medusae</i> f. sp. <i>tremuloidis</i> Shain [MELMMT]	
19.	<i>Mycodiella laricis-leptolepidis</i> (Kaz. Itô, K. Satô & M. Ota) Crous [MYCOLL]	
20.	<i>Phoma andina</i> Turkensteen [PHOMAN]	
21.	<i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa [GUIGCI]	
22.	<i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ellis & Everhart [PHYSSL]	
23.	<i>Phymatotrichopsis omnivora</i> (Duggar) Hennebert [PHMPOM]	
24.	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> (non-EU isolates) Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld [PHYTRA]	
25.	<i>Pseudocercospora angolensis</i> (T. Carvalho & O. Mendes) Crous & U. Braun [CERCAN]	
26.	<i>Pseudocercospora pini-densiflorae</i> (Hori & Nambu) Deighton	

	[CERSPD]	
27.	<i>Puccinia pittieriana</i> Hennings [PUCCPT]	
28.	<i>Septoria malagutii</i> E.T. Cline [SEPTLM]	
29.	<i>Sphaerulina musiva</i> (Peck) Quaedvl, Verkley & Crous. [MYCOPP]	
30.	<i>Stegophora ulmea</i> (Fr.) Syd. & P. Syd [GNOMUL]	
31.	<i>Thecaphora solani</i> Barrus [THPHSO]	
32.	<i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra [NEOVIN]	
33.	<i>Venturia nashicola</i> S. Tanaka & S. Yamamoto [VENTNA]	
C. Insects and mites		
1.	<i>Acleris</i> spp. (non-European) [1ACLRG]	
2.	<i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory [AGRLAX]	
3.	<i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire [AGRLPL]	
4.	<i>Aleurocanthus citripardus</i> Quaintance & Baker [ALECCT]	
5.	<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i> Ashby [ALECWO]	
6.	<i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) [AMAZMA]	
7.	<i>Anomala orientalis</i> Waterhouse [ANMLOR]	
8.	<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky) [ANOLGL]	
9.	<i>Anthonomus bisignifer</i> Schenkling [ANTHBI]	
10.	<i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> Cano [ANTHEU]	
11.	<i>Anthonomus grandis</i> (Boh.) [ANTHGR]	
12.	<i>Anthonomus quadrigibbus</i> Say [TACYQU]	
13.	<i>Anthonomus signatus</i> Say [ANTHSI]	
14.	<i>Arrhenodes minutus</i> Drury [ARRHMI]	
15.	<i>Aschistonyx eppoi</i> Inouye [ASCXEP]	
16.	<i>Bactericera cockerelli</i> (Sulc.) [PARZCO]	
17.	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) known to be vector of viruses [BEMITA]	
18.	<i>Carposina sasakii</i> Matsumara [CARSSA]	
19.	<i>Choristoneura</i> spp. (non-European) [1CHONG]	
20.	<i>Cicadellidae</i> (non-European) [1CICDF] known to be vector of Pierce's disease (caused by <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>), such as: (a) <i>Carneocephala fulgida</i> Nottingham [CARNFU] (b) <i>Draeculacephala minerva</i> Ball [DRAEMI]; (c) <i>Graphocephala atropunctata</i> (Signoret) [GRCPAT]. (d) <i>Homalodisca vitripennis</i> (Germar) [HOMLTR]	
21.	<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (Herbst) [CONHNE]	
22.	<i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> Chetverikov [DENDSI]	
23.	<i>Diabrotica barberi</i> Smith and Lawrence [DIABLO]	
24.	<i>Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi</i> Barber [DIABUH]	
25.	<i>Diabrotica undecimpunctata undecimpunctata</i> Mannerheim [DIABUN]	
26.	<i>Diabrotica virgifera zaeae</i> Krysan & Smith [DIABVZ]	
27.	<i>Diaphorina citri</i> Kuwayana [DIAACI]	
28.	<i>Eotetranychus lewisi</i> (McGregor) [EOTELE]	
29.	<i>Grapholita inopinata</i> (Heinrich) [CYDIIN]	
30.	<i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller [LASPPA]	
31.	<i>Grapholita prunivora</i> (Walsh) [LASPPR]	
32.	<i>Heliothis zea</i> (Boddie) [HELIZE]	

33.	<i>Hishimonus phycitis</i> (Distant) [HISHPH]	
34.	<i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham) [GNORLY]	
35.	<i>Lopholeucaspis japonica</i> Cockerell [LOPLJA]	
36.	<i>Liriomyza sativae</i> Blanchard [LIRISA]	
37.	<i>Listronotus bonariensis</i> (Kuschel) [HYROBO]	
38.	<i>Margarodes</i> , non-European species [1MARGG], such as: (a) <i>Margarodes prieskaensis</i> (Jakubski) [MARGPR]; (b) <i>Margarodes vitis</i> (Philippi) [MARGVI]; (c) <i>Margarodes vredensalensis</i> de Klerk [MARGVR].	
39.	<i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations) [1MONCG]	
40.	<i>Myndus crudus</i> van Duzee [MYNDCR]	
41.	<i>Naupactus leucoloma</i> Boheman [GRAGLE]	
42.	<i>Neoleucinodes elegantalis</i> (Guenée) [NEOLEL]	
43.	<i>Numonia pyrivorella</i> (Matsumura) [NUMOPI]	
44.	<i>Oemona hirta</i> (Fabricius) [OEMOHI]	
45.	<i>Oligonychus perditus</i> Pritchard and Baker [OLIGPD]	
46.	<i>Pissodes cibriani</i> [to be requested]	
47.	<i>Pissodes fasciatus</i> Leconte [PISOFA]	
48.	<i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> Germar [PISONE]	
49.	<i>Pissodes nitidus</i> Roelofs [PISONI]	
50.	<i>Pissodes punctatus</i> Langor & Zhang [PISOPU]	
51.	<i>Pissodes strobi</i> (Peck) [PISOST]	
52.	<i>Pissodes terminalis</i> Hopping [PISOTE]	
53.	<i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i> Langor & Zhang [PISOYU]	
54.	<i>Pissodes zitacuarensis</i> Sleeper [to be requested]	
55.	<i>Polygraphus proximus</i> Blandford [POLGPR]	
56.	<i>Premnotrypes</i> spp. (non-European) [1PREMG]	
57.	<i>Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus</i> (Zimmermann) [PSDPMI]	
58.	<i>Pseudopityophthorus pruinosus</i> (Eichhoff) [PSDPPR]	
59.	<i>Rhizoecus hibisci</i> Kawai and Takagi [RHIOHI]	
60.	<i>Rhynchophorus palmarum</i> (L.) [RHYCPA]	
61.	<i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius [SAPECN]	
62.	<i>Scirtothrips aurantii</i> Faure [SCITAU]	
63.	<i>Scirtothrips citri</i> (Moulton) [SCITCI]	
64.	<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i> Hood [SCITDO]	
65.	<i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European) [1SCOLF]	
66.	<i>Spodoptera eridania</i> (Cramer) [PRODER]	
67.	<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> (Smith) [LAPHFR]	
68.	<i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fabricius) [PRODLI]	
69.	<i>Tecia solanivora</i> (Povolný) [TECASO]	
70.	<i>Tephritidae</i> (non-European) [1TEPHF], such as: [(a) <i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> (Wiedemann) [ANSTFR]; (b) <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Loew) [ANSTLU]; (c) <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> (Macquart) [ANSTOB]; (d) <i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> (Loew) [ANSTSU]; (e) <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> (Hendel) [DACUDO];	

	(f) <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> (Froggatt) [DACUTR]; (g) <i>Bactrocera tsuneonis</i> (Miyake) [DACUTS]; (h) <i>Bactrocera zonata</i> (Saunders) [DACUZO]; (i) <i>Dacus ciliatus</i> Loew [DACUCI]; (j) <i>Epochra canadensis</i> (Loew) [EPOCCA]; (k) <i>Pardalaspis cyanescens</i> Bezzi [CERTCY]; (l) <i>Pardalaspis quinaria</i> Bezzi [CERTQU]; (m) <i>Pterandrus rosa</i> (Karsch) [CERTRO]; (n) <i>Rhacochlaena japonica</i> Ito [RHACJA]; (o) <i>Rhagoletis fausta</i> (Osten-Sacken) [RHAGFA]; (p) <i>Rhagoletis indifferens</i> Curran [RHAGIN]; (q) <i>Rhagoletis mendax</i> Curran [RHAGME]; (r) <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> (Walsh) [RHAGPO]; (s) <i>Rhagoletis ribicola</i> Doane [RHAGRI]; (t) <i>Rhagoletis suavis</i> (Loew) [RHAGSU]; (u) <i>Zeugodacus cucurbitae</i> (Coquillett) [DACUCU].	
71.	<i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) [ARGPLE]	
72.	<i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny [THRIPL]	
73.	<i>Unaspis citri</i> (Comstock) [UNASCI]	
D. Nematodes		
1.	<i>Hirschmanniella</i> spp. Luc & Goodey [HIRSG], except <i>Hirschmanniella behningi</i> (Micoletzky) Luc & Goodey [HIRSBE], <i>Hirschmanniella gracilis</i> (de Man) Luc & Goodey [HIRSGR], <i>Hirschmanniella halophila</i> Sturhan & Hall, <i>Hirschmanniella loofi</i> Sher [HIRSLO] and <i>Hirschmanniella zostericola</i> (Allgén) Luc & Goodey [HIRSZO]	
2.	<i>Longidorus diadecturus</i> Eveleigh and Allen [LONGDI]	
3.	<i>Nacobbus aberrans</i> (Thorne) Thorne and Allen [NACOPA]	
4.	<i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb <i>sensu stricto</i> [XIPHAA]	
5.	<i>Xiphinema bricolense</i> Ebsary, Vrain & Graham [XIPHBC]	
6.	<i>Xiphinema californicum</i> Lamberti & Bleve-Zacheo [XIPHCA]	
7.	<i>Xiphinema inaequale</i> Khan et Ahmad [XIPHNA]	
8.	<i>Xiphinema intermedium</i> Lamberti & Bleve-Zacheo [to be requested]	
9.	<i>Xiphinema rivesi</i> (non-EU populations) Dalmaso [XIPHRI]	
10.	<i>Xiphinema tarjanense</i> Lamberti & Bleve-Zacheo [XIPHTA]	
E. Parasitic plants		
1.	<i>Arceuthobium</i> spp. [1AREG], except <i>Arceuthobium azoricum</i> Wiens & Hawksworth [AREAZ], <i>Arceuthobium gambyi</i> Fridl and <i>Arceuthobium oxycedrum</i> DC. M. Bieb. [AREOX]	
F. Viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas		
1.	Beet curly top virus [BCTV00]	
2.	Black raspberry latent virus [TSVBL0]	
3.	Coconut cadang-cadang viroid [CCCVD0]	
4.	Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus [CSNV00]	
5.	Citrus tristeza virus (non-EU isolates) [CTV000]	
6.	Citrus leprosis viruses [CILV00] (CiLV-C, CiLV-C2, HGSV-2, Citrus strain of OFV and CiLV-N <i>sensu novo</i>) [CILVC0, CILVC2,	

	HGSV20, OFV000 (citrus strain) and CiLV-N <i>sensu novo</i>]	
7.	Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasmas [PHYP56]	
8.	Potato viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas, such as: (a) Andean potato latent virus [APLV00]; (b) Andean potato mottle virus [APMOV0]; (c) Arracacha virus B, oca strain [AVBO00] ; (d) Potato black ringspot virus [PBRV00]; (e) Potato virus T [PVT000]; (f) Non-European isolates of potato viruses A, M, S, V, X and Y (including Y ^o , Y ⁿ and Y ^c) and Potato leafroll virus [PVA000, PVM000, PVS000, PVV000, PVX000, PVY000 (including Y ^o , PVYN00, PVYC00)].	
9.	Satsuma dwarf virus [SDV000]	
10.	Tobacco ringspot virus [TRSV00]	
11.	Tomato ringspot virus [TORSV0]	
12.	Viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L., <i>Ribes</i> L., <i>Rubus</i> L. and <i>Vitis</i> L., such as: (a) Blueberry leaf mottle virus [BLMOV0]; (b) Cherry rasp leaf virus [CRLV00]; (c) Peach mosaic virus [PCMV00]; (d) Peach rosette mosaic virus [PRMV00]; (e) American plum line pattern virus [APLPV0]; (f) Raspberry leaf curl virus [RLCV00]; (g) Strawberry witches' broom phytoplasma [SYWB00]; (h) Non-European viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L., <i>Ribes</i> L., <i>Rubus</i> L. and <i>Vitis</i> L.	
13.	Begomoviruses other than: Abutilon mosaic virus [ABMV00], Sweet potato leaf curl virus [SPLCV0], Tomato leaf curl New Delhi Virus [TOLCND], Tomato yellow leaf curl virus [TYLCV0], Tomato yellow leaf curl Sardinia virus [TYLCSV], Tomato yellow leaf curl Malaga virus [TYLCMA], Tomato yellow leaf curl Axarquia virus [TYLCAX]	
14.	Cowpea mild mottle virus [CPMMV0]	
15.	Lettuce infectious yellows virus [LIYV00]	
16.	Melon yellowing-associated virus [MYAV00]	
17.	Squash vein yellowing virus [SQVYVX]	
18.	Sweet potato chlorotic stunt virus [SPCSV0]	
19.	Sweet potato mild mottle virus [SPMMV0]	
20.	Tomato chocolate virus [TOCHV0]	
21.	Tomato marchitez virus [TOANV0]	
22.	Tomato mild mottle virus [TOMMOV]	
23.	Witches' broom disease of lime phytoplasma [PHYPAF]	

Part B

Pests known to occur in the Union territory

A. Bacteria		
	Quarantine Pests and their codes assigned by EPPO	
1.	<i>Clavibacter sepedonicus</i> Li et al. [CORBSE]	
2.	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. [RALSSL]	
3.	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) [XYLEFA]	
B. Fungi and oomycetes		
1.	<i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. & T. C. Harr [CERAFP]	
2.	<i>Fusarium circinatum</i> Nirenberg & O'Donnell [GIBBCI]	
3.	<i>Geosmithia morbida</i> Kolarík, Freeland, Utley & Tisserat [GEOHMO]	
4.	<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilb.) Percival [SYNCEN]	
C. Insects and mites		
1.	<i>Aleurocanthus spiniferus</i> (Quaintance) [ALECSN]	
2.	<i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Thomson) [ANOLCN]	
3.	<i>Aromia bungii</i> (Faldermann) [AROMBU]	
4.	<i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i> Blackman [PITOUJU]	
5.	<i>Popillia japonica</i> Newman [POPIJA]	
6.	<i>Toxoptera citricida</i> (Kirkaldy) [TOXOCI]	
7.	<i>Trioza erythrae</i> Del Guercio [TRIZER]	
D. Molluscs		
1.	<i>Pomacea</i> (Perry) [IPOMAG]	
E. Nematodes		
1.	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner and Bühner) Nickle et al. [BURSXY]	
2.	<i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens [HETDPA]	
3.	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens [HETDRO]	
4.	<i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. [MELGCH]	
5.	<i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen [MELGFA]	
F. Viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas		
1.	Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma [PHYP64]	
2.	Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus [TOLCND]	

Annex III

List of protected zones and the respective protected zone quarantine pests in accordance with Article 4, and their respective codes

The protected zones provided for in the third column of the following table respectively cover either of the following:

- a) the whole territory of the Member State listed;
- b) the territory of the Member State listed with the exceptions specified within brackets;
- c) only the part of the territory of the Member State which is specified within brackets.

Protected zone quarantine pests	Code assigned by EPPO	Protected zones
a) Bacteria		
1. <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burrill) Winslow <i>et al.</i>	ERWIAM	<p>a) Estonia</p> <p>b) Spain (except the autonomous communities of Andalucía, Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura, the autonomous community of Madrid, Murcia, Navarra and La Rioja, the province of Guipuzcoa (Basque Country), the comarcas of Garrigues, Noguera, Pla d'Urgell, Segrià and Urgell in the province of Lleida (Comunidad autonoma de Catalunya); and the municipalities of Alborache and Turís in the province of Valencia and the Comarcas de L'Alt Vinalopó and El Vinalopó Mitjà in the province of Alicante (Comunidad Valenciana))</p> <p>c) France (Corsica)</p> <p>d) Italy (Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Lazio, Liguria, Marche, Molise, Piedmont (except the communes of Busca, Centallo, Scarnafigi, Tarantasca and Villafalletto in the province of Cuneo), Sardinia, Sicily (except the municipalities of Cesarò (Messina Province), Maniace, Bronte, Adrano (Catania Province) and Centuripe, Regalbuto and Troina (Enna Province)), Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta)</p> <p>e) Latvia</p> <p>f) Finland</p> <p>g) United Kingdom (Isle of Man; Channel Islands)</p> <p>h) until 30 April 2020: Ireland (except Galway city)</p> <p>i) until 30 April 2020: Italy (Apúlia, Lombardy (except the provinces of Milan, Mantua, Sondrio and Varese, and the communes of Bovisio Masciago, Cesano Maderno, Desio, Limbiate,</p>

Protected zone quarantine pests		Code assigned by EPPO	Protected zones
			<p>Nova Milanese and Varedo in Monza Brianza Province), Veneto (except the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the communes Barbona, Boara Pisani, Castelbaldo, Masi, Piacenza d'Adige, S. Urbano and Vescovana in the province of Padova and the area situated to the South of the motorway A4 in the province of Verona))</p> <p>j) until 30 April 2020: Lithuania (except the municipalities of Babtai and Kėdainiai (region of Kaunas)</p> <p>k) until 30 April 2020: Slovenia (except the regions of Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, and the communes of Lendava and Renče-Vogrsko (south of the motorway H4)) and Velika Polana, and the settlements Fuzina, Gabrovčec, Glogovica, Gorenja vas, Gradiček, Grintovec, Ivančna Gorica, Krka, Krška vas, Male Lese, Malo Črnelo, Malo Globoko, Marinča vas, Mleščevo, Mrzlo Polje, Muljava, Podbukovje, Potok pri Muljavi, Šentvid pri Stični, Škrjanče, Trebnja Gorica, Velike Lese, Veliko Črnelo, Veliko Globoko, Vir pri Stični, Vrhpolje pri Šentvidu, Zagradec and Znojile pri Krki in the commune Ivančna Gorica)</p> <p>l) until 30 April 2020: Slovakia (except the county of Dunajská Streda, Hronovce and Hronské Kľačany (Levice County), Dvory nad Žitavou (Nové Zámky County), Málinec (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhyňa, Malý Horeš, Svätušie and Zafín (Trebišov County))</p>
2.	<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>	XANTPR	a) until 30 April 2020: United Kingdom
b) Fungi and oomycetes			
1.	<i>Colletotrichum gossypii</i> Southw	GLOMGO	a) Greece
2.	<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr.	ENDOPA	<p>a) Czech Republic</p> <p>b) Ireland</p> <p>c) Sweden</p> <p>d) United Kingdom</p>
3.	<i>Entoleuca mammata</i> (Wahlenb.) Rogers and Ju	HYPOMA	<p>a) Ireland</p> <p>b) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)</p>
4.	<i>Gremmeniella abietina</i> (Lagerberg) Morelet	GREMAB	a) Ireland
5.	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld (EU isolates)	PHYTRA	a) until 30 April 2023: France (except the department of Finistère (Bretagne))
c) Insects and mites			
1.	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations)	BEMITA	a) Ireland

Protected zone quarantine pests		Code assigned by EPPO	Protected zones
			b) Sweden c) United Kingdom
2.	<i>Cephalcia lariciphila</i> Wachtl	CEPCAL	a) Ireland b) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
3.	<i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelan	DENCMI	a) Ireland b) Greece c) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
4.	<i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> Yasumatsu	DRYCKU	a) Ireland b) United Kingdom
5.	<i>Gilpinia hercyniae</i> Hartig	GILPPO	a) Ireland b) Greece c) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
6.	<i>Gonipterus scutellatus</i> Gyllenhal	GONPSC	a) Greece b) Portugal (Azores)
7.	<i>Ips amitinus</i> Eichhoff	IPXAM	a) Ireland, b) Greece c) United Kingdom
8.	<i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer	IPXCE	a) Ireland b) Greece c) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland and Isle of Man)
9.	<i>Ips duplicatus</i> Sahlberg	IPXDU	a) Ireland b) Greece c) United Kingdom
10.	<i>Ips sexdentatus</i> Börner	IPXSE	a) Ireland b) Cyprus c) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland and Isle of Man)
11.	<i>Ips typographus</i> Heer	IPXTY	a) Ireland

Protected zone quarantine pests		Code assigned by EPPO	Protected zones
			b) United Kingdom
12.	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> Say	LPTNDE	a) Ireland b) Spain (Ibiza and Menorca) c) Cyprus d) Malta e) Portugal (Azores and Madeira) f) Finland (districts of Åland, Häme, Kymi, Pirkanmaa, Satakunta, Turku, Uusimaa) g) Sweden (counties of Blekinge, Gotland, Halland, Kalmar and Skåne) h) United Kingdom
13.	<i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i> (Kaltenbach)	LIRIBO	a) Ireland b) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
14.	<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard)	LIRIHU	a) Until 30 April 2020: Ireland b) Until 30 April 2020: United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
15.	<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess)	LIRITR	a) Until 30 April 2020: Ireland b) Until 30 April 2020: United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
16.	<i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister)	PAYSAR	a) Ireland b) Malta c) United Kingdom
17.	<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier)	RHYCFE	a) Ireland b) Portugal (Azores) c) United Kingdom
18.	<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> Fabricius	CRYPMA	a) Spain (Granada and Malaga) b) Portugal (Alentejo, Algarve and Madeira)
19.	<i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> Denis & Schiffermüller	THAUPI	a) United Kingdom
20.	<i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L.	THAUPR	a) Ireland b) Until 30 April 2020: United Kingdom (except the local authority areas of Barking and

Protected zone quarantine pests		Code assigned by EPPO	Protected zones
			Dagenham; Barnet; Basildon; Basingstoke and Deane; Bexley; Bracknell Forest; Brent; Brentwood; Bromley; Broxbourne; Camden; Castle Point; Chelmsford; Chiltern; City of London; City of Westminster; Crawley; Croydon; Dacorum; Dartford; Ealing; East Hertfordshire; Elmbridge District; Enfield; Epping Forest; Epsom and Ewell District; Gravesham; Greenwich; Guildford; Hackney; Hammersmith & Fulham; Haringey; Harlow; Harrow; Hart; Havering; Hertsmere; Hillingdon; Horsham; Hounslow; Islington; Kensington & Chelsea; Kingston upon Thames; Lambeth; Lewisham; Littleford; Medway; Merton; Mid Sussex; Mole Valley; Newham; North Hertfordshire; Reading; Redbridge; Reigate and Banstead; Richmond upon Thames; Runnymede District; Rushmoor; Sevenoaks; Slough; South Bedfordshire; South Bucks; South Oxfordshire; Southwark; Spelthorne District; St Albans; Sutton; Surrey Heath; Tandridge; Three Rivers; Thurrock; Tonbridge and Malling; Tower Hamlets; Waltham Forest; Wandsworth; Watford; Waverley; Welwyn Hatfield; West Berkshire; Windsor and Maidenhead; Woking, Wokingham and Wycombe)
21.	<i>Viteus vitifoliae</i> (Fitch)	VITEVI	a) Cyprus
d) Virus, viroids and phytoplasmas			
1.	Beet necrotic yellow vein virus	BNYVV0	a) Ireland b) France (Brittany) c) Portugal (Azores) d) Finland e) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
2.	<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi</i>	PHYPUL	a) United Kingdom
3.	Citrus tristeza virus (EU isolates)	CTV000	a) Malta

Annex IV

List of Union regulated non-quarantine pests ('RNQPs') and specific plants for planting, with categories and thresholds as referred to in Article 5

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Part A: RNQPs concerning fodder plant seed
Part B: RNQPs concerning cereal seed
Part C: RNQPs concerning vine
Part D: RNQPs concerning propagating material of ornamental plants
Part E: RNQPs concerning forest reproductive material, other than seeds
Part F: RNQPs concerning vegetable seed
Part G: RNQPs concerning seed potatoes
Part H: RNQPs concerning seed of oil and fibre plants
Part I: RNQPs concerning vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seeds
Part J: RNQPs concerning fruit propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production
Part K: RNQPs concerning seeds of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
Part L: RNQPs concerning plants for planting of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> other than seeds

Part A
RNQPs concerning fodder plant seed

Bacteria					
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for pre-basic seed	Threshold for basic seed	Threshold for certified seed	Production of commercial seed
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>Insidiosus</i> (McCulloch 1925) Davis <i>et al.</i> [CORBIN]	<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	Crop: 0 Seed: 0	Crop: 0 Seed: 0	Crop: 0 Seed: 0	Crop: 0 Seed: 0
Nematodes					
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for pre-basic seed	Threshold for basic seed	Threshold for certified seed	Production of commercial seed
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev [DITYDI]	<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	Crop: 0 Seed: 0	Crop: 0 Seed: 0	Crop: 0 Seed: 0	Crop: 0 Seed: 0

Part B
RNQPs concerning cereal seed

Fungi and oomycetes				
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Thresholds for pre-basic seed	Thresholds for basic seed	Thresholds for certified seed
<i>Gibberella fujikuroi</i> Sawada [GIBBFU]	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	Crop: Not more than 2 symptomatic plants per 200m ² seen during field inspections at appropriate times of a representative sample of the plants in each crop. Seed: -	Crop: Not more than 2 symptomatic plants per 200m ² seen during field inspections at appropriate times of a representative sample of the plants in each crop. Seed: -	Crop: Certified seed of the first generation (C1): Not more than 4 symptomatic plants per 200m ² seen during field inspections at appropriate times of a representative sample of the plants in each crop. Certified seed of the second generation (C2): Not more than 8 symptomatic plants per 200m ² seen during field inspections at appropriate times of a representative sample of the plants in each crop. Seed: -
Nematodes				
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Thresholds for pre-basic seed	Thresholds for basic seed	Thresholds for certified seed
<i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie [APLOBE]	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	Crop: 0 Seed: 0	Crop: 0 Seed: 0	Crop: 0 Seed: 0

Part C
RNQPs concerning vine

Bacteria			
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting other than seeds (genus or species)	Threshold for initial propagating material, basic propagating material, certified material	Threshold for standard material
<i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i> Willems <i>et al.</i> [XANTAM]	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	0%	0%
Insects and mites			
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting other than seeds (genus or species)	Threshold for initial propagating material, basic propagating material, certified material	Threshold for standard material
<i>Viteus vitifoliae</i> Fitch [VITEVI]	Non-grafted <i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	0%	0%
<i>Viteus vitifoliae</i> Fitch [VITEVI]	<i>Vitis</i> L. other than non-grafted <i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	Practically free	Practically free
Viruses, viroids, virus-like diseases and phytoplasmas			
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting other than seeds (genus or species)	Threshold for initial propagating material, basic propagating material, certified material	Threshold for standard material
<i>Arabis</i> mosaic virus [ARMV00]	<i>Vitis</i> L. other than rootstocks	0%	0%
<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>solani</i> Quaglino <i>et al.</i> [PHYPSO]	<i>Vitis</i> L.	0%	0%
Grapevine fanleaf virus [GFLV00]	<i>Vitis</i> L. other than rootstocks	0%	0%
Grapevine fleck virus [GFKV00]	Rootstocks of <i>Vitis</i> species and their	0%	Not applicable

	hybrids, except <i>Vitis vinifera</i>		
Grapevine leafroll associated virus 1 [GLRAV1]	<i>Vitis</i> L. other than rootstocks	0%	0%
Grapevine leafroll associated virus 3 [GLRAV3]	<i>Vitis</i> L. other than rootstocks	0%	0%

Part D
RNQPs concerning propagating material of ornamental plants

Bacteria		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the ornamental plants concerned
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burrill) Winslow <i>et al.</i> [ERWIAM]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Amelanchier</i> Medik., <i>Chaenomeles</i> Lindl., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik., <i>Crataegus</i> Tourn. ex L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Eriobrya</i> Lindl., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Mespilus</i> Bosc ex Spach, <i>Photinia davidiana</i> Decne., <i>Pyracantha</i> M. Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L., <i>Sorbus</i> L.,	0%
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier, Luisetti & Gardan) Young, Dye & Wilkie [PSDMPE]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Prunus persicae</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindl.	0%
<i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio <i>et al.</i> [SPIRCI]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Citrus</i> L. hybrids, <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle. hybrids, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. hybrids	0%
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i>	Plants for planting other than seeds	0%

<i>pv. pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> [XANTPR]	<i>Prunus</i> L.	
<i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> [XANTEU]	<i>Capsicum</i> L.	0%
<i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (<i>ex Šutič</i>) Jones <i>et al.</i> [XANTGA]	<i>Capsicum</i> L.	0%
<i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> [XANTPF]	<i>Capsicum</i> L.	0%
<i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (<i>ex</i> Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> [XANTVE]	<i>Capsicum</i> L.	0%
Fungi and oomycetes		
RNQP s or symptoms caused by RNQP	Plants for planting other than seeds (genus or species)	Threshold for the ornamental plants concerned
<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr [ENDOPA]	<i>Castanea</i> L.	0%
<i>Dothistroma pini</i> Hulbary [DOTSPI]	<i>Pinus</i> L.	0%
<i>Dothistroma septosporum</i> (Dorogin) Morelet [SCIRPI]	<i>Pinus</i> L.	0%
<i>Lecanosticta acicola</i> (von Thümen) Sydow [SCIRAC]	<i>Pinus</i> L.	0%
<i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni [PLASHA]	Seeds <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	0%
<i>Plenodomus tracheiphilus</i> (Petri) Gruyter, Aveskamp & Verkley [DEUTTR]	<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Citrus</i> L. hybrids, <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle hybrids, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. hybrids	0%
<i>Puccinia horiana</i> P. Hennings [PUCCHN]	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> L.	0%

Insects and mites		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting other than seeds (genus or species)	Threshold for the ornamental propagating material concerned
<i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> Keifer [ACUPFU]	<i>Fuchsia</i> L.	0%
<i>Opogona sacchari</i> Bojer [OPOGSC]	<i>Beaucarnea</i> Lem., <i>Bougainvillea</i> Comm. ex Juss., <i>Crassula</i> L., <i>Crinum</i> L., <i>Dracaena</i> Vand. ex L., <i>Ficus</i> L., <i>Musa</i> L., <i>Pachira</i> Aubl., <i>Palmae</i> , <i>Sansevieria</i> Thunb., <i>Yucca</i> L.	0%
<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier) [RHYCFE]	Plants, other than fruit and seeds <i>Palmae</i> , as regards the following genera and species: <i>Areca catechu</i> L., <i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Merr., <i>Bismarckia</i> Hildebr. & H. Wendl., <i>Borassus</i> <i>flabellifer</i> L., <i>Brahea</i> <i>armata</i> S. Watson, <i>Brahea edulis</i> H. Wendl., <i>Butia capitata</i> (Mart.) Becc., <i>Calamus merrillii</i> Becc., <i>Caryota maxima</i> Blume, <i>Caryota</i> <i>cumingii</i> Lodd. ex Mart., <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> L., <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L., <i>Corypha utan</i> Lam., <i>Copernicia</i> Mart., <i>Elaeis</i> <i>guineensis</i> Jacq., <i>Howea</i> <i>forsteriana</i> Becc., <i>Jubaea chilensis</i> (Molina) Baill., <i>Livistona australis</i> C. Martius, <i>Livistona</i> <i>decora</i> (W. Bull) Dowe, <i>Livistona rotundifolia</i> (Lam.) Mart., <i>Metroxylon sagu</i> Rottb., <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> Chabaud, <i>Phoenix</i> <i>dactylifera</i> L., <i>Phoenix</i> <i>reclinata</i> Jacq., <i>Phoenix</i>	0%

	<i>roebelenii</i> O'Brien, <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb., <i>Phoenix</i> <i>theophrasti</i> Greuter, <i>Pritchardia</i> Seem. & H. Wendl., <i>Ravenea</i> <i>rivularis</i> Jum. & H. Perrier, <i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O.F. Cook, <i>Sabal palmetto</i> (Walter) Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f., <i>Syagrus</i> <i>romanzoffiana</i> (Cham.) Glassman, <i>Trachycarpus</i> <i>fortunei</i> (Hook.) H. Wendl., <i>Washingtonia</i> H. Wendl.	
Nematodes		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting other than seeds (genus or species)	Threshold for the ornamental propagating material concerned
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Nematode Kuhn [DITYDI]	<i>Allium</i> L., <i>Camassia</i> Lindl., <i>Chionodoxa</i> Boiss., <i>Crocus flavus</i> Weston, <i>Galanthus</i> L., <i>Hyacinthus</i> Tourn. ex L, <i>Hymenocallis</i> Salisb., <i>Muscari</i> Mill., <i>Narcissus</i> L., <i>Ornithogalum</i> <i>candicans</i> (Baker) Manning & Goldblatt, <i>Ornithogalum</i> L., <i>Puschkinia</i> Adams, <i>Scilla</i> L., <i>Sternbergia</i> Waldst. & Kit., <i>Tulipa</i> L.	Practically free
Viruses, viroids, virus-like diseases and phytoplasmas		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the ornamental plants concerned
<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>mali</i> Seemüller & Schneider [PHYPPMA]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Malus</i> Mill.	0%
<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>prunorum</i> Seemüller & Schneider [PHYPPR]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Prunus</i> L.	0%

<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>pyri</i> Seemüller & Schneider [PHYPPY]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>solani</i> Quaglino <i>et al.</i> [PHYPSO]	<i>Lavandula</i> L.	0%
Chrysanthemum stunt viroid [CSVD00]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Argyranthemum</i> Webb ex Sch.Bip., <i>Chrysanthemum</i> L.,	0%
<i>Citrus</i> exocortis viroid [CEVD00]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Citrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Citrus</i> tristeza virus [CTV000](EU isolates)	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Citrus</i> L. hybrids, <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle hybrids, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. Hybrids,	0%
<i>Impatiens</i> necrotic spot tospovirus [INSV00]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Begonia x hiemalis</i> Fotsch, <i>Impatiens</i> L. New Guinea Hybrids	0%
Plum pox virus [PPV000]	Plants of the following species of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds: <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus blireiana</i> Andre, <i>Prunus brigantina</i> Vill., <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Ehrh., <i>Prunus cistena</i> Hansen, <i>Prunus curdica</i> Fenzl and Fritsch., <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>insititia</i> (L.) C.K. Schneid, <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>italica</i> (Borkh.) Hegi., <i>Prunus glandulosa</i> Thunb., <i>Prunus</i>	0%

	<i>holosericea</i> Batal., <i>Prunus hortulana</i> Bailey, <i>Prunus japonica</i> Thunb., <i>Prunus</i> <i>mandshurica</i> (Maxim.) Koehne, <i>Prunus</i> <i>maritima</i> Marsh., <i>Prunus mume</i> Sieb. and Zucc., <i>Prunus nigra</i> Ait., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus</i> <i>salicina</i> L., <i>Prunus</i> <i>sibirica</i> L., <i>Prunus</i> <i>simonii</i> Carr., <i>Prunus</i> <i>spinosa</i> L., <i>Prunus</i> <i>tomentosa</i> Thunb., <i>Prunus triloba</i> Lindl., other species of <i>Prunus</i> L. susceptible to Plum pox virus in the case of <i>Prunus</i> L. hybrids	
Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus [TSWV00]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Begonia x hiemalis</i> Fotsch, <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Chrysanthemum</i> L., <i>Gerbera</i> L., <i>Impatiens</i> L. New Guinea Hybrids, <i>Pelargonium</i> L.	0%

Part E
RNQPs concerning forest reproductive material, other than seeds

Fungi and oomycetes		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the forest reproductive material concerned
<i>Cryphonectria</i> <i>parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr [ENDOPA]	<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	0%
<i>Dothistroma pini</i> Hulbary [DOTSPI]	<i>Pinus</i> L.	0%
<i>Dothistroma</i>	<i>Pinus</i> L.	0%

<i>septosporum</i> (Dorogin) Morelet [SCIRPI]		
<i>Lecanosticta acicola</i> (von Thümen) Sydow [SCIRAC]	<i>Pinus</i> L.	0%

Part F
RNQPs concerning vegetable seed

Bacteria		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the vegetable seed concerned
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis <i>et al.</i> [CORBMI]	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	0%
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> [XANTPH]	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	0%
<i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> [XANTEU]	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	0%
<i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič 1957) Jones <i>et al.</i> [XANTGA]	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	0%
<i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> [XANTPF]	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	0%
<i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> [XANTVE]	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	0%
Insects and mites		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the vegetable seed concerned
<i>Acanthoscelides obtectus</i> (Say) [ACANOB]	<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i> L., <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	0%
<i>Bruchus pisorum</i> (Linnaeus) [BRCHPI]	<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.,	0%

<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i> Boheman [BRCHRU]	<i>Vicia faba</i> L.	0%
Nematodes		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the vegetable seed concerned
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn [DITYDI]	<i>Allium cepa</i> L., <i>Allium porrum</i> L.	0%
<i>Ditylenchus gigas</i> Vovlas <i>et al.</i> [DITYGI]	<i>Vicia faba</i> L.	0%
Viruses, viroids, virus-like diseases and phytoplasmas		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the vegetable seed concerned
Pepino mosaic virus [PEPMV0]	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	0%
Potato spindle tuber viroid [PSTVD0]	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	0%

Part G
RNQPs concerning seed potato

RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the growing plants for pre-basic seed potato		Threshold for the growing plants for basic seed potato	Threshold for the growing plants for certified seed potato
		PBTC	PB		
Blackleg as caused by: - <i>Dickeya</i> Samson <i>et al. spp.</i> [1DICKG] - <i>Pectobacterium</i> Waldee emend. Hauben <i>et al. spp.</i> [1PECBG]	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0%	0%	1%	4%
<i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter <i>solanacearum</i> Liefting <i>et al.</i> other than haplotypes A, B and F	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0%	0%	0%	0%

<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>solani</i> Quaglino <i>et al.</i> [PHYPSO]	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mosaic symptoms as caused by Potato virus A [PVA000], Potato virus M [PVM000], Potato virus S [PVS000], Potato virus X [PVX000], Potato virus Y [PVY000] and: symptoms caused by leaf roll virus [PLRV00]	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0%	0.1%	0.8%	6%
Potato spindle tuber viroid [PSTVDO]	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0%	0%	0%	0%

RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the direct progeny of pre-basic seed potato		Threshold for the direct progeny of basic seed potato	Threshold for the direct progeny of certified seed potato
		PBTC	PB		
Symptoms of virus infections	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0%	0.5%	4%	10%

RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the plant for planting of pre-basic seed potato		Threshold for the plant for planting of basic seed potato	Threshold for the plant for planting of certified seed potato
		PBTC	PB		
<i>Ditylenchus destructor</i> Thorne [DITYDE]	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0%	0%	0%	0%
Black scurf affecting tubers over more than 10,0 % of their surface as caused by	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0%	1%	5%	5%

<i>Thanatephorus cucumeris</i> (A.B. Frank) Donk [RHIZSO]					
Powdery scab affecting tubers over more than 10.0 % of their surface as caused by <i>Spongospora subterranea</i> (Wallr.) Lagerh. [SPONSU]	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L	0%	1%	3%	3%
Total tolerance level per lot	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L	0%	1%	5%	5%

Part H
RNQPs concerning seed of oil and fibre plants

Fungi and oomycetes				
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the presence of RNQP in the production of pre-basic seed	Threshold for the production of basic seed	Threshold the production of certified seed
<i>Alternaria linicola</i> Groves & Skolko [ALTELI]	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Crop: - Seed: 5%	Crop: - Seed: 5 %	Crop: - Seed: 5 %
<i>Boeremia exigua</i> var. <i>linicola</i> (Naumov & Vassiljevsky) Aveskamp, Gruyter & Verkley [PHOMEL]	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Crop: - Seed: 1 %	Crop: - Seed: 1 %	Crop: - Seed: 1 %
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> de Bary [BOTRCI]	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L., <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Crop: - Seed: 5%	Crop: - Seed: 5 %	Crop: - Seed: 5 %
<i>Colletotrichum lini</i> Westerdijk [COLLLI]	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Crop: - Seed: 5%	Crop: - Seed: 5 %	Crop: - Seed: 5 %
<i>Diaporthe caulivora</i>	<i>Glycine max</i>	Crop: -	Crop: -	Crop: -

(Athow & Caldwell) J.M. Santos, Vrandecic & A.J.L. Phillips [DIAPPC] <i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i> var. <i>sojae</i> Lehman [DIAPPS]	(L.) Merr	Seed: 15 % for infection with the Phomopsis complex	Seed: 15 % for infection with the Phomopsis complex	Seed: 15 % for infection with the Phomopsis complex
<i>Fusarium</i> (anamorphic genus) Link [1FUSAG] other than <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>albedinis</i> (Kill. & Maire) W.L. Gordon [FUSAAL] and <i>Fusarium circinatum</i> Nirenberg & O'Donnell [GIBBCI]	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Crop: - Seed: 5 %	Crop: - Seed: 5 %	Crop: - Seed: 5 %
<i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni [PLASHA]	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	Crop: 0 % Seed: 0 %	Crop: 0 % Seed: 0 %	Crop: 0 % Seed: 0 %
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> (Libert) de Bary [SCLESC]	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. var. <i>silvestris</i> (Lam.) Briggs, <i>Sinapis alba</i> L.	Crop: - Seed: Not more than 5 sclerotia or fragments of sclerotia found in a laboratory examination of a representative sample of each seed lot, of a size specified in column 4 of Annex III to Directive 2002/57/EC	Crop: - Seed: Not more than 5 sclerotia or fragments of sclerotia found in a laboratory examination of a representative sample of each seed lot, of a size specified in column 4 of Annex III to Directive 2002/57/EC.	Crop: - Seed: Not more than 5 sclerotia or fragments of sclerotia found in a laboratory examination of a representative sample of each seed lot, of a size specified in column 4 of Annex III to Directive 2002/57/EC.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> (Libert) de Bary [SCLESC]	<i>Brassica napus</i> L. (partim), <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	Crop: Seed: Not more than 10 sclerotia or fragments of sclerotia found in a laboratory	Crop: Seed: Not more than 10 sclerotia or fragments of sclerotia found in a laboratory	Crop: Seed: Not more than 10 sclerotia or fragments of sclerotia found in a laboratory

		examination of a representative sample of each seed lot, of a size specified in column 4 of Annex III to Directive 2002/57/EC	examination of a representative sample of each seed lot, of a size specified in column 4 of Annex III to Directive 2002/57/EC	examination of a representative sample of each seed lot, of a size specified in column 4 of Annex III to Directive 2002/57/EC
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Part I

RNQPs concerning vegetable propagating and planting material other than seeds

Bacteria		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the vegetable propagating and planting material concerned
<i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> [XANTEU]	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	0%
<i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič 1957) Jones <i>et al.</i> [XANTGA]	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	0%
<i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> [XANTPF]	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	0%
<i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> [XANTVE]	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	0%
Fungi and oomycetes		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the vegetable propagating and planting material concerned
<i>Fusarium</i> Link (anamorphic genus) [1FUSAG] other than <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>albedinis</i> (Kill. & Maire) W.L. Gordon [FUSAAL] and <i>Fusarium circinatum</i> Nirenberg &	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	0%

O'Donnell [GIBBCI]		
<i>Helicobasidium brebissonii</i> (Desm.) Donk [HLCBBR]	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	0%
<i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk. [SCLOCE]	<i>Allium cepa</i> L., <i>Allium fistulosum</i> L., <i>Allium porrum</i> L., <i>Allium sativum</i> L.	0%
<i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Kleb. [VERTDA]	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> L.	0%
Nematodes		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the vegetable propagating and planting material concerned
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn [DITYDI]	<i>Allium cepa</i> L., <i>Allium sativum</i> L.	0%
Viruses, viroids, virus-like diseases and phytoplasmas		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the vegetable propagating and planting material concerned
Citrus exocortis viroid [CEVD00]	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	0%
<i>Columnea</i> latent viroid [CLVD00]	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	0%
Leek yellow stripe virus [LYSV00]	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	1%
Onion yellow dwarf virus [OYDV00]	<i>Allium cepa</i> L., <i>Allium sativum</i> L.	1%
Tomato apical stunt viroid [TASVD0]	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	0%
Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid [TCDVD0]	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	0%
Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus [TSWV00]	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Lactuca sativa</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., <i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	0%
Tomato yellow leaf curl virus [TYLCV0]	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	0%

Part J
RNQPs concerning fruit propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production

Bacteria		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the fruit plants concerned
<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> (Smith & Townsend) Conn [AGRBTU]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Juglans regia</i> L., <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch and <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley, <i>Pyrus</i> L., <i>Vaccinium</i> L.	0%
<i>Agrobacterium</i> spp. Conn [1AGRBG]	<i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
<i>Candidatus Phlomobacter fragariae</i> Zreik, Bové & Garnier [PHMBFR]	<i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burrill) Winslow <i>et al.</i> [ERWIAM]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Pseudomonas avellanae</i> Janse <i>et al.</i> [PSDMAL]	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	0%
<i>Pseudomonas savastanoi</i> pv. <i>Savastanoi</i> (Smith) Gardan <i>et al.</i> [PSDMSA]	<i>Olea europaea</i> L.	0%
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>morsprunorum</i> (Wormald) Young, Dye & Wilkie [PSDMMP]	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch and <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley	0%
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier, Luisetti & Gardan) Young, Dye & Wilkie [PSDMPE]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch and <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley	0%
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Syringae</i> van Hall [PSDMSY]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.	0%

<i>Pseudomonas viridiflava</i> (Burkholder) Dowson [PSDMVF]	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.	0%
<i>Rhodococcus fascians</i> Tilford [CORBFA]	<i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
<i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio <i>et al.</i> [SPIRCI]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids	0%
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>Corylina</i> (Miller, Bollen, Simmons, Gross & Barss) Vauterin, Hoste, Kersters & Swings [XANTCY]	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	0%
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>Juglandi</i> (Pierce) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> [XANTJU]	<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	0%
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> [XANTPR]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Prunus</i> L.	0%
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>fici</i> (Cavara) Dye [XANTFI]	<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	0%
<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i> Kennedy & King [XANTFR]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
Fungi and oomycetes		
RNQP or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the fruit plants concerned
<i>Armillariella mellea</i> (Vahl) Kummer [ARMIME]	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L., <i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Ficus carica</i> L., <i>Juglans regia</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Chondrostereum purpureum</i> Pouzar [STERPU]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Juglans regia</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> Simmonds [COLLAC]	<i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr [ENDOPA]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	0%
<i>Diaporthe strumella</i> (Fries) Fuckel [DIAPST]	<i>Ribes</i> L.	0%
<i>Diaporthe vaccinii</i> Shear [DIAPVA]	<i>Vaccinium</i> L.	0%
<i>Exobasidium vaccinii</i> (Fuckel) Woronin [EXOBVA]	<i>Vaccinium</i> L.	0%
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> (Stoneman) Spaulding & von	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%

Schrenk [GLOMCI]		
<i>Godronia cassandrae</i> (anamorph <i>Topospora myrtilli</i>) Peck [GODRCA]	<i>Vaccinium</i> L.	0%
<i>Microsphaera grossulariae</i> (Wallroth) Léveillé [MCRSGR]	<i>Ribes</i> L.	0%
<i>Mycosphaerella punctiformis</i> Verkley & U. Braun [RAMUEN]	<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	0%
<i>Neofabraea alba</i> Desmazières [PEZIAL]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Neofabraea malicorticis</i> Jackson [PEZIMA]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Neonectria ditissima</i> (Tulasne & C. Tulasne) Samuels & Rossman [NECTGA]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Juglans regia</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Peronospora rubi</i> Rabenhorst [PERORU]	<i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i> (Lebert & Cohn) J.Schröter [PHYTCC]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Juglans regia</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> <i>amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus</i> <i>avium</i> L., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus</i> <i>persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus</i> <i>salicina</i> Lindley, <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Phytophthora cambivora</i> (Petri) Buisman [PHYTCM]	<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill., <i>Pistacia vera</i> L.	0%
<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> Rands [PHYTCN]	<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	0%
<i>Phytophthora citrophthora</i> (R.E.Smith & E.H.Smith) Leonian [PHYTCO]	<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	0%
<i>Phytophthora cryptogea</i> Pethybridge & Lafferty [PHYTCR]	<i>Pistacia vera</i> L.	0%
<i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> C.J. Hickman [PHYTFR]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
<i>Phytophthora nicotianae</i> var. <i>parasitica</i> (Dastur) Waterhouse [PHYTNP]	<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	0%
<i>Phytophthora</i> spp. de Bary [1PHYTG]	<i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
<i>Plenodomus tracheiphilus</i> (Petri) Gruyter, Aveskamp & Verkley [DEUTTR]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids	0%

<i>Podosphaera aphanis</i> (Wallroth) Braun & Takamatsu [PODOAP]	<i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
<i>Podosphaera mors-uvae</i> (Schweinitz) Braun & Takamatsu [SPHRMU]	<i>Ribes</i> L.	0%
<i>Rhizoctonia fragariae</i> Hussain & W.E.McKeen [RHIZFR]	<i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
<i>Rosellinia necatrix</i> Prillieux [ROSLNE]	<i>Pistacia vera</i> L.	0%
<i>Sclerophora pallida</i> Yao & Spooner [SKLPPA]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> Reinke & Berthold [VERTAA]	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L., <i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Kleb [VERTDA]	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L., <i>Olea europaea</i> L., <i>Pistacia vera</i> L., <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley	0%
Insects and mites		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the fruit plants concerned
<i>Aleurothrixus floccosus</i> Maskell [ALTHFL]	<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	0%
<i>Cecidophyopsis ribis</i> Westwood [ERPHRI]	<i>Ribes</i> L.	0%
<i>Ceroplastes rusci</i> Linnaeus [CERPRU]	<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	0%
<i>Chaetosiphon fragaefolii</i> Cockerell [CHTSFR]	<i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
<i>Dasineura tetensi</i> Rübsaamen [DASYTE]	<i>Ribes</i> L.	0%
<i>Epidiaspis leperii</i> Signoret [EPIDBE]	<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	0%
<i>Eriosoma lanigerum</i> Hausmann [ERISLA]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Parabemisia myricae</i> Kuwana [PRABMY]	<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, and <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	0%
<i>Phytoptus avellanae</i> Nalepa [ERPHAV]	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	0%
<i>Phytonemus pallidus</i> Banks [TARSPA]	<i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%

<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> Targioni-Tozzetti [PSEAPE]	<i>Juglans regia</i> L., <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley, <i>Ribes</i> L.	0%
<i>Psylla</i> spp. Geoffroy [1PSYLG]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i> Comstock [QUADPE]	<i>Juglans regia</i> L., <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus Avium</i> L., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley, <i>Ribes</i> L.	0%
<i>Resseliella theobaldi</i> Barnes [THOMTE]	<i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
<i>Tetranychus urticae</i> Koch [TETRUR]	<i>Ribes</i> L.	0%
Nematodes		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the fruit plants concerned
<i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie [APLOBE]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
<i>Aphelenchoides blastophthorus</i> Franklin [APLOBL]	<i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i> (Ritzema Bos) Christie [APLOFR]	<i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
<i>Aphelenchoides ritzemabosi</i> (Schwartz) Steiner & Buhner [APLORI]	<i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Ribes</i> L.	0%
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuehn [DITYDI]	<i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Ribes</i> L.	0%
<i>Heterodera fici</i> Kirjanova [HETDFI]	<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	0%
<i>Longidorus attenuatus</i> Hooper [LONGAT]	<i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley, <i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
<i>Longidorus elongatus</i> (de Man) Thorne & Swanger [LONGEL]	<i>Fragaria</i> L. <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley, <i>Ribes</i> L., <i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
<i>Longidorus macrosoma</i> Hooper [LONGMA]	<i>Fragaria</i> L. <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Ribes</i>	0%

	L., <i>Rubus</i> L.	
<i>Meloidogyne arenaria</i> Chitwood [MELGAR]	<i>Ficus carica</i> L., <i>Olea europaea</i> L., <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley	0%
<i>Meloidogyne hapla</i> Chitwood [MELGHA]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Meloidogyne incognita</i> (Kofold & White) Chitwood [MELGIN]	<i>Ficus carica</i> L., <i>Olea europaea</i> L., <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley	0%
<i>Meloidogyne javanica</i> Chitwood [MELGJA]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Ficus carica</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Olea europaea</i> L., <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley, <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i> (Cobb) Filipjev & Schuurmans- Stekhoven [PRATPE]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Ficus carica</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pistacia vera</i> L., <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley, <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Pratylenchus vulnus</i> Allen & Jensen [PRATVU]	<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Ficus carica</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Olea europaea</i> L., <i>Pistacia vera</i> L., <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley, <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Tylenchulus semipenetrans</i> Cobb [TYLESE]	<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	0%

<i>Xiphinema diversicaudatum</i> (Mikoletzky) Thorne [XIPHDI]	<i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Juglans regia</i> L., <i>Olea europaea</i> L., <i>Prunus Avium</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley, <i>Ribes</i> L., <i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
<i>Xiphinema index</i> Thorne & Allen [XIPHIN]	<i>Pistacia vera</i> L.	0%
Viruses, viroids, virus-like diseases and phytoplasmas		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the fruit plants concerned
Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus [ACLSV0]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus Avium</i> L., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley, <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
Apple dimple fruit viroid [ADFVD0]	<i>Malus</i> Mill.	0%
Apple flat limb agent [AFL000]	<i>Malus</i> Mill.	0%
Apple mosaic virus [APMV00]	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill. <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus Avium</i> L., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch and <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley, <i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
Apple star crack agent [APHW00]	<i>Malus</i> Mill.	0%
Apple rubbery wood agent [ARW000]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill. and <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
Apple scar skin viroid [ASSVD0]	<i>Malus</i> Mill.	0%
Apple stem-grooving virus [ASGV00]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
Apple stem-pitting virus [ASPV00]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
Apricot latent virus [ALV000]	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch	0%
<i>Arabis</i> mosaic virus [ARMV00]	<i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Olea europaea</i> L., <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Ribes</i> L., <i>Rubus</i>	0%

	L.	
Aucuba mosaic agent and blackcurrant yellows agent combined	<i>Ribes</i> L.	0%
Black raspberry necrosis virus [BRNV00]	<i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
Blackcurrant reversion virus [BRAV00]	<i>Ribes</i> L.	0%
Blueberry mosaic associated virus [BLMAV0]	<i>Vaccinium</i> L.	0%
Blueberry red ringspot virus [BRRV00]	<i>Vaccinium</i> L.	0%
Blueberry scorch virus [BLSCV0]	<i>Vaccinium</i> L.	0%
Blueberry shock virus [BLSHV0]	<i>Vaccinium</i> L.	0%
Blueberry shoestring virus [BSSV00]	<i>Vaccinium</i> L.	0%
<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>asteris</i> Lee <i>et al.</i> [PHYPPAS]	<i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Vaccinium</i> L.	0%
<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>australiense</i> Davis <i>et al.</i> [PHYPPAU]	<i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>fragariae</i> Valiunas, Staniulis & Davis [PHYPPFG]	<i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>mali</i> Seemüller & Schneider [PHYPPMA]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Malus</i> Mill.	0%
<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>pruni</i> [PHYPPN]	<i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Vaccinium</i> L.	0%
<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>prunorum</i> Seemüller & Schneider [PHYPPR]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus Avium</i> L., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley	0%
<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>pyri</i> [PHYPPY]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>rubi</i> Malembic-Maher <i>et al.</i> [PHYPPRU]	<i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>solani</i> Quaglino <i>et al.</i> [PHYPPSO]	<i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Vaccinium</i> L.	0%

Cherry green ring mottle virus [CGRMV0]	<i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L.	0%
Cherry leaf roll virus [CLRV00]	<i>Juglans regia</i> L., <i>Olea europaea</i> L., <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L.	0%
Cherry mottle leaf virus [CMLV00]	<i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L.	0%
Cherry necrotic rusty mottle virus [CRNRM0]	<i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L.	0%
Chestnut mosaic agent	<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	0%
<i>Citrus cristacortis</i> agent [CSCC00]	<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	0%
<i>Citrus exocortis</i> viroid [CEVD00]	<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	0%
<i>Citrus impietratura</i> agent [CSI000]	<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	0%
<i>Citrus</i> leaf Blotch virus [CLBV00]	<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	0%
<i>Citrus psorosis</i> virus [CPSV00]	<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	0%
<i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus [CTV000] (EU isolates)	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids	0%
Citrus variegation virus [CVV000]	<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	0%
<i>Clover phyllody</i> phytoplasma [PHYP03]	<i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
Cranberry false blossom phytoplasma [PHYFPB]	<i>Vaccinium</i> L.	0%
Cucumber mosaic virus [CMV000]	<i>Ribes</i> L., <i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
Fig mosaic agent [FGM000]	<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	0%
Fruit disorders: chat fruit [APCF00], green crinkle [APGC00], bumpy fruit of Ben Davis, rough skin [APRSK0], star crack, russet ring [APLP00], russet wart	<i>Malus</i> Mill.	0%
Gooseberry vein banding associated virus [GOVB00]	<i>Ribes</i> L.	0%

Hazelnut maculatura lineare phytoplasma	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	0%
Hop stunt viroid [HSVD00]	<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	0%
Little cherry virus 1 and 2 [LCHV10], [LCHV20])	<i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L.	0%
Myrobalan latent ringspot virus [MLRSV0]	<i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley	0%
Olive leaf yellowing associated virus [OLYAV0]	<i>Olea europaea</i> L.	0%
Olive vein yellowing associated virus [OVYAV0]	<i>Olea europaea</i> L.	0%
Olive yellow mottling and decline associated virus [OYMDAV]	<i>Olea europaea</i> L.	0%
Peach latent mosaic viroid [PLMVD0]	<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch	0%
Pear bark necrosis agent [PRBN00]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
Pear bark split agent [PRBS00]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
Pear blister canker viroid [PBCVD0]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
Pear rough bark agent [PRRB00]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
Phytoplasma diseases [1PHYPG]	<i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
Plum pox virus [PPV000])	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus Avium</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> , <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunu salicina</i> Lindley. In the case of <i>Prunus</i> hybrids where material is grafted onto rootstocks, other species of <i>Prunus</i> L. rootstocks susceptible to Plum pox virus.	0%

Prune dwarf virus [PDV000]	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus Avium</i> L., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley	0%
<i>Prunus</i> necrotic ringspot virus [PNRSV0]	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus Avium</i> L., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley	0%
Quince yellow blotch agent [ARW000]	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0%
Raspberry bushy dwarf virus [RBDV00]	<i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
Raspberry leaf mottle virus [RLMV00]	<i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
Raspberry leaf spot virus [RLMV00]	<i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
Raspberry ringspot virus [RPRSV0]	<i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Ribes</i> L., <i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
Raspberry vein chlorosis virus [RVCV00]	<i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
Raspberry yellow spot [RYS000]	<i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
Rubus yellow net virus [RYNV00]	<i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
Strawberry crinkle virus [SCRV00]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
Strawberry latent ringspot virus [SLRSV0]	<i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Olea europaea</i> L., <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Ribes</i> L., <i>Rubus</i> L.	0%
Strawberry mild yellow edge virus [SMYEV0]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
Strawberry mottle virus [SMOV00]	<i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
Strawberry multiplier disease phytoplasma [PHYP75]	<i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
Strawberry vein banding virus [SVBV00]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Fragaria</i> L.	0%
Tomato black ring virus [TBRV00]	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Prunus avium</i>	0%

	L., <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Rubus</i> L.
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Part K
RNQPs concerning true potato seeds

Viruses, viroids, virus-like diseases and phytoplasmas		
RNQPs	Plants for planting	Threshold for the seeds
Potato spindle tuber viroid [PSTVD0]	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0%

Part L
RNQPs concerning plants for planting of *Humulus lupulus* other than seeds

Fungi and oomycetes		
RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the plant for planting
<i>Verticillium dahlia</i> Klebahn [VERTDA]	<i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.	0%
<i>Verticillium nonalfalfae</i> Inderbitzin, H.W. Platt, Bostock, R.M. Davis & K.V. Subbarao [VERTNO]	<i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.	0%

Annex V

Measures to prevent the presence of RNQPs on specific plants for planting

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Part A

Measures to prevent the presence of RNQPs on fodder plant seed

1. Inspection of the crop

- (1) The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out field inspections of the crop from which the fodder plant seed is produced concerning the presence of RNQPs in the crop, as set out in Part A of Annex IV.

The competent authority may authorise inspectors, other than the professional operators, to carry out the field inspections on its behalf and under its official supervision.

- (2) Those field inspections shall be carried out when the condition and the stage of development of the crop allow for an adequate inspection. There shall be at least one field inspection per year, at the most appropriate time for the detection of the respective RNQPs.
- (3) The competent authority shall determine the size, the number and the distribution of the portions of the field to be inspected in accordance with appropriate methods.

The proportion of the crops for the production of seed to be officially inspected by the competent authority shall be at least 5 %.

2. Sampling and testing of fodder plant seed

- (1) The competent authority shall:
 - (a) officially draw seed samples from lots of fodder plant seed;
 - (b) appoint seed samplers to carry out sampling on its behalf and under its official supervision;
 - (c) compare the seed samples drawn by itself with those of the same seed lot drawn by the seed samplers under official supervision as referred to in point (b);
 - (d) supervise the performance of the seed samplers provided for in point (2).

- (2) Seed samplers shall sample the fodder plant seed in accordance with up to date international methods.

Except for automatic sampling, the competent authority shall check-sample a proportion of at least 5 % of the seed lots entered for official certification. That proportion shall be as evenly spread as possible over natural and legal persons entering seed for certification, and the species entered, but may also be aimed at eliminating specific doubts.

- (3) For automatic sampling, appropriate procedures shall be applied and it shall be officially supervised.

For the examination of seed for certification, samples shall be drawn from homogeneous lots. As regards the lot and sample weights, the table of Annex III to Directive 66/401/EEC shall apply.

3. Additional measures for certain plant species

The competent authorities, or the professional operators under the official supervision of the competent authorities, shall inspect, immediately prior to its movement:

- (1) the pre-basic, basic and certified seeds of *Medicago sativa* L. to prevent the presence of *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *insidiosus*, and in order to ascertain that:
 - (a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from *Clavibacter michiganensis* spp. *insidiosus*; or
 - (b) the crop has been grown on land on which no previous *Medicago sativa* L. crop has been present during the last three years prior to sowing, and no symptoms of *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *insidiosus* are observed during field inspection at the site of production or no symptoms of *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *insidiosus* have been observed on any *Medicago sativa* L. crop adjacent to it, during the previous cropping; or
 - (c) the crop belongs to a variety recognised as being highly resistant to *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *insidiosus* and the content of inert matter shall not exceed 0.1% by weight;
- (2) seed of *Medicago sativa* L. to prevent the presence of *Ditylenchus dipsaci*, and in order to ascertain that:
 - (a) no symptoms of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* have been observed at the site of production during the previous cropping and no main host crops have been grown during the two preceding years on the site of production and appropriate hygiene measures have been taken to prevent infestation of the place of production; or
 - (b) no symptoms of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* have been observed at the site of production during the previous cropping and no *Ditylenchus dipsaci* has been found by laboratory tests on a representative sample; or
 - (c) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate physical or chemical treatment against *Ditylenchus dipsaci* and have been found to be free of this pest after laboratory tests on a representative sample.

Part B

Measures concerning cereal seed

1. Inspection of the crop

- (1) The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out field inspections of the crop from which the cereal seed is produced, to confirm the fulfilment of the requirements concerning the presence of RNQPs in the crop, as set out in Part B of Annex IV.

The competent authority may authorise inspectors, other than professional operators, to carry out the field inspections on its behalf and under its official supervision.

- (2) Those field inspections shall be carried out when the condition and the stage of development of the crop allow for an adequate inspection.

There shall be at least one field inspection per year, at the most appropriate time for the detection of the respective RNQPs.

- (3) The competent authority shall determine the size, the number and the distribution of the portions of the field to be inspected in accordance with appropriate methods.

The proportion of the crops for the production of seed to be officially inspected by the competent authority shall be at least 5 %

2. Sampling and testing of cereal seed

- (1) The competent authority shall:
 - (a) officially draw seed samples from lots of cereal seed;
 - (b) authorise seed samplers to carry out sampling on its behalf and under official supervision;
 - (c) compare the seed samples drawn by itself with those of the same seed lot drawn by the seed samples under official supervision as referred to in point (b);
 - (d) supervise the performance of the seed samplers as provided for in point (2).
- (2) The competent authority or the professional operator under the official supervision shall test the fodder plant seed in accordance with up to date international methods.

Except for automatic sampling, the competent authority shall check-sample a proportion of at least 5 % of the seed lots entered for official certification. That proportion shall be as evenly spread as possible over natural and legal persons entering seed for certification, and the species entered, but may also be aimed at eliminating specific doubts.

- (3) For automatic sampling, appropriate procedures shall be applied and it shall be officially supervised.

For the examination of seed for certification, samples shall be drawn from homogeneous lots. As regards the lot and sample weights, the provisions of the table of Annex III to Directive 66/402/EEC shall apply.

3. Additional measures for seeds of *Oryza sativa* L.

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks to ensure that the seed of *Oryza sativa* L.:

- (a) originates in area known to be free from *Aphelenchoides besseyi*;
- (b) has been officially tested by the competent authorities by appropriate nematological tests on a representative sample from each lot, and have been found free from *Aphelenchoides besseyi*;
- (c) has been subjected to an appropriate hot water treatment or other appropriate treatment against *Aphelenchoides besseyi*.

Part C

Measures to prevent the presence of RNQPs on ornamental plants

The following measures shall be taken concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting:

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that the requirements, concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting, provided for in the third column of the following table, are fulfilled

Bacteria		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burrill) Winslow <i>et al.</i>	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Amelanchier</i> Medik., <i>Chaenomeles</i> Lindl., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik., <i>Crataegus</i> Tourn. ex L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Eriobrya</i> Lindl., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Mespilus</i> Bosc ex Spach, <i>Photinia davidiana</i> Decne., <i>Pyracantha</i> M. Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L., <i>Sorbus</i> L.	(a) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burrill) Winslow <i>et al.</i> ; or (b) the plants have been grown in a production site that has been visually inspected at an appropriate time to detect the pest during the last growing season for the detection of that pest and plants showing symptoms of that pest, and any surrounding host plants, have been immediately rogued out and destroyed.
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier, Luisetti & Gardan) Young, Dye & Wilkie	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Prunus persicae</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindl.	(a) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier, Luisetti & Gardan) Young, Dye & Wilkie; or (b) the plants have grown in a site of production found free from the <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier, Luisetti & Gardan) Young, Dye & Wilkie over the last complete growing season by visual inspection, and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately; or (c) no more than 2% of plants in the lot have shown symptoms during visual inspections, at appropriate times to detect the pest during the last growing season, and those symptomatic plants and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately.
<i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Citrus</i> L. hybrids, <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle. hybrids, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. hybrids	The plants derive from mother plants which have been visually inspected, at the most appropriate time to detect the pest, and found free from <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio, and (a) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio, or (b) the site of production has been found free from <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio over the last complete growing season by visual inspection of the plants, at the most appropriate time to detect the pest during the last growing season; or (c) not more than 2% of plants have shown symptoms during a visual inspection at the appropriate time to detect the pest during the last growing season, and all infected plants have been

		rogued out and destroyed immediately.
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., <i>Prunus</i> L.	(a) the plants have been produced in an area known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> Vauterin <i>et al.</i> ; or (b) the plants have grown in a site of production found free from <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> Vauterin <i>et al.</i> over the last complete growing season by visual inspection, and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity, and the neighbouring plants, have been rogued out and destroyed immediately, unless they have been tested on the basis of a representative sample of symptomatic plants and it is shown in those tests that the symptoms are not caused by <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> Vauterin <i>et al.</i> ; or (c) no more than 2% of plants in the lot have shown symptoms during visual inspections at appropriate times during the last growing season, and those symptomatic plants and any symptomatic plants in the site of production and the immediate vicinity, and the neighbouring plants have been rogued out and destroyed immediately unless they are tested, on the basis of a representative sample of symptomatic plants and it is shown in those tests that the symptoms are not caused by <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> Vauterin <i>et al.</i> ; or (d) in the case of evergreen species, the plants have been visually inspected, before movement and found free from symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> Vauterin <i>et al.</i>
<i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum</i> L.	(1) In the case of seeds: (a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> ; or (b) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times to detect the pest during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production; or (c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found in these tests to be free from <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> (2) In the case of plants other than seeds: (a) the seedlings have been grown from seeds that meet the requirements laid down in point (1); and (b) young plants have been maintained in appropriate hygiene conditions to prevent infection.

<p><i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i></p>	<p><i>Capsicum</i> L.</p>	<p>(1) In the case of seeds: (a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i>; or (b) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production; or (c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods (whether or not following an appropriate treatment), and have been found in these tests to be free from <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i></p> <p>(2) In the case of plants other than seeds: (a) the seedlings have been grown from seeds that meet the requirements laid down in point (1); and (b) young plants have been maintained in appropriate hygiene conditions to prevent infection.</p>
<p><i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i></p>	<p><i>Capsicum</i> L.</p>	<p>(1) In the case of seeds: (a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>; or (b) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production; or (c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods (whether or not following an appropriate treatment), and have been found in these tests to be free from <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i></p> <p>(2) In the case of plants other than seeds: (a) the seedlings have been grown from seeds that meet the requirements laid down in point (1); and (b) the young plants have been maintained</p>
<p><i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i></p>	<p><i>Capsicum</i> L.</p>	<p>(1) In the case of seeds: (a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>; or (b) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections, at appropriate times during the complete cycle of</p>

		<p>vegetation of the plants at the site of production; or (c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods (whether or not following an appropriate treatment), and have been found in these tests to be free from <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i></p> <p>(2) In the case of plants other than seeds: (a) the seedlings have been grown from seeds that meet the requirements laid down in point (1); and (b) young plants have been maintained in appropriate hygiene conditions to prevent infection.</p>
Fungi and oomycetes		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by the RNQPs	Plants for planting other than seeds	Measures
<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr	<i>Castanea</i> L.	<p>(a) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr; or (b) no symptoms of <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr have been observed at the site of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation; or (c) plants showing symptoms of <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr have been rogued out, and the remaining plants have been inspected at weekly intervals and no symptoms have been observed at the site of production for at least three weeks before movement.</p>
<i>Dothistroma pini</i> Hulbary, <i>Dothistroma septosporum</i> (Dorogin) Morelet <i>Lecanosticta acicola</i> (von Thümen) Sydow	<i>Pinus</i> L.	<p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Dothistroma pini</i> Hulbary, <i>Dothistroma septosporum</i> (Dorogin) Morelet and <i>Lecanosticta acicola</i> (von Thümen) Sydow; or (b) no symptoms of needle blight, caused by <i>Dothistroma pini</i> Hulbary, <i>Dothistroma septosporum</i> (Dorogin) Morelet or <i>Lecanosticta acicola</i> (von Thümen) Sydow, have been observed at the site of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation; or</p>

		(c) appropriate treatments have been carried out against needle blight, caused by <i>Dothistroma pini</i> Hulbary, <i>Dothistroma septosporum</i> (Dorogin) Morelet or <i>Lecanosticta acicola</i> (von Thümen) Sydow, and the plants have been inspected before movement and found free from symptoms of needle blight.
<i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni	Seeds of <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	<p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni have been observed at the seed production site in at least two inspections at appropriate times, to detect the pest during the growing season;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) (i) the seed production site has been subject to at least two inspections at appropriate times to detect the pest, during the growing season;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(ii) no more than 5% of plants have shown symptoms of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni during these inspections, and all plants showing symptoms of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni have been removed and destroyed immediately after inspection;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(iii) at the final inspection no plants have been found showing symptoms of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) (i) the seed production site has been subject to at least two inspections at appropriate times to detect the pest during the growing season;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(ii) all plants showing symptoms of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni have been removed and destroyed immediately after inspection;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(iii) at the final inspection, no plants have been found showing symptoms of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni, and a representative sample from each lot has been tested and found free from <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(e) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate treatment which has been demonstrated to be effective against all known strains of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni.</p>
<i>Plenodomus tracheiphilus</i> (Petri)	<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Citrus</i> L. hybrids, <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle,	a) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Plenodomus tracheiphilus</i> (Petri)

Gruyter, Aveskamp & Verkley	<i>Fortunella</i> Swingle hybrids, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. hybrids	Gruyter, Aveskamp & Verkleys; or (b) the plants have been grown in a site of production that was found free from <i>Plenodomus tracheiphilus</i> (Petri) Gruyter, Aveskamp & Verkley over the last complete growing season, by at least two visual inspection at appropriate times, during that growing season, and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately; or (c) no more than 2% of plants in the lot showing symptoms during at least two visual inspections at appropriate times to detect the pest during the last growing season, and those symptomatic plants and any other symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately.
<i>Puccinia horiana</i> P. Hennings	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> L.	(a) the plants derive from mother plants which have been inspected at least monthly during the previous three months and no symptoms have been seen at the site of production; or (b) mother plants showing symptoms have been removed and destroyed, along with plants within a 1m radius, and an appropriate physical or chemical treatment has been applied to the plants which have been inspected before movement and found free from symptoms.
Insects and mites		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting other than seeds	Measures
<i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> Keifer	<i>Fuchsia</i> L.	(a) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> Keifer; or (b) no symptoms have been seen on the plants, or the mother plants from which they derive, during visual inspections at the site of production during the previous growing season, at the most appropriate time to detect the pest; or (c) appropriate chemical or physical treatment has been applied before movement, following which the plants have been inspected and no symptoms of the pest have been found.
<i>Opogona sacchari</i>	<i>Beaucarnea</i> Lem., <i>Bougainvillea</i> Comm. ex Juss.,	(a) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Opogona sacchari</i> Bojer;

Bojer	<p><i>Crassula</i> L., <i>Crinum</i> L., <i>Dracaena</i> Vand. ex L., <i>Ficus</i> L., <i>Musa</i> L., <i>Pachira</i> Aubl., <i>Palmae</i>, <i>Sansevieria</i> Thunb., <i>Yucca</i> L.</p>	<p>or</p> <p>(b) the plants have been grown at a production site at which no symptoms or signs of <i>Opogona sacchari</i> Bojer have been observed in visual inspections carried out at least every three months during a period of at least six months prior to movement;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) a regime is applied on the site of production aimed at monitoring and suppressing the population of <i>Opogona sacchari</i> Bojer and at removing infested plants and each lot has been visually inspected, at the most appropriate time to detect the pest, before movement and found free from symptoms of <i>Opogona sacchari</i> Bojer.</p>
<p><i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier)</p>	<p>Propagating material of <i>Palmae</i>, other than fruit and seeds, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm, and belonging to the following genera and species:</p> <p><i>Areca catechu</i> L., <i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Merr., <i>Bismarckia</i> Hildebr. & H. Wendl., <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L., <i>Brahea armata</i> S. Watson, <i>Brahea edulis</i> H. Wendl., <i>Butia capitata</i> (Mart.) Becc., <i>Calamus merrillii</i> Becc., <i>Caryota cumingii</i> Lodd. ex Mart., <i>Caryota maxima</i> Blume, <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> L., <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L., <i>Copernicia</i> Mart., <i>Corypha utan</i> Lam., <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq., <i>Howea forsteriana</i> Becc., <i>Jubaea chilensis</i> (Molina) Baill., <i>Livistona australis</i> C. Martius, <i>Livistona decora</i> (W. Bull) Dowe, <i>Livistona rotundifolia</i> (Lam.) Mart., <i>Metroxylon sagu</i> Rottb., <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> Chabaud, <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L., <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> Jacq., <i>Phoenix roebelenii</i> O'Brien, <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb., <i>Phoenix theophrasti</i> Greuter, <i>Pritchardia</i> Seem. & H. Wendl., <i>Ravenea rivularis</i> Jum. & H. Perrier, <i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O.F. Cook, <i>Sabal palmetto</i> (Walter) Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f., <i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> (Cham.)</p>	<p>(a) the plants have been grown for their entire life in an area which has been established as free from <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier) by the responsible official body in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures;</p> <p>(b) the plants have been grown in the two years prior to their movement in a site within the Union with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier), or in a site within the Union where the appropriate preventive treatments have been applied, with respect to that pest;</p> <p>(c) the plants have been subject to visual inspections carried out at least once every four months, confirming freedom of that material from <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier).</p>

Nematodes		
RNQP or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting other than seeds	Measures
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn	<i>Allium</i> L., <i>Camassia</i> Lindl., <i>Chionodoxa</i> Boiss., <i>Crocus flavus</i> Weston, <i>Galanthus</i> L., <i>Hyacinthus</i> Tourn. ex L., <i>Hymenocallis</i> Salisb., <i>Muscari</i> Mill., <i>Narcissus</i> L., <i>Ornithogalum</i> L., <i>Puschkinia</i> Adams, <i>Scilla</i> L., <i>Tulipa</i> L.	(a) the plants have been inspected and no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn have been observed on the lot since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation; or (b) the plants have been visually inspected at the most appropriate time to detect the pest and no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn have been observed on the lot since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation; or (c) the bulbs have been found practically free from symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn, on the basis of visual inspections carried out at the most appropriate time to detect the pest, and packed for sale to the final consumer.

	Glassman, <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> (Hook.) H. Wendl., <i>Washingtonia</i> H. Wendl. <i>Crinum</i> L. <i>Tulipa</i> L. <i>Sternbergia</i> Waldst. & Kit.	
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Viruses, viroids, virus-like diseases and phytoplasmas

RNQP or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures
<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma mali</i> Seemüller & Schneider	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Malus</i> Mill.	(a) the plants derive from mother plants which have been visually inspected, and found free from symptoms of <i>Candidatus Phytoplasma mali</i> Seemüller & Schneider; and (b) (i) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Candidatus Phytoplasma mali</i> Seemüller & Schneider; or (ii) the plants have grown in a site of production found free from <i>Candidatus Phytoplasma mali</i> Seemüller & Schneider over the last complete growing season by visual inspection, and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity rogued out and destroyed immediately; or (iii) no more than 2% of plants in the site of production

		have shown symptoms during visual inspections at appropriate times during the last growing season, and those plants and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately, and a representative sample of the remaining asymptomatic plants in the lots in which symptomatic plants were found has been tested, and found free from <i>Candidatus</i> <i>Phytoplasma mali</i> Seemüller & Schneider.
<i>Candidatus</i> <i>Phytoplasma prunorum</i> Seemüller & Schneider	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Prunus</i> L.	(a) the plants derive from mother plants which have been visually inspected, and found free from symptoms of <i>Candidatus</i> <i>Phytoplasma prunorum</i> Seemüller & Schneider. and (b) (i) plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Candidatus</i> <i>Phytoplasma prunorum</i> Seemüller & Schneider; or (ii) the plants have grown in a site of production found free from <i>Candidatus</i> <i>Phytoplasma prunorum</i> Seemüller & Schneider over the last complete growing season by visual inspection, and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately; or (iii) no more than 2% of plants in the site of production have shown symptoms during inspections at appropriate times during the last growing season, and those symptomatic plants and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately, and a representative sample of the remaining asymptomatic plants in the lots in which symptomatic plants were found has been tested, and found free from <i>Candidatus</i> <i>Phytoplasma prunorum</i> Seemüller & Schneider.
<i>Candidatus</i> <i>Phytoplasma pyri</i> Seemüller & Schneider	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Pyrus</i> L.	(a) the plants derive from mother plants which have been visually inspected and found free from symptoms of <i>Candidatus</i> <i>Phytoplasma pyri</i> Seemüller & Schneider; and (b) (i) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Candidatus</i> <i>Phytoplasma pyri</i> Seemüller & Schneider; or (ii) the plants have grown in a site of production found free from the pest over the last complete growing season by visual inspection, and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately; or (c) no more than 2% of plants in the site of production have shown symptoms during visual inspections at appropriate times during the last growing season, and those symptomatic plants and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately.

<p><i>Candidatus Phytoplasma solani</i> Quaglino <i>et al.</i></p>	<p><i>Lavandula</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) the plants have grown in a site of production known to be free from <i>Candidatus Phytoplasma solani</i> Quaglino <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of <i>Candidatus Phytoplasma solani</i> Quaglino <i>et al.</i> have been seen during visual inspections, of the lot in the last complete cycle of vegetation;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) plants showing symptoms of <i>Candidatus Phytoplasma solani</i> Quaglino <i>et al.</i> have been rogued out and destroyed, and the lot has been tested, on the basis of a representative sample of remaining plants and found free from the pest.</p>
<p>Chrysanthemum stunt viroid</p>	<p>Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Argyranthemum</i> Webb ex Sch.Bip., Quaglino <i>et al.</i></p>	<p>The plants derive within three generations of propagation from stock which has been found, to be free from Chrysanthemum stunt viroid by testing.</p>
<p><i>Citrus exocortis</i> viroid</p>	<p>Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Citrus</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) the plants derive from mother plants which have been visually inspected and found free from <i>Citrus exocortis</i> viroid;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) the plants have grown in a site of production that has been found free from the pest over the last complete growing season by visual inspection of the plants, at the appropriate time to detect the pest.</p>
<p><i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus</p>	<p>Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Citrus</i> L. hybrids, <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle hybrids, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. Hybrids</p>	<p>(a) the plants derive from mother plants which have been tested, within the previous three years and found free from <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) (i) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) the plants have grown in a site of production found free from <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus over the last complete growing season by testing of a representative sample of the plants at the appropriate time to detect the pest;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(iii) the plants have grown in a site of production under physical protection from vectors, and found free from <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus over the last complete growing season by testing of a representative sample of the plants, carried out at the most appropriate time to detect the pest;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(iv) in the cases where there is a positive test result for the presence of <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus in a lot, all plants have been tested individually and no more than 2% of those plants were found positive, and the plants tested and found infected by the pest have been rogued out</p>

		and destroyed immediately.
<i>Impatiens</i> necrotic spot tospovirus	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Begonia x hiemalis</i> , Fotsch, <i>Impatiens</i> L. New Guinea Hybrids	(a) the plants have grown in a site of production that has been subjected to a monitoring of relevant thrips vectors (<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> Pergande) and, upon their detection, to appropriate treatments to ensure effective suppression of their populations; and (b) (i) no symptoms of <i>Impatiens</i> necrotic spot tospovirus have been observed on plants at the site of production during the current growing period; or (ii) any plants at the production site showing symptoms of <i>Impatiens</i> necrotic spot tospovirus during the current growing period have been rogued out and a representative sample of the plants to be moved has been tested and found free from <i>Impatiens</i> necrotic spot tospovirus.
Plum pox virus	Plants of the following species of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds: <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus blireiana</i> Andre, <i>Prunus brigantina</i> Vill.,— <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Ehrh., <i>Prunus cistena</i> Hansen,— <i>Prunus curdica</i> Fenzl and Fritsch., <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>insititia</i> (L.) ,K. Schneid, <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>italica</i> (Borkh.) Hegi., <i>Prunus glandulosa</i> Thunb., <i>Prunus holosericea</i> Batal., <i>Prunus hortulana</i> Bailey, <i>Prunus japonica</i> Thunb., <i>Prunus mandshurica</i> (Maxim.) Koehne, <i>Prunus maritima</i> Marsh., <i>Prunus mume</i> Sieb. and	(a) propagating material derived from an identified source of material which has been tested within the previous three growing seasons and found free from Plum pox virus; and (b) rootstocks of <i>Prunus domestica</i> L. derived from an identified source of material which has been sampled and tested within the previous 5 years and found free from Plum pox virus; and (c) (i) the propagating material has been produced in areas known to be free from Plum pox virus; or (ii) no symptoms of Plum pox virus have been observed on propagating material in the production site over the last complete growing season in the most appropriate period of the year taking into account the climatic conditions and the growing conditions of the plant and the biology of Plum pox virus, and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and immediately destroyed; or (iii) symptoms of Plum pox virus have been observed on no more than 2% of plants in the production site over the last complete growing season in the most appropriate period of the year taking into account the climatic conditions and the growing conditions of the plant and the biology of Plum pox virus, and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and immediately destroyed, and a representative sample of the remaining asymptomatic plants in the lots in which symptomatic plants were found has been tested and found free from the pest. A representative portion of plants not showing any symptoms of Plum pox virus upon visual inspection may be sampled and tested on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants concerning the presence of that pest.

	Zucc., <i>Prunus nigra</i> Ait., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> L., <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., <i>Prunus</i> L. susceptible to Plum pox virus Fotsch	
Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus virus	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Begonia x hiemalis</i> Fotsch, <i>Capsicum annum</i> L., <i>Chrysanthemum</i> L., <i>Gerbera</i> L., <i>Impatiens</i> L. New Guinea Hybrids, <i>Pelargonium</i> L.	(a) the plants have grown in a site of production that has been subjected to a monitoring of relevant thrips vectors (<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> and <i>Thrips tabaci</i>) and, upon their detection, to appropriate treatments to ensure effective suppression of their populations; and (b) no symptoms of Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus have been observed on plants at the site of production during the current growing period; or (c) any plants at the production site showing symptoms of Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus during the current growing period have been rogued out and a representative sample of the plants to be moved has been tested and found free from Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus.

Part D

Measures to prevent the presence of RNQPs on forest reproductive material, other than seeds

1. Visual inspections

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that the requirements, concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting, are fulfilled :

- (a) forest reproductive material, other than seeds, of *Castanea sativa* Mill. is found free from *Cryphonectria parasitica* upon visual inspection at the production site or place;
- (b) forest reproductive material, other than seeds, of *Pinus* spp. is found free from *Dothistroma pini*, *Dothistroma septosporum* and *Lecanosticta acicola*., upon visual inspection at the production site or place.

The visual inspections shall take place once a year, in the most appropriate period to detect those pests, taking into account the climatic conditions and the growing conditions of the plant, and the biology of the respective pests.

2. Requirements per genera or species and category

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take all other actions, concerning the following genera or species, to ensure that:

***Castanea sativa* Mill.**

- (a) the forest reproductive material originates in areas known to be free from *Cryphonectria parasitica*; or
- (b) no symptoms of *Cryphonectria parasitica* have been observed at the place or site of production over the last complete growing season; or
- (c) forest reproductive material showing symptoms of *Cryphonectria parasitica* in the place or site of production has been rogued out, the remaining material has been inspected at weekly intervals and no symptoms of that pest have been observed at the place or site of production for at least three weeks before movement of that material.

***Pinus* spp.**

- (a) the forest reproductive material originates in areas known to be free from *Dothistroma pini*, *Dothistroma septosporum* and *Lecanosticta acicola*; or
- (b) no symptoms of needle blight, caused by *Dothistroma pini*, *Dothistroma septosporum* or *Lecanosticta acicola*, have been observed at the place or site of production or its immediate vicinity over the last complete growing season; or
- (c) appropriate treatments have been carried out in the place or site of production against needle blight, caused by *Dothistroma pini*, *Dothistroma septosporum* or *Lecanosticta acicola*, and the forest reproductive material has been visually inspected before movement and found free from symptoms of *Dothistroma pini*, *Dothistroma septosporum* or *Lecanosticta acicola*.

Part E

Measures to prevent the presence of the RNQPs on vegetable seed

The following measures shall be taken concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting:

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that the requirements, concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting, provided for in the third column of the following table, are fulfilled.

Bacteria		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>Michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis <i>et al.</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	(a) the seeds have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent method; and (b) (i) the seeds originate in areas known to be free

		<p>from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times to detect the pest during their complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(iii) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in those tests, to be free from the pest.</p>
<p><i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i></p>	<p><i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) the crop from which the seed was harvested was visually inspected at appropriate times during the growing season and found free from <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> in those tests.</p>
<p><i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i></p>	<p><i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times to detect the pest during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found, in those tests, free from <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i></p>
<p><i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i></p>	<p><i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times to detect the pest during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production;</p> <p>or</p>

		(c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found, in those tests, free from <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i>
<i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	(a) the seeds are obtained by an appropriate acid extraction; and (b) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i> ; or (c) (i) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production; or (ii) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found, in these tests, free from <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i>
<i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> ; or (b) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production; or (c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found, in those tests, free from <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>
<i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	(a) the seeds are obtained by an appropriate acid extraction; and (b) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> ; or (c) (i) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production;

		<p>or</p> <p>(ii) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found, in these tests, free from <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i></p>
<i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L	<p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found, in those tests, free from <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i></p>
<i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	<p>(a) the seeds are obtained by an appropriate acid extraction; and</p> <p>(b) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) (i) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found, in those tests, free from <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i></p>
Insects and mites		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures

<i>Acanthoscelides obtectus</i> (Say)	<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i> L., <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	(a) a representative sample of the seed has been subject to visual inspection at the most appropriate time to detect the pest, which may follow an appropriate treatment, and (b) the seed has been found free from <i>Acanthoscelides obtectus</i> (Say).
<i>Bruchus pisorum</i> (L.)	<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	(a) a representative sample of the seed has been subject to visual inspection at the most appropriate time to detect the pest, which may follow an appropriate treatment, and (b) the seed has been found free from <i>Bruchus pisorum</i> (L.).
<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i> L.	<i>Vicia faba</i> L.	(a) a representative sample of the seed has been subject to visual inspection at the most appropriate time to detect the pest, which may follow an appropriate treatment, and (b) the seed has been found free from <i>Bruchus rufimanus</i> L.
Nematodes		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn	<i>Allium cepa</i> L., <i>Allium porrum</i> L.	(a) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time to detect the pest since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn have been observed; or (b) the harvested seeds have been found to be free of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn after laboratory tests on a representative sample; or (c) the planting material has been subjected to an appropriate chemical or physical treatment against <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn and the seeds have been found to be free of this pest after laboratory tests on a representative sample.
<i>Ditylenchus gigas</i> Vovlas <i>et al.</i>	<i>Vicia faba</i> L.	(a) the plants are produced in areas known to be free from <i>Ditylenchus gigas</i> Vovlas <i>et al.</i> ; or (b) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time to detect the pest during the growing season and no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus gigas</i> Vovlas <i>et al.</i> have been observed; or (c) no <i>Ditylenchus gigas</i> Vovlas <i>et al.</i> has been revealed by laboratory tests on a representative sample; or (d) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate physical or chemical treatment against <i>Ditylenchus gigas</i> Vovlas <i>et al.</i> and have been found to be free of this pest after laboratory tests on a representative sample.

Viruses, viroids, virus-like diseases and phytoplasmas

RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures
Pepino mosaic virus	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	<p>(a) the seeds have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent method, and:</p> <p>(b) (i) the seeds originate in areas where Pepino mosaic virus is known not to occur; or</p> <p>(ii) no symptoms of diseases caused by Pepino mosaic virus have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation; or</p> <p>(iii) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for Pepino mosaic virus, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in those tests, free from the pest.</p>
Potato spindle tuber viroid	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	<p>a) the seeds have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent method; and</p> <p>(b) (i) the seeds originate in areas where Potato spindle tuber viroid is not known to occur; or</p> <p>(ii) no symptoms of diseases caused Potato spindle tuber viroid have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation; or</p> <p>(iii) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for Potato spindle tuber viroid, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in those tests, free from the pest.</p>

Part F

Measures to prevent the presence of the RNQPs on seed potatoes

The competent authority shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that the requirements concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting, provided for in the third column of the following table, are fulfilled:

RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures
Blackleg as caused by - <i>Dickeya</i> Samson <i>et al.</i> spp.	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	(a) in the case of pre-basic seed potatoes, official inspections show that they derive from mother plants which are free from <i>Dickeya</i> Samson <i>et al.</i> spp. and <i>Pectobacterium</i> Waldee emend. Hauben

<p><i>Pectobacterium</i> Waldee emend. Hauben <i>et al.</i> spp.</p>		<p><i>et al.</i> spp.</p> <p>(b) in the case of all categories, the growing plants have been subjected to official field inspection by competent authorities.</p>
<p><i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter <i>solanacearum</i> Liefiting <i>et al.</i> other than haplotypes A, B and F</p>	<p><i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) in the case of pre-basic seed potatoes, official inspections show that they derive from mother plants which are free from <i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter <i>solanacearum</i> Liefiting <i>et al.</i> other than haplotypes A, B and F.</p> <p>b) in the case of all categories,</p> <p>(i) plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter <i>solanacearum</i> Liefiting <i>et al.</i> other than haplotypes A, B and F, taking into account the carrot pathway and the possible presence of the vectors;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) no symptoms of <i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter <i>solanacearum</i> Liefiting <i>et al.</i> other than haplotypes A, B and F have been seen during official inspections by competent authorities of growing plants at the site of production since the start of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p><i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>solani</i> Quaglino <i>et al.</i></p>	<p><i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) In the case of pre-basic seed potatoes, official inspections show that they derive from mother plants which are free from <i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>solani</i> Quaglino <i>et al.</i></p> <p>(b) In the case of all categories:</p> <p>(i) no symptoms of <i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>solani</i> Quaglino <i>et al.</i> have been seen at the place of production during official inspection since the start of the last complete cycle of vegetation;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) any plants at the site of production showing symptoms have been rogued out, with their progeny tubers, and destroyed, for any stocks in which symptoms have been seen in the growing crop, official post harvest tuber testing has been carried out, for each lot, to confirm the absence of <i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>solani</i> Quaglino <i>et al.</i></p>
<p>Mosaic symptoms as caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potato virus A - Potato virus M - Potato virus S - Potato virus X - Potato virus Y - Leaf roll virus 	<p><i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) In the case of nuclear or clonal stock, it is free from Potato virus A, Potato virus M, Potato virus S, Potato virus X, Potato virus Y and Leaf roll virus.</p> <p>(b) In the case of pre-basic seed potatoes, official inspections have shown that they derive from mother plants which are free from Potato virus A, Potato virus M, Potato virus S, Potato virus X, Potato virus Y and Leaf roll virus.</p>

		(c) In the case of all categories, the growing plants have been subjected to official inspection by the competent authorities.
Potato spindle tuber viroid	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	(a) In the case of nuclear or clonal stock, official inspections have shown that they derive from mother plants which are free from Potato spindle tuber viroid. (b) In the case of pre-basic and basic seed potatoes, no symptoms of Potato spindle tuber viroid have been found. or for each lot, official post-harvest testing of tubers have been performed and those tubers have been found free from Potato spindle tuber viroid. (c) In the case of certified seed potatoes, official visual inspection has shown that they are free from the pest, and testing is carried out if any symptoms of the pest are seen.

RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures
Symptoms of virus infections	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	during official inspection of the direct progeny, the number of symptomatic plants shall not exceed the percentage indicated in Annex IV.

RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measure
<i>Ditylenchus destructor</i> Thorne	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	The competent authority has subjected the lots to official inspection and confirms that they comply with the respective provisions of Annex IV.
Black scurf affecting tubers over more than 10,0 % of their surface as caused by <i>Thanatephorus cucumeris</i> (A.B. Frank) Donk	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	The competent authority has subjected the lots to official inspection and confirms that they comply with the respective provisions of Annex IV.
Powdery scab affecting tubers over more than 10,0 % of their surface as caused by <i>Spongospora subterranea</i> (Wallr.) Lagerh.	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	The competent authority has subjected the lots to official inspection and confirms that they comply with the respective provisions of Annex IV.

Part G

Measures to prevent the presence of RNQPs on seed of oil and fibre plants

1. Inspection of the crop

- (1) The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out field inspections of the crop from which the seed of oil and fibre plants is produced concerning the presence of RNQPs in the crop, as set out in Part H of Annex IV.

The competent authority may authorise inspectors, other than the professional operators, to carry out the field inspections on its behalf and under its official supervision.

- (2) Those field inspections shall be carried out when the condition and the stage of development of the crop allow for an adequate inspection.

There shall be at least one field inspection per year, at the most appropriate time for the detection of the respective RNQPs.

- (3) The competent authority shall determine the size, the number and the distribution of the portions of the field to be inspected in accordance with appropriate methods.

The proportion of the crops for the production of seed to be officially inspected by the competent authority shall be at least 5 %.

2. Sampling and testing of seed of oil and fibre plants

- (1) The competent authority shall:

- (a) officially draw seed samples from lots of seed of oil and fibre plants;
- (b) authorise seed samplers to carry out sampling, on its behalf and under its official supervision;
- (c) compare the seed samples drawn by itself with those of the same seed lot drawn by the seed samplers under official supervision;
- (d) supervise the performance of the seed samplers as provided for in point (b).

- (2) The competent authority or the professional operator under the official supervision shall test the seed of oil and fibre plants in accordance with up to date international methods.

Except for automatic sampling, the competent authority shall check-sample a proportion of at least 5 % of the seed lots entered for certification. That proportion shall be as evenly spread as possible over natural and legal persons entering seed for certification, and the species entered, but may also be aimed at eliminating specific doubts.

- (3) For automatic sampling, appropriate procedures shall be applied and it shall be officially supervised.

- (4) For the examination of seed for certification and the examination of commercial seed, samples shall be drawn from homogeneous lots. As regards the lot and sample weights, the table of Annex III to Directive 2002/57/EC shall apply.

3. Additional measures for seed of oil and fibre plants

(1) Measures on seed of *Helianthus annuus* L. to prevent the presence of *Plasmopara halstedii*

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that:

(a) the seeds of *Helianthus annuus* L. originate in areas known to be free from *Plasmopara halstedii*;

or

(b) no symptoms of *Plasmopara halstedii* have been observed at the production site in at least two inspections at appropriate times during the growing season;

or

(c) (i) the production site has been subject to at least two field inspections at appropriate times to detect the pest during the growing season; and

(ii) the set tolerance for the presence of the RNQP in the crop is not exceeded during field inspection, all plants showing symptoms of *Plasmopara halstedii* have been removed and destroyed immediately after inspection; and

(iii) at the final inspection no plants have been found showing symptoms of *Plasmopara halstedii*; and

(iv) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate treatment which has been demonstrated to be effective against all known strains of *Plasmopara halstedii* (Farlow Berlese & de Toni);

or

(d) (i) the production site has been subject to at least two field inspections at appropriate times during the growing season; and

(ii) all plants showing symptoms of *Plasmopara halstedii* have been removed and destroyed immediately after inspection; and

(iii) at the final inspection, no plants have been found showing symptoms of *Plasmopara halstedii*, and a representative sample from each lot has been tested and found free from *Plasmopara halstedii*.

(2) Measures on seeds of *Helianthus annuus* L. and *Linum usitatissimum* L. to prevent the presence of *Botrytis cinerea*

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that:

(a) seed treatment authorised for use against *Botrytis cinerea* has been applied;

or

- (b) the set tolerance on seed is not exceeded on the basis of laboratory test of a representative sample.

(3) Measures on seeds of *Glycine max* (L.) Merrill to prevent the presence of *Diaporthe caulivora* (*Diaporthe phaseolorum* var. *caulivora*)

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that:

- (a) Seed treatment authorised for use against *Diaporthe caulivora* (*Diaporthe phaseolorum* var. *caulivora*) has been applied;

or

- (b) the set tolerance on seed is not exceeded on the basis of laboratory test of a representative sample.

(4) Measures on seeds of *Glycine max* (L.) Merrill to prevent the presence of *Diaporthe* var. *sojae*

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that:

- (a) seed treatment authorised for use against *Diaporthe* var. *sojae* has been applied;

or

- (b) the set tolerance on seed is not exceeded on the basis of laboratory test of a representative sample.

(5) Measures on seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* L. to prevent the presence of *Alternaria linicola*

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that:

- (a) seed treatment authorised for use against *Alternaria linicola* has been applied;

or

- (b) the set tolerance on seed is not exceeded on the basis of laboratory test of a representative sample.

(6) Measures on seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* L. to prevent the presence of *Boeremia exigua* var. *linicola*

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that:

- (a) seed treatment authorised for use against *Boeremia exigua* var. *linicola* has been applied;

or

- (b) the set tolerance on seed is not exceeded on the basis of a laboratory test of a representative sample.

(7) Measures on seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* L. to prevent the presence of *Colletotrichum lini*

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that:

- (a) seed treatment authorised for use against *Colletotrichum lini* has been applied;

or

- (b) the set tolerance on seed is not exceeded on the basis of a laboratory test of a representative sample.

(8) Measures on seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* L. to prevent the presence of *Fusarium* (anamorphic genus), other than *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* (Kill. & Maire) W.L. Gordon and *Fusarium circinatum* Nirenberg & O'Donnell.

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that:

- (a) seed treatment authorised for use against *Fusarium* (anamorphic genus), other than *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* (Kill. & Maire) W.L. Gordon and *Fusarium circinatum* Nirenberg & O'Donnell, has been applied;

or

- (b) the set tolerance on seed is not exceeded based on laboratory test of a representative sample.

Part H

Measures to prevent the presence of RNQPs on vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seeds

Visual inspection

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that:

- (a) the plants shall at least appear, on visual inspection, to be practically free from pests listed in the table in this point, in respect of the genus or species concerned.
- (b) any plants showing visible signs or symptoms of the pests listed in the tables in this point, at the stage of the growing crop, have been treated properly immediately upon their appearance or, where appropriate, have been eliminated.

- (c) in the case of bulbs of shallots and garlic, the plants derive directly from material which, at the stage of the growing crop, has been checked and found to be practically free from any pest listed in the tables in this point.;

In addition to points (a), (b) and (c), the competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that the requirements, concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting, provided for in the third column of the following table, are fulfilled :

Bacteria		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures
<i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	(a) seedlings have been grown from seeds that meet the requirements laid down in Part E for vegetable seeds; and (b) young plants have been maintained in appropriate hygiene conditions to prevent infection.
<i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič 1957) Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	(a) seedlings have been grown from seeds that meet the requirements laid down in Part E for vegetable seeds; and (b) young plants have been maintained in appropriate hygiene conditions to prevent infection.
<i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	(a) seedlings have been grown from seeds that meet the requirements laid down in Part E for vegetable seeds; and (b) young plants have been maintained in appropriate hygiene conditions to prevent infection.
<i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	(a) seedlings have been grown from seeds that meet the requirements laid down in Part E for vegetable seeds; and (b) young plants have been maintained in appropriate hygiene conditions to prevent infection.
Fungi and oomycetes		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures
<i>Fusarium</i> Link (anamorphic genus), other than <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>albedinis</i> (Kill. & Maire) W.L. Gordon and <i>Fusarium circinatum</i> Nirenberg & O'Donnell	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	(a) (i) the crop has been visually inspected at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest during the growing season, a representative sample of the plants have been uprooted and no symptoms of <i>Fusarium</i> Link have been observed; or (ii) the crop has been visually inspected at least twice at appropriate times for the detection of the pest during the growing season and plants showing symptoms of <i>Fusarium</i> Link have been rogued out immediately with no symptoms seen at a final inspection of the growing crop; and (b) the crowns have been visually inspected before

		movement and no symptoms of <i>Fusarium</i> Link have been seen.
<i>Helicobasidium brebissonii</i> (Desm.) Donk	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	(a) (i) the crop has been visually inspected at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest during the growing season, a representative sample of the plants have been uprooted and no symptoms of <i>Helicobasidium brebissonii</i> (Desm.) Donk have been observed; or (ii) the crop has been visually inspected at least twice at appropriate times for the detection of the pest during the growing season and plants showing symptoms of <i>Helicobasidium brebissonii</i> (Desm.) Donk have been rogued out immediately with no symptoms seen at a final inspection of the growing crop; and (b) the crowns have been visually inspected before movement and no symptoms of <i>Helicobasidium brebissonii</i> (Desm.) Donk have been seen.
<i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk.	<i>Allium cepa</i> L., <i>Allium fistulosum</i> L., <i>Allium porrum</i> L.	(a) the plants are module-raised transplants grown in medium free from <i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk.; or (b) (i) - the crop has been visually inspected at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest during the growing season and no symptoms of <i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk. have been observed; or - the crop has been visually inspected at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest during the growing season and plants showing symptoms of <i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk. have been rogued out immediately with no symptoms seen at an additional final inspection of the growing crop; and (ii) the plants have been visually inspected before movement and no symptoms of <i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk. have been seen.
<i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk.	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	(a) (i) the crop has been visually inspected at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest during the growing season and no symptoms of <i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk. have been observed; or (ii) the crop has been visually inspected at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest during the growing season and plants showing symptoms of <i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk. have been rogued out immediately with no symptoms seen at an additional final inspection of the growing crop; and (b) the plants or sets have been visually inspected before movement and no symptoms of <i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk. have been seen.
<i>Verticillium dahliae</i>	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> L.	(a) mother plants derive from pathogen tested material; and

Kleb.		<p>(b) the plants have been grown in a site of production of which the cropping history is known, with no records of the occurrence of <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Kleb.; and</p> <p>(c) plants have been visually inspected at appropriate times since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and found free from symptoms of <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Kleb.</p>
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Nematodes

RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn	<i>Allium cepa</i> L., <i>Allium sativum</i> L.	<p>In the case of plants, other than the plants for the production of a commercial crop:</p> <p>(a) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn have been observed;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) (i) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and not more than 2% of plants have shown symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn infestation, and</p> <p>(ii) the plants found to be infected by that pest have been rogued out immediately, and</p> <p>(iii) the plants have then been found to be free from that pest through laboratory tests on a representative sample;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) the plants have been subjected to an appropriate chemical or physical treatment against <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn and have been found to be free from that pest after laboratory tests on a representative sample.</p> <p>In the case of plants for production of a commercial crop:</p> <p>(a) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn have been observed;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) (i) the crop has been inspected at least once at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation;</p> <p>(ii) plants showing symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn have been rogued out immediately, and</p>

		<p>(iii) the plants have been found to be free from that pest after laboratory tests on a representative sample;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) the plants have been subject to an appropriate physical or chemical treatment and have been found to be free of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Kuhn after laboratory tests on a representative sample.</p>
Viruses, viroids, virus-like diseases and phytoplasmas		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures
Citrus exocortis viroid	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	<p>(a) the plants have been grown from seeds that meet the requirements laid down in Part E for vegetable seeds, and have been maintained in isolation from other potential sources of infection, including host plants which may be latently infected;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of Citrus exocortis viroid have been observed on plants at the site of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<i>Columnea</i> latent viroid	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	<p>(a) the plants have been grown from seed that meet the requirements laid down in Part E for vegetable seeds, and have been maintained in isolation from other potential sources of infection, including host plants which may be latently infected;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of <i>Columnea</i> latent viroid have been observed on plants at the site of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
Leek yellow stripe virus	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	<p>(a) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and no symptoms of Leek yellow stripe virus have been seen;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation in which not more than 10% of the plants showed symptoms of Leek yellow stripe virus, with those plants rogued out immediately and not more than 1% of plants showing symptoms seen in a final inspection.</p>
Onion yellow dwarf	<i>Allium cepa</i> L., <i>Allium</i>	<p>(a) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time since the beginning of</p>

virus	<i>sativum</i> L.	<p>the last complete cycle of vegetation and no symptoms of Onion yellow dwarf virus have been seen;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) (i) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation in which not more than 10% of the plants showed symptoms of Onion yellow dwarf virus; and</p> <p>(ii) the plants rogued found infected by that pest have been rogued out immediately; and</p> <p>(iii) not more than 1% of plants show symptoms of that pest have been seen in a final inspection.</p>
Tomato apical stunt viroid	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	<p>(a) the plants have been grown from seed that meet the requirements laid down in Part E for vegetable seeds, and have been maintained in isolation from other potential sources of infection, including host plants which may be latently infected;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of Tomato apical stunt viroid have been observed on plants at the site of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	<p>(a) the plants have been grown from seed that meet the requirements laid down in Part E for vegetable seeds, and have been maintained in isolation from other potential sources of infection, including host plants which may be latently infected;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid have been observed on plants at the site of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Lactuca sativa</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., <i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	<p>(a) the plants have grown in a site of production that has been subjected to a monitoring regime of relevant thrips vectors (<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> Pergande and <i>Thrips tabaci</i> Lindeman) and upon detection of those vectors appropriate treatments are carried out to ensure effective suppression of populations; and</p> <p>(b) (i) no symptoms of Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus have been observed on plants at the site of production during the current growing period; or</p> <p>(ii) any plants at the production site showing symptoms of Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus during the current growing period have been rogued out</p>

		and a representative sample of the plants to be moved has been tested and found free from the pest.
Tomato yellow leaf curl virus	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	(a) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl disease have been observed on the plants; or (b) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl disease have been observed on the place of production

Part I

Measures to prevent the presence of RNQPs on seed of *Solanum tuberosum* L.

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that the following requirements are fulfilled concerning the presence of RNQPs on seed of *Solanum tuberosum*:

- (a) the seeds originate in areas where Potato spindle tuber viroid is not known to occur; or
- (b) no symptoms of diseases caused by Potato spindle tuber viroid have been observed on the seeds at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation; or
- (c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for Potato spindle tuber viroid, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in these tests, free from that pest.

Part J

Measures to prevent the presence of RNQPs on plants for planting of *Humulus lupulus* L., other than seeds

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that the requirements, concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting, provided for in the third column of the following table, are fulfilled:

Fungi		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures
<i>Verticillium dahliae</i>	<i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.	(a) the plants for planting derive from mother plants which have been visually inspected at the most appropriate time to detect the pest and found free from symptoms of <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> ; and (b)(i) the plants for planting have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> ; or

		<p>(ii) - the plants for planting have been isolated from production crops of <i>Humulus lupulus</i>; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the production site has been found free from <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> over the last complete growing season at appropriate times by visual inspection of the foliage at the most appropriate time to detect the pest; and - the cropping and soil borne disease history of fields has been recorderd and there has been a rest period from host plants of at least four years between findings of <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> and the next planting.
<p><i>Verticillium nonalfalfae</i></p>	<p><i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) the plants for planting derive from mother plants which have been visually inspected at the most appropriate time to detect the pest and found free from symptoms of <i>Verticillium nonalfalfae</i>; and</p> <p>(b) (i) the plants for planting have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Verticillium nonalfalfae</i>; or</p> <p>((ii) - the plants for planting have been isolated from production crops of <i>Humulus lupulus</i>; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the production site has been found free from <i>Verticillium nonalfalfae</i> over the last complete growing season at appropriate times to detect the pest by visual inspection of the foliage; and - the cropping and soil borne disease history of fields have been recorderd and there has been a rest period from host plants of at least four years between findings of <i>Verticillium nonalfalfae</i> and the next planting.

Annex VI

List of plants, plant products and other objects whose introduction into the Union from certain third countries is prohibited in accordance with Article

7

	Description	CN Code	Third country, group of third countries or specific area of third country
1.	Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Cedrus</i> Trew, <i>Chamaecyparis</i> Spach, <i>Juniperus</i> L., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L., <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr. and <i>Tsuga</i> Carr., other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 ex 0602 90 ex 0604 20	Third countries other than: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine
2.	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L., with leaves, other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 ex 0602 20 ex 0602 90 ex 0604 20	Third countries other than: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District

	Description	CN Code	Third country, group of third countries or specific area of third country
			(Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine
3.	Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., with leaves, other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 ex 0602 90 ex 0604 20	Canada, Mexico, United States
4.	Isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> Mill.	ex 1404 90 00 ex 4401 40 90	Third countries
5.	Isolated bark of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than <i>Quercus suber</i> L.	ex 1404 90 00 ex 4401 40 90	Canada, Mexico, United States
6.	Isolated bark of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh.	ex 1404 90 00 ex 4401 40 90	Canada, Mexico, United States
7.	Isolated bark of <i>Populus</i> L.	ex 1404 90 00 ex 4401 40 90	The Americas
8.	Plants for planting of <i>Chaenomeles</i> Ldl., <i>Crateagus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Rosa</i> L., other than dormant plants free from leaves, flowers and fruits	ex 0602 ex 0602 20 0602 40 00	Third countries other than: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine
9.	Plants for planting of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L. and their hybrids, and <i>Fragaria</i> L., other than seeds	ex 0602 ex 0602 20 ex 0602 90 ex 0602 90 30	Third countries, other than: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Egypt, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, North Macedonia,

	Description	CN Code	Third country, group of third countries or specific area of third country
			Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and United States other than Hawaii
10.	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruits	ex 0602 0602 10 10 0602 20 10 ex 0604 20	Third countries other than Switzerland
11.	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds	ex 0602 ex 0602 20 0602 20 30 ex 0604 20	Third countries
12.	Plants for planting of <i>Photinia</i> Ldl., other than dormant plants free from leaves, flowers and fruits	ex 0602	China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Republic of Korea and United States
13.	Plants of <i>Phoenix</i> spp. other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 ex 0604 20	Algeria, Morocco
14.	Plants for planting of the family <i>Poaceae</i> , other than plants of ornamental perennial grasses of the subfamilies <i>Bambusoideae</i> and <i>Panicoideae</i> and of the genera <i>Buchloe</i> , <i>Bouteloua</i> Lag., <i>Calamagrostis</i> , <i>Cortaderia</i> Stapf., <i>Glyceria</i> R. Br., <i>Hakonechloa</i> Mak. ex Honda, <i>Hystrix</i> , <i>Molinia</i> , <i>Phalaris</i> L., <i>Shibataea</i> , <i>Spartina</i> Schreb., <i>Stipa</i> L. and <i>Uniola</i> L., other than seeds	ex 0602	Third countries other than: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-

	Description	CN Code	Third country, group of third countries or specific area of third country
			Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine
15.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., seed potatoes	0701 10 00	Third countries other than Switzerland
16.	Plants for planting of stolon- or tuber-forming species of <i>Solanum</i> L. or their hybrids, other than those tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. as specified in point 15	ex 0601 ex 0602	Third countries other than Switzerland
17.	Tubers of species of <i>Solanum</i> L., and their hybrids, other than those specified in points 15 and 16	ex 0701 90	Third countries other than: a) Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Switzerland, Tunisia and Turkey, or b) those that fulfil one of the following provisions: (i) which are either recognized as being free from <i>Clavibacter sepedonicus</i> Li <i>et al.</i> , in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or (ii) in which provisions recognised as equivalent to the Union rules concerning protection against <i>Clavibacter sepedonicus</i> Li <i>et al.</i> in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031 have been complied with, and (iii) which are one of the following: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland,

	Description	CN Code	Third country, group of third countries or specific area of third country
			Jordan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, , and Ukraine
18.	Plants for planting of <i>Solanaceae</i> other than seeds and the plants covered by points 15, 16 or 17	ex 0602	Third countries other than: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine
19.	Soil as such consisting in part of solid organic substances	N/A	Third countries other than Switzerland

	Description	CN Code	Third country, group of third countries or specific area of third country
20.	Growing medium as such, other than soil, consisting in whole or in part of solid organic substances, other than that composed entirely of peat or fibre of <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L., previously not used for growing of plants or for any agricultural purposes	N/A	Third countries other than Switzerland

Annex VII

List of plants, plant products and other objects, originating from third countries and the corresponding special requirements for their introduction into the Union territory, as referred to in Article 8(1)

	Plants, plant products and other objects	CN codes	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 <i>in-vitro</i> plants	N/A	Third countries other than Switzerland	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>a) the growing medium, at the time of planting of the associated plants:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) was free from soil and organic matter and had not been previously used for growing plants or for any other agricultural purposes,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) was composed entirely of peat or fibre of <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L. and had not been previously used for growing plants or for any other agricultural purposes,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(iii) was subjected to effective treatment to ensure freedom from pests and which is indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Additional declaration';</p> <p>and</p> <p>in all the cases mentioned in points (i) to (iii) was stored and maintained under appropriate conditions to keep it free from Union quarantine pests</p> <p>and</p> <p>b) since planting:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) appropriate measures have been taken to ensure that the growing medium has been kept free from Union quarantine pests, including at least:</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">- physical isolation of the growing medium from soil and other possible sources of contamination,</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">- hygiene measures,</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">- using water free from Union quarantine pests;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">or</p>

				<p>(ii) within two weeks prior to export the growing medium including, where appropriate, soil has been completely removed by washing using water free from Union quarantine pests. Replanting may be performed in the growing medium that meets the requirements laid down in point (a). Appropriate conditions shall be maintained to keep freedom from Union quarantine pests, as provided for in point (b).</p>
2.	Machinery and vehicles which have been operated for agricultural or forestry purposes	ex 8432 ex 8433 53 ex 8436 80 10 ex 8701 20 90 ex 8701 91 10	Third countries other than Switzerland	Official statement that machinery or vehicles are cleaned and free from soil and plant debris.
3.	Plants for planting with roots, grown in open air	0601 ex 0602	Third countries	Official statement that: a) the place of production is known to be free from <i>Clavibacter sepedonicus</i> (Li <i>et al.</i> and <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilb.) Percival, and b) the plants originate from a field known to be free from <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens.
4.	Plants for planting, other than bulbs, corms, rhizomes, seeds, tubers, and plants in tissue culture	ex 0602	Third countries	Official statement that the plants have been grown in nurseries and: a) originate in an area, established in the country of origin by the national plant protection service of that country, as being free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031 under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or b) originate in a place of production, established in the country of origin by the national plant protection service of that country, as being free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is

				<p>mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031 under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, and declared free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the last three months prior to export;</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) immediately prior to export, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny, the details of which have been indicated on the phytosanitary certificates referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny.</p>
5.	Annual and biennial plants for planting, other than <i>Poaceae</i> and seeds	ex 0601 ex 0602	<p>Third countries other than</p> <p>Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)),</p>	<p>Official statement that the plants:</p> <p>a) have been grown in nurseries,</p> <p>b) are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits,</p> <p>c) have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export,</p> <p>d) are found to be free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and</p> <p>e) are either found to be free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.</p>

			San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, and Ukraine.	
6.	Plants for planting, of the family <i>Poaceae</i> of ornamental perennial grasses of the subfamilies <i>Bambusoideae</i> , <i>Panicoideae</i> and of the genera <i>Buchloe</i> , <i>Bouteloua</i> Lag., <i>Calamagrostis</i> , <i>Cortaderia</i> Stapf., <i>Glyceria</i> R. Br., <i>Hakonechloa</i> Mak. ex Honda, <i>Hystris</i> , <i>Molinia</i> , <i>Phalaris</i> L., <i>Shibataea</i> , <i>Spartina</i> Schreb., <i>Stipa</i> L. and <i>Uniola</i> L., other than seeds	ex 0602	Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, and Ukraine	Official statement that the plants: a) have been grown in nurseries, b) are free from plants debris, flowers and fruits, c) have been inspected and prior to export, d) are found to be free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and e) are found to be free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.
7.	Plants for planting, other than dormant plants, plants in tissue culture, seeds, bulbs, tubers, corms and rhizomes. The relevant Union quarantine pests are: - Begomoviruses other than:	ex 0601 ex 0602	Third countries where the relevant Union quarantine pests are known to occur	

<p>Abutilon mosaic virus, Sweet potato leaf curl virus, Tomato yellow leaf curl virus, Tomato yellow leaf curl Sardinia virus, Tomato yellow leaf curl Malaga virus, Tomato yellow leaf curl Axarquia virus,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cowpea mild mottle virus, - Lettuce infectious yellows virus, - Melon yellowing-associated virus, - Squash vein yellowing virus, - Sweet potato chlorotic stunt virus, - Sweet potato mild mottle virus, - Tomato mild mottle virus, <p>— other viruses transmitted by <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn.</p>		<p>a) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) or other vectors of the Union quarantine pests are not known to occur</p> <p>b) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) or other vectors of the Union quarantine pests are known to occur</p>	<p>Official statement that no symptoms of the relevant Union quarantine pests have been observed on the plants during their complete cycle of vegetation.</p> <p>Official statement that no symptoms of the relevant Union quarantine pests have been observed on the plants during their complete cycle of vegetation,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. and other vectors of the Union quarantine pests,</p>
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				<p>or</p> <p>b) the site of production has been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. and other vectors of the relevant Union quarantine pests on official inspections carried out at appropriate times to detect the pest,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) the plants have been subjected to an effective treatment ensuring the eradication of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn and the other vectors of the Union quarantine pests and have been found free thereof prior to export.</p>
8.	Plants for planting of herbaceous species, other than bulbs, corms, plants of the family <i>Poaceae</i> , rhizomes, seeds, tubers, and plants in tissue culture	ex 0602	Third countries where <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) are known to occur	<p>Official statement that the plants have been grown in nurseries and:</p> <p>a) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) originate in a place of production, established by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin as being free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, and declared free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) immediately prior to export, have been subjected to an appropriate</p>

				<p>treatment against <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) and have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch).</p> <p>Details of the treatment referred in point (c) shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.</p>
9.	<p>Herbaceous perennial plants for planting, other than seeds, of the families <i>Caryophyllaceae</i> (except <i>Dianthus</i> L.), <i>Compositae</i> (except <i>Chrysanthemum</i> L.), <i>Cruciferae</i>, <i>Leguminosae</i> and <i>Rosaceae</i> (except <i>Fragaria</i> L.)</p>	ex 0602	<p>Third countries other than</p> <p>Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Syria, , Tunisia, Turkey, and Ukraine.</p>	<p>Official statement that the plants:</p> <p>a) have been grown in nurseries,</p> <p>b) are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits,</p> <p>c) have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export,</p> <p>d) are found to be free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and</p> <p>e) are either found to be free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.</p>
10.	Trees and shrubs, intended for planting, other than	ex 0602 10 0602 20 0602 30	Third countries other than	<p>Official statement that the plants:</p> <p>a) are clean (i.e. free from plant debris)</p>

	seeds and plants in tissue culture	0602 40 ex 0602 90	Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, and Ukraine.	and free from flowers and fruits, b) have been grown in nurseries, c) have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.
11.	Deciduous trees and shrubs, intended for planting, other than seeds and plants in tissue culture	ex 0602 10 0602 20 0602 30 0602 40 ex 0602 90	Third countries other than Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the	Official statement that the plants are dormant and free from leaves.

			following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, and Ukraine.	
12.	Root and tubercle vegetables, other than tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0706 ex 0714 ex 1212 91 1212 94 00 ex 1212 99 ex 1214 90	Third countries other than Switzerland	Official statement that the consignment or lot does not contain more than 1 % by net weight of soil and growing medium.
13.	Bulbs, corms, rhizomes and tubers, intended for planting, other than tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	0601	Third countries other than Switzerland	Official statement that the consignment or lot does not contain more than 1 % by net weight of soil and growing medium.
14.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0701 10 00 0701 90	Third countries other than Switzerland	Official statement that the consignment or lot does not contain more than 1 % by net weight of soil and growing medium.
15.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0701 10 00 0701 90	Third countries	Official statement that the tubers originate in: a) a country where <i>Tecia solanivora</i> (Povolný) is not known to occur, or b) an area free from <i>Tecia solanivora</i> (Povolný), established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.

16.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0701 10 00 0701 90	Third countries	Official statement that: a) the tubers originate in countries known to be free from <i>Clavibacter sepedonicus</i> Li <i>et al.</i> ; or b) provisions recognised as equivalent to the provisions of Union law on combating <i>Clavibacter sepedonicus</i> Li <i>et al.</i> in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, have been complied with, in the country of origin.
17.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0701 10 00 0701 90	Third countries where <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilb.) Percival is known to occur	Official statement that: a) the tubers originate in areas known to be free from <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilb.) Percival (all races other than Race 1, the common European race), and no symptoms of <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilb.) Percival have been observed either at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity for an adequate period, or b) provisions recognised as equivalent to the provisions of Union law on combating <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilb.) Percival in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031 have been complied with in the country of origin.
18.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., for planting	0701 10 00	Third countries	Official statement that the tubers originate from a site known to be free from <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens and <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens.
19.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., for planting	0701 10 00	Third countries	Official statement that: a) the tubers originate in areas in which <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i> , <i>Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum</i> Safni, Cleenwerck, de Vos, Fegan, Sly & Kappler, <i>Ralstonia syzigii</i> subsp. <i>celebensis</i> (Roberts <i>et al.</i>) Vaneechoutte <i>et al.</i> and <i>Ralstonia syzigii</i> subsp. <i>indonesiensis</i> (Roberts <i>et al.</i>) Vaneechoutte <i>et al.</i> are known not

				<p>to occur;</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) in areas where <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i>, <i>Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum</i> Safni, Cleenwerck, de Vos, Fegan, Sly & Kappler, <i>Ralstonia syzigii</i> subsp. <i>celebensis</i> (Roberts <i>et al.</i>) Vaneechoutte <i>et al.</i> or <i>Ralstonia syzigii</i> subsp. <i>indonesiensis</i> (Roberts <i>et al.</i>) Vaneechoutte <i>et al.</i> is known to occur, the tubers originate from a place of production found free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i>, <i>Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum</i> Safni, Cleenwerck, de Vos, Fegan, Sly & Kappler, <i>Ralstonia syzigii</i> subsp. <i>celebensis</i> (Roberts <i>et al.</i>) Vaneechoutte <i>et al.</i> and <i>Ralstonia syzigii</i> subsp. <i>indonesiensis</i> (Roberts <i>et al.</i>) Vaneechoutte <i>et al.</i>, or considered to be free thereof, as a consequence of measures taken to eradicate <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i>, <i>Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum</i> Safni, Cleenwerck, de Vos, Fegan, Sly & Kappler, <i>Ralstonia syzigii</i> subsp. <i>celebensis</i> (Roberts <i>et al.</i>) Vaneechoutte <i>et al.</i> and <i>Ralstonia syzigii</i> subsp. <i>indonesiensis</i> (Roberts <i>et al.</i>) Vaneechoutte <i>et al.</i> and set out in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.</p>
20.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., for planting	0701 10 00	Third countries	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>a) either the tubers originate in areas where <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden <i>et al.</i> (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen are known not to occur,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) in areas where <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden <i>et al.</i> and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen are known to occur:</p> <p>(i) the tubers originate from a place of production which has been found free from <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden <i>et al.</i>, and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen based on an annual survey of host crops by visual</p>

				<p>inspection of host plants at appropriate times and by visual inspection both externally and by cutting of tubers after harvest from potato crops grown at the place of production, or</p> <p>(ii) the tubers after harvest have been randomly sampled and, either checked for the presence of symptoms after an appropriate method to induce symptoms, or laboratory tested, as well as inspected visually both externally and by cutting the tubers, at appropriate times and in all cases at the time of closing of the packages or containers before marketing according to the provisions on closing under Directive 66/403/EEC and no symptoms of <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden <i>et al.</i> and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen have been found.</p>
21.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those for planting	0701 90	Third countries	<p>Official statement that the tubers originate in areas in which <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i>, <i>Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum</i> Safni, Cleenwerck, de Vos, Fegan, Sly & Kappler, <i>Ralstonia syzigii</i> subsp. <i>celebensis</i> (Roberts <i>et al.</i>) Vaneechoutte <i>et al.</i> and <i>Ralstonia syzigii</i> subsp. <i>indonesiensis</i> (Roberts <i>et al.</i>) Vaneechoutte <i>et al.</i> are known not to occur.</p>
22.	Plants for planting of <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., <i>Musa</i> L., <i>Nicotiana</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., other than seeds	ex 0602	Third countries where <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i> <i>Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum</i> Safni, Cleenwerck, de Vos, Fegan, Sly & Kappler, <i>Ralstonia syzigii</i> subsp. <i>celebensis</i> (Roberts <i>et al.</i>) Vaneechoutte <i>et al.</i> or <i>Ralstonia syzigii</i> subsp. <i>indonesiensis</i> (Roberts <i>et al.</i>) Vaneechoutte <i>et al.</i> is known to occur	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>a) the plants originate in areas which have been found free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i>, <i>Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum</i> Safni, Cleenwerck, de Vos, Fegan, Sly & Kappler, <i>Ralstonia syzigii</i> subsp. <i>celebensis</i> (Roberts <i>et al.</i>) Vaneechoutte <i>et al.</i> and <i>Ralstonia syzigii</i> subsp. <i>indonesiensis</i> ((Roberts <i>et al.</i>) Vaneechoutte <i>et al.</i></p> <p>or</p> <p>b) no symptoms of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i>, <i>Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum</i> Safni, Cleenwerck, de Vos, Fegan, Sly & Kappler, <i>Ralstonia syzigii</i> subsp. <i>celebensis</i> (Roberts <i>et al.</i>)</p>

				Vaneechoutte <i>et al.</i> and <i>Ralstonia syzigii</i> subsp. <i>indonesiensis</i> (Roberts <i>et al.</i>) Vaneechoutte <i>et al.</i> have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
23.	Plants of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., other than fruits and seeds	ex 0602 ex 0604 20 90	Third countries	Official statement that the plants originate in: a) a country recognised as being free of <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or b) an area established by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin as being free from <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’.
24.	Plants for planting of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., other than seeds	ex 0601 ex 0602	Third countries	Official statement that no symptoms of Beet curly top virus have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
25.	Plants of <i>Chrysanthemum</i> L., <i>Dianthus</i> L. and <i>Pelargonium</i> l'Hérit. ex Ait., other than seeds	ex 0602 0603 12 00 0603 14 00 ex 0603 19 70 ex 0603 90 00	Third countries	Official statement that: a) the plants originate in an area free from <i>Spodoptera eridania</i> (Cramer), <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> Smith and <i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fabricius), established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or b) no signs of <i>Spodoptera eridania</i> (Cramer), <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> Smith, and <i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fabricius) have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, or c) the plants have undergone

				appropriate treatment to protect them from the relevant pests.
26.	Plants for planting, of <i>Chrysanthemum</i> L. and <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., other than seeds	ex 0602	Third countries	Official statement that the plants have been grown throughout their life in: a) a country free from Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus, or b) an area established by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin as being free from Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or c) a place of production, established as being free from Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus and verified through official inspections and, where appropriate, testing.
27.	Plants for planting, of <i>Pelargonium</i> L'Herit. ex Ait., other than seeds	ex 0602	Third countries where Tomato ringspot virus is known to occur: a) where <i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb <i>sensu stricto</i> , <i>Xiphinema bricolense</i> Ebsary, Vrain & Graham, <i>Xiphinema californicum</i> Lamberti & Bleve-Zacheo, <i>Xiphinema inaequale</i> Khan et Ahmad, <i>Xiphinema intermedium</i> Lamberti & Bleve-Zacheo, <i>Xiphinema rivesi</i> (non-EU populations) Dalmaso and <i>Xiphinema tarjanense</i> Lamberti & Bleve-Zacheo or other vectors of Tomato ringspot virus are not known to occur	Official statement that the plants are: a) directly originating from places of production known to be free from Tomato ringspot virus, or b) of no more than fourth generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from Tomato ringspot virus under an official approved system of virological testing.

			<p>b) where <i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb <i>sensu stricto</i>, <i>Xiphinema bricolense</i> Ebsary, Vrain & Graham, <i>Xiphinema californicum</i> Lamberti & Bleve-Zacheo, <i>Xiphinema inaequale</i> Khan et Ahmad, <i>Xiphinema intermedium</i> Lamberti & Bleve-Zacheo, <i>Xiphinema rivesi</i> (non-EU populations) Dalmaso and <i>Xiphinema tarjanense</i> Lamberti & Bleve-Zacheo or other vectors of Tomato ringspot virus are known to occur</p>	<p>Official statement that the plants are:</p> <p>a) directly derived from places of production known to be free from Tomato ringspot virus in the soil or plants,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) of no more than second generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from Tomato ringspot virus under an officially approved system of virological testing.</p>
28.	<p>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.</p>	<p>0603 12 00 0603 14 00 ex 0603 19 70 0709 40 00 ex 0709 99</p>	Third countries	<p>Official statement that the cut flowers and the leafy vegetables:</p> <p>a) originate in a country free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch),</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch).</p>
29.	<p>Cut flowers of <i>Orchidaceae</i></p>	0603 13 00	Third countries	<p>Official statement that the cut flowers:</p> <p>a) originate in a country free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny,</p> <p>or</p>

				b) immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny.
30.	Naturally or artificially dwarfed plants for planting other than seeds	ex 0601 ex 0602	Third countries other than: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine	Official statement that: a) the plants, including those collected directly from natural habitats, have been grown, held and trained for at least two consecutive years prior to dispatch in officially registered nurseries, which are subject to an officially supervised control regime, b) the plants in the nurseries referred to in (a): (i) at least during the period referred to in (a): — were potted, in pots which are placed on shelves at least 50 cm above ground, — have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure freedom from non-European rusts, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments has been mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment’. — have been officially inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of Union quarantine pests of concern in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and these inspections have also been carried out on plants in the immediate vicinity of the nurseries referred to in (a), at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of plants of that genus is not more than 3000 plants, or 10 % of the plants if there are more than 3000 plants from that genus, — have been found free, in these

			<p>inspections, from the relevant Union quarantine pests of concern as specified in the previous indent, infested plants have been removed and the remaining plants, where appropriate, have been effectively treated, and have been held for an appropriate period and inspected to ensure freedom from such pests,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — have been planted in either an unused artificial growing medium or in a natural growing medium, which has been treated by fumigation or by appropriate heat treatment and has been of any Union quarantine pests, — have been kept under conditions which ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from Union quarantine pests and within two weeks prior to dispatch, have been: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, or - shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down in (aa) fifth indent, or - subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure that the growing medium is free from Union quarantine pests, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments have been indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/203 under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'. <p>(ii) were packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and bear the registration number of the registered nursery, and this number has been indicated under the rubric 'Additional declaration' on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/203, enabling the consignments</p>
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31.	Plants of <i>Pinales</i> , other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 0604 20 20 0604 20 40	Third countries	Official statement that the plants have been produced in a place of production free from <i>Pissodes cibriani</i> , <i>Pissodes fasciatus</i> Leconte, <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> Germar, <i>Pissodes nitidus</i> Roelofs, <i>Pissodes punctatus</i> Langor & Zhang, <i>Pissodes strobi</i> (Peck), <i>Pissodes terminalis</i> Hopping, <i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i> Langor & Zhang and <i>Pissodes zitacuarensis</i> Sleeper.
32.	Plants of <i>Pinales</i> , other than fruit and seeds, over 3 m in height	ex 0602 0604 20 20 0604 20 40	Third countries other than Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, and Ukraine	Official statement that the plants have been produced in a place of production is free from <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European).
33.	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 ex 0604 20 90	Third countries	Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Cronartium</i> spp., with the exception of <i>Cronartium gentianum</i> , <i>Cronartium pini</i> and <i>Cronartium ribicola</i> , have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last

				complete cycle of vegetation.
34.	Plants of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 ex 0604 20 90	United States	Official statement that the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Bretziella fagacearum</i> (Bretz) Z.W. deBeer, Marinc., T.A. Duong & M.J. Wingf., comb. nov.
35.	Plants for planting, of <i>Corylus</i> L., other than seeds	ex 0602	Canada and United States	Official statement that the plants originate in: a) an area, established in the country of origin by the national plant protection organisation in that country, as being free from <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031 under the rubric 'Additional declaration', or b) a place of production, established in the country of origin by the national plant protection organisation in that country, as being free from <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller on official inspections carried out at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031 under the rubric 'Additional declaration'.
36.	Plants of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 ex 0604 20 90	Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan, Ukraine and United States	Official statement that the plants originate in an area recognised as being free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third

				country concerned.
37.	Plants for planting, of <i>Juglans</i> L. and <i>Pterocarya</i> Kunth, other than seeds	ex 0602	United States	<p>Official statement that the plants for planting:</p> <p>a) have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Geosmithia morbida</i> Kolarík, Freeland, Utley & Tisserat and its vector <i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i> Blackman, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031 under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) originate in a place of production, including its vicinity of at least 5 km radius, where neither symptoms of <i>Geosmithia morbida</i> Kolarík, Freeland, Utley & Tisserat and its vector <i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i> Blackman, nor the presence of the vector, have been observed during official inspections within a period of two years prior to export; the plants for planting have been inspected immediately prior to export and handled and packaged in ways to prevent infestation after leaving the place of production,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) originate in a place of production with complete physical isolation, and plants for planting have been inspected immediately prior to export and handled and packaged in ways to prevent infestation after leaving the place of production.</p>
38.	Plants of <i>Betula</i> L., other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 ex 0604 20 90	Third countries	Official statement that the plants originate in a country known to be free of <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory.
39.	Plants for planting of <i>Platanus</i> L., other than seeds	ex 0602	Albania, Armenia, Switzerland, Turkey and United States	<p>Official statement that the plants:</p> <p>a) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin as being free from <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. & T. C. Harr. in accordance with the relevant</p>

				<p>International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031 under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) no symptoms of <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. & T. C. Harr. have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
40.	Plants for planting of <i>Populus</i> L., other than seeds	ex 0602	Third countries	Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Melampsora medusae</i> f.sp. <i>tremuloidis</i> Shain have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
41.	Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 ex 0604 20 90	Americas	Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Sphaerulina musiva</i> (Peck) Quaedvl., Verkley & Crous have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
42.	Plants for planting, other than scions, cuttings, plants in tissue culture, pollen and seeds, of <i>Amelanchier</i> Medik., <i>Aronia</i> Medik., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyracantha</i> M. Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Sorbus</i> L.	ex 0602	Canada and United States	<p>Official statement that the plants:</p> <p>a) have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius, established by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) have been grown during a period of at least two years prior to export, or in the case of plants which are younger than two years have been grown throughout their life, in a place of production established as free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures:</p>

				<p>(i) which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, and</p> <p>(ii) which has been subjected annually to two official inspections for any signs of <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius carried out at the most appropriate times of the year to detect the presence of the pest concerned, and</p> <p>(iii) where the plants have been grown:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — in an insect proof site of production against the introduction of <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius, <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — in a site with the application of appropriate preventive treatments and surrounded by a buffer zone with a width of at least 500 m, where the absence of <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius was confirmed by official surveys carried out annually at appropriate times, and <p>(iv) immediately prior to export the plants have been subjected to a meticulous inspection for the presence of <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius, in particular in the stems of the plant, including, where appropriate, destructive sampling.</p>
43.	Plants for planting, other than plants in tissue culture and seeds, of <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Vaccinium</i> L.	ex 0602	Canada, Mexico and United States	<p>Official statement that the plants have been grown:</p> <p>a) throughout their life in an area free from <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller, established by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation</p>

				<p>of the third country concerned,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) throughout their life, in a place of production established as free from <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures:</p> <p>(i) which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(ii) which has been subjected to annual inspections for any signs of <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller carried out at appropriate times of the year to detect the presence of the pest concerned,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(iii) where the plants have been grown in a site with the application of appropriate preventive treatments and where the absence of <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller was confirmed by official surveys carried out annually at appropriate times of the year to detect the presence of the pest concerned,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(iv) immediately prior to export the plants have been subjected to a meticulous inspection for the presence of <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller;</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) in an insect proof site of production against the introduction of <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller.</p>
44.	Plants for planting of <i>Crataegus</i> L., other than seeds	ex 0602	Third countries where <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. and Ev. is known to occur	Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. and Ev. have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
45.	Plants for planting of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L., <i>Ribes</i> L., <i>Rubus</i> L., other	ex 0602	Third countries where non-European viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas or <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. and Ev. are	Official statement that no symptoms of diseases caused by non-European viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas and <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. and Ev. have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the

	than seeds		known to occur on the genera concerned	beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
46.	Plants for planting of <i>Malus</i> Mill., other than seeds.	ex 0602	Third countries where Cherry rasp leaf virus (American) or Tomato ringspot virus, are known to occur on <i>Malus</i> Mill	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>a) the plants have been:</p> <p>(i) officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least Cherry rasp leaf virus (American) and Tomato ringspot virus using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those pests,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least Cherry rasp leaf virus (American) and Tomato ringspot virus using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those pests;</p> <p>b) no symptoms of diseases caused by Cherry rasp leaf virus (American) or Tomato ringspot virus have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
47.	Plants for planting of <i>Prunus</i> L., other than seeds in the case of (b)	ex 0602	<p>a) Third countries where Tomato ringspot virus is known to occur on <i>Prunus</i> L.</p> <p>b) Third countries where American plum line pattern virus, Cherry rasp leaf virus, Peach mosaic virus, Peach rosette mosaic virus</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>a) the plants have been:</p> <p>(i) officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing at least for the relevant Union quarantine pests using appropriate indicators for the presence of those pests or equivalent methods and has been</p>

			are known to occur	<p>found free, in these tests, from those pests,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing at least for the relevant Union quarantine pests, using appropriate indicators for the presence of those pests or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those Union quarantine pests,</p> <p>b) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant Union quarantine pests have been observed on plants at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation.</p>
48.	Plants for planting of <i>Rubus L.</i> , other than seeds in the case of (b)	ex 0602	<p>a) Third countries where Tomato ringspot virus, Black raspberry latent virus are known to occur on <i>Rubus L.</i>;</p> <p>b) Third countries where Raspberry leaf curl virus, Cherry rasp leaf virus are known to occur</p>	<p>a) the plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs,</p> <p>b) official statement that:</p> <p>(i) the plants have been:</p> <p>—officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing at least for the relevant Union quarantine pests, using appropriate indicators for the presence of those pests or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those Union quarantine pests,</p> <p>or</p> <p>— derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing at least for relevant Union quarantine pests, using appropriate indicators for the presence of those pests or for equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those</p>

				<p>Union quarantine pests;</p> <p>(ii) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant Union quarantine pests have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last complete cycles of vegetation.</p>
49.	Plants for planting of <i>Fragaria</i> L., other than seeds	ex 0602	Third countries where Strawberry witches' broom mycoplasma is known to occur	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>a) the plants, other than those raised from seed, have been:</p> <p>(i) either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least Strawberry witches' broom mycoplasma using appropriate indicators for the presence of those pests or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from Strawberry witches' broom mycoplasma,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least Strawberry witches' broom mycoplasma using appropriate indicators for the presence of those pests or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from Strawberry witches' broom mycoplasma,</p> <p>b) no symptoms of diseases caused by Strawberry witches' broom mycoplasma have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
50.	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	ex 0602	Third countries	Official statement that the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Anthonomus signatus</i> Say and <i>Anthonomus bisignifer</i> Schenkling.
51.	Plants of <i>Aegle</i>	ex 0602	Third countries	Official statement that the plants

	<p>Corrêa, <i>Aeglopsis</i> Swingle, <i>Afraegle</i> Engl, <i>Atalantia</i> Corrêa, <i>Balsamocitrus</i> Stapf, <i>Burkillanthus</i> Swingle, <i>Calodendrum</i> Thunb., <i>Choisya</i> Kunth, <i>Clausena</i> Burm. f., <i>Limonia</i> L., <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle., <i>Murraya</i> J. Koenig ex L., <i>Pamburus</i> Swingle, <i>Severinia</i> Ten., <i>Swinglea</i> Merr., <i>Triphasia</i> Lour. and <i>Vepris</i> Comm., other than fruit (but including seeds); and seeds of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle and <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids</p>	<p>ex 0604 20 90 ex 1209 30 ex 1209 99</p>		<p>originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Candidatus Liberibacter africanus</i>, <i>Candidatus Liberibacter americanus</i> and <i>Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus</i>, causal agents of Huanglongbing disease of citrus/citrus greening, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned.</p>
52.	<p>Plants of <i>Casimiroa</i> La Llave, <i>Choisya</i> Kunth <i>Clausena</i> Burm. f., <i>Murraya</i> J.Koenig ex L., <i>Vepris</i> Comm, <i>Zanthoxylum</i> L., other than fruits and seeds</p>	<p>ex 0602 ex 0604</p>	Third countries	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>a) the plants originate in a country in which <i>Trioza erytrae</i> Del Guercio is known not to occur,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) the plants originate in an area free from <i>Trioza erytrae</i> Del Guercio, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) the plants have been grown in a place of production, which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin,</p> <p>and</p> <p>where the plants have been grown</p>

				<p>during a period of one year, in an insect proof site of production against the introduction of <i>Trioza erytrae</i> Del Guercio,</p> <p>and</p> <p>where, during a period of at least one year prior to the movement, two official inspections were carried out at appropriate times and no signs of <i>Trioza erytrae</i> Del Guercio have been observed in that site,</p> <p>and</p> <p>prior to movement are handled and packaged in ways to prevent infestation after leaving the place of production.</p>
53.	<p>Plants of <i>Aegle</i> Corrêa, <i>Aeglopsis</i> Swingle, <i>Afraegle</i> Engl., <i>Amyris</i> P. Browne, <i>Atalantia</i> Corrêa, <i>Balsamocitrus</i> Stapf, <i>Choisya</i> Kunth, <i>Citropsis</i> Swingle & Kellerman, <i>Clausena</i> Burm. f., <i>Eremocitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Esenbeckia</i> Kunth., <i>Glycosmis</i> Corrêa, <i>Limonia</i> L., <i>Merrillia</i> Swingle, <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Murraya</i> J. Koenig ex L., <i>Naringi</i> Adans., <i>Pamburus</i> Swingle, <i>Severinia</i> Ten., <i>Swinglea</i> Merr., <i>Tetradium</i> Lour., <i>Toddalia</i> Juss., <i>Triphasia</i> Lour., <i>Vepris</i> Comm., <i>Zanthoxylum</i> L., other than fruit and seed</p>	<p>ex 0602 ex 0604</p>	Third countries	<p>Official statement that the plants originate:</p> <p>a) in a country in which <i>Diaphorina citri</i> Kuway is known not to occur,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) in an area free from <i>Diaphorina citri</i> Kuway, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’.</p>
54.	<p>Plants of <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Naringi</i> Adans. and</p>	<p>ex 0602</p>	Third countries	<p>Official statement that the plants the plants originate:</p> <p>a) in a country recognised as being free</p>

	<i>Swinglea</i> Merr., other than fruits and seeds			<p>from <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> Namekata & Oliveira and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> (ex Hasse) Gabriel, Kingsley, Hunter & Gottwald. in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> Namekata & Oliveira and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> (ex Hasse) Gabriel, Kingsley, Hunter & Gottwald, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned.</p>
55.	Plants for planting of <i>Palmae</i> other than seeds	ex 0602	<p>Third countries other than</p> <p>Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug),</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>a) either the plants originate in an area known to be free from Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasmas and Coconut cadang-cadang viroid, and no symptoms have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) no symptoms of Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasmas and Coconut cadang-cadang viroid have been observed on the plants since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, and plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by the pests have been rogued out at that place and the</p>

			Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)., San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine	plants have undergone appropriate treatment to rid them of <i>Myndus crudus</i> Van Duzee, c) in the case of plants in tissue culture, the plants were derived from plants which have met the requirements laid down in (a) or (b).
56.	Plants of <i>Cryptocoryne</i> sp., <i>Hygrophila</i> sp. and <i>Vallisneria</i> sp.	ex 0602 ex 0604	Third countries other than Switzerland	Official statement that the roots have been subjected to testing for at least nematode pests, of a representative sample, using appropriate methods for the detection of the pests and have been found at these tests free from the nematode pests.
57.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids	ex 0805 ex 0813 ex 0814 00 00	Third countries	The fruits shall be free from peduncles and leaves and the packaging shall bear an appropriate origin mark.
58.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Naringi</i> Adans., <i>Swinglea</i> Merr., and their hybrids	ex 0805 ex 0813 ex 0814 00 00	Third countries	Official statement that: a) the fruits originate in a country recognised as being free of <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> Namekata & Oliveira and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> (ex Hasse) Gabriel, Kingsley, Hunter & Gottwald in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned, or b) the fruits originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> Namekata & Oliveira and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> (ex Hasse) Gabriel, Kingsley, Hunter & Gottwald in accordance with the relevant International Standards for

				<p>Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, and this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) the fruits originate in a place of production established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> Namekata & Oliveira and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> (ex Hasse) Gabriel, Kingsley, Hunter & Gottwald in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’,</p> <p>or</p> <p>d) the site of production and the immediate vicinity are subject to appropriate treatments and cultural practices against <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> Namekata & Oliveira and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> (ex Hasse) Gabriel, Kingsley, Hunter & Gottwald,</p> <p>and</p> <p>the fruits have been subjected to a treatment with sodium orthophenylphenate, or another effective treatment mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and the treatment method has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p> <p>and</p>
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				<p>official inspections carried out at appropriate times prior to export have shown that the fruits are free from symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> Namekata & Oliveira and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> (ex Hasse) Gabriel, Kingsley, Hunter & Gottwald,</p> <p>and</p> <p>information on traceability is included in the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031,</p> <p>or</p> <p>e) in the case of fruits destined for industrial processing, official inspections prior to export have shown that the fruits are free from symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> Namekata & Oliveira and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> (ex Hasse) Gabriel, Kingsley, Hunter & Gottwald,</p> <p>and</p> <p>the site of production and the immediate vicinity are subject to appropriate treatments and cultural practices against <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> Namekata & Oliveira and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> (ex Hasse) Gabriel, Kingsley, Hunter & Gottwald,</p> <p>and</p> <p>movement, storage and processing takes place under conditions, approved in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031,</p> <p>and</p> <p>the fruits have been transported in individual packages bearing a label, which contains a traceability code and the indication that the fruits are destined for industrial processing</p> <p>and</p> <p>information on traceability is included in the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of</p>
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				Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.
59.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids	ex 0805 ex 0813 ex 0814 00 00	Third countries	Official statement that: a) the fruits originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Pseudocercospora angolensis</i> (T. Carvalho & O. Mendes) Crous & U. Braun in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned, or b) the fruits originate in an area recognised as being free from <i>Pseudocercospora angolensis</i> (T. Carvalho & O. Mendes) Crous & U. Braun, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, and this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned, or c) no symptoms of <i>Pseudocercospora angolensis</i> (T. Carvalho & O. Mendes) Crous & U. Braun have been observed in the site of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation, and none of the fruits harvested in the site of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of this pest.
60.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits of <i>Citrus</i> <i>aurantium</i> L. and	ex 0805 ex 0813 ex 0814 00 00	Third countries	Official statement that: a) the fruits originate in a country recognised as free from <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for

	<p><i>Citrus latifolia</i> Tanaka</p>		<p>Phytopsanitary Measures, and this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) the fruits originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytopsanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, and this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) the fruits originate in a place of production established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytopsanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’,</p> <p>and</p> <p>the fruits are found free of symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa by official inspection of a representative sample, defined in accordance with international standards,</p> <p>or</p> <p>d) the fruits originate in a site of production subjected to appropriate treatments and cultural measures</p>
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				<p>against <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) van der Aa,</p> <p>and</p> <p>official inspections have been carried out in the site of production during the growing season since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation, and no symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) van der Aa have been detected in the fruits,</p> <p>and</p> <p>the harvested fruits from that site of production are found free of symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa during an official inspection prior to export, of a representative sample, defined in accordance with international standards</p> <p>and</p> <p>information on traceability is included in the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031,</p> <p>or</p> <p>e) in the case of fruits destined for industrial processing, the fruits have been found free of symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa prior to the export during an official inspection of a representative sample, defined in accordance with international standards,</p> <p>and</p> <p>a statement that the fruits originate in a site of production subjected to appropriate treatments against <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa carried out at the appropriate time of the year to detect the presence of the pest concerned is included in the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’,</p> <p>and</p>
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				<p>movement, storage and processing takes place under conditions, approved in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and</p> <p>the fruits have been transported in individual packages bearing a label, which contains a traceability code and the indication that the fruits are destined for industrial processing and</p> <p>information on traceability is included in the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.</p>
61.	<p>Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, <i>Mangifera</i> L. and <i>Prunus</i> L.</p>	<p>ex 0805 ex 0804 50 00 ex 0809 ex 0813 ex 0814 00 00</p>	Third countries	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>a) the fruits originate in a country recognised as free from <i>Tephritidae</i> (non-European), to which those fruits are known to be susceptible, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) the fruits originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Tephritidae</i> (non-European), to which those fruits are known to be susceptible, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, and this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p> <p>or</p>

				<p>c) no signs of <i>Tephritidae</i> (non-European), to which those fruits are known to be susceptible, have been observed at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to harvesting, and none of the fruits harvested at the place of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, signs of the relevant pest</p> <p>and</p> <p>information on traceability is included in the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031,</p> <p>or</p> <p>d) have been subjected to an effective systems approach or an effective post-harvest treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Tephritidae</i> (non-European), to which those fruits are known to be susceptible, and the use of a systems approach or details of the treatment method are indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, provided that the systems approach or treatment method have been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned.</p>
62.	<p>Fruits of <i>Capsicum</i> (L.), <i>Citrus</i> L., other than <i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Osbeck. and <i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle, <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch and <i>Punica granatum</i> L.</p>	<p>ex 0709 60 ex 0805 0809 30 ex 0810 90 ex 0813 ex 0814 00 00</p>	<p>Countries of the African continent, Cape Verde, Saint Helena, Madagascar, La Reunion, Mauritius and Israel</p>	<p>Official statement that the fruits:</p> <p>a) originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) originate in an area established by the national plant protection</p>

				<p>organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick), in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) originate in a place of production established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures and information on traceability is included in the phytosanitary certificate referred to in the Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and official inspections have been carried out in the place of production at appropriate times during the growing season, including a visual examination on representative samples of fruit, shown to be free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick),</p> <p>or</p> <p>d) have been subjected to an effective cold treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) or an effective systems approach or another effective post-harvest treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) and the use of a systems approach or details of the treatment method are indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, provided that the systems approach or the post-harvest treatment method together with documentary evidence of its effectiveness has been</p>
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				communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned.
63.	Fruits of <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Vaccinium</i> L.	0808 10 0808 30 0809 0810 40 ex 0813	Canada, Mexico and the United States	Official statement that the fruits: a) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned, or b) originate in a place of production where official inspections and surveys for the presence of <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller are carried out at appropriate times during the growing season, including an inspection of a representative sample of fruits, shown to be free of the pest, and information on traceability is included in the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or c) have been subjected to an effective systems approach or an effective post-harvest treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller and the use of a systems approach or details of the treatment method are indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, provided that the systems approach or the post-harvest treatment method has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned.

64.	Fruits of <i>Malus</i> Mill. and <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0808 10 0808 30 ex 0813	Third countries	<p>Official statement that the fruits:</p> <p>a) originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Botryosphaeria kuwatsukai</i> (Hara) G.Y. Sun and E. Tanaka in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Botryosphaeria kuwatsukai</i> (Hara) G.Y. Sun and E. Tanaka in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) originate in a place of production where official inspections and surveys for the presence of <i>Botryosphaeria kuwatsukai</i> (Hara) G.Y. Sun and E. Tanaka are carried out at appropriate times during the growing season to detect the presence of the pest, including a visual inspection of a representative sample of fruits, shown to be free of the pest and information on traceability is included in the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031,</p> <p>or</p> <p>d) have been subjected to an effective systems approach or an effective post-harvest effective treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Botryosphaeria kuwatsukai</i> (Hara) G.Y. Sun and E. Tanaka and the use</p>
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				of a systems approach or details of the treatment method are indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, provided that the systems approach or the post-harvest treatment method have been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission.
65.	Fruits of <i>Malus</i> Mill. and <i>Pyrus</i> L.	0808 10 0808 30 ex 0813	Third countries	Official statement that the fruits: a) originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Anthonomus quadrigibbus</i> Say in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned, or b) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Anthonomus quadrigibbus</i> Say in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned, or c) originate in a place of production where official inspections and surveys for the presence of <i>Anthonomus quadrigibbus</i> Say are carried out at appropriate times during the growing season, including a visual inspection of a representative sample of fruits, shown to be free of the pest and information on traceability is

				<p>included in the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or</p> <p>d) have been subjected to an effective systems approach or an effective post-harvest treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Anthonomus quadrigibbus</i> Say and the use of a systems approach or details of the treatment method are indicated on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, provided that the systems approach or the post-harvest treatment method have been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned.</p>
66.	Fruits of <i>Malus</i> Mill.	0808 10 ex 0813	Third countries	<p>Official statement that the fruits:</p> <p>a) originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Grapholita prunivora</i> (Walsh), <i>Grapholita inopinata</i> (Heinrich) and <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> (Walsh) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Grapholita prunivora</i> (Walsh), <i>Grapholita inopinata</i> (Heinrich) and <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> (Walsh) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Additional declaration', and this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p>

				<p>or</p> <p>c) originate in a place of production where official inspections and surveys for the presence of <i>Grapholita prunivora</i> (Walsh), <i>Grapholita inopinata</i> (Heinrich) and <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> (Walsh) are carried out at appropriate times during the growing season to detect the presence of the pest(s), including a visual inspection of a representative sample of fruits, shown to be free of the pest(s) and</p> <p>information on traceability is included in the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031,</p> <p>or</p> <p>d) have been subjected to an effective systems approach or an effective post-harvest treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Grapholita prunivora</i> (Walsh), <i>Grapholita inopinata</i> (Heinrich) and <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> (Walsh) and the use of a systems approach or details of the treatment method are indicated on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, provided that the systems approach or the post-harvest treatment method have been have been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned.</p>
67.	Fruits of <i>Solanaceae</i>	ex 0702 00 00 ex 0709 30 00 0709 60 ex 0709 99 90	Australia, the Americas and New Zealand	<p>Official statement that the fruits originate in:</p> <p>a) a country recognised as being free from <i>Bactericera cockerelli</i> (Sulc.) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from</p>

				<p><i>Bactericera cockerelli</i> (Sulc.) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) a place of production, where official inspections and surveys for the presence of <i>Bactericera cockerelli</i> (Sulc.) including its immediate vicinity are carried out during the last three months prior to export and subject to effective treatments to ensure freedom from the pest, and representative samples of the fruit have been inspected prior to export,</p> <p>and</p> <p>information on traceability is included in the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031</p> <p>or</p> <p>d) an insect proof site of production, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, as being free from <i>Bactericera cockerelli</i> (Sulc.), on the basis of official inspections and surveys carried out during the three months prior to export,</p> <p>and</p> <p>information on traceability is included in the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.</p>
68.	Fruits of <i>Capsicum annum</i> L., <i>Solanum aethiopicum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	ex 0702 00 00 ex 0709 30 00 ex 0709 60 ex 0709 99 90	Third countries	<p>Official statement that the fruits originate in:</p> <p>a) a country recognised as being free from <i>Neoleucinodes elegantalis</i> (Guenée) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing</p>

				<p>to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Neoleucinodes elegantalis</i> (Guenée) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) a place of production established by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin as being free from of <i>Neoleucinodes elegantalis</i> (Guenée) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures and official inspections have been carried out in the place of production at appropriate times during the growing season to detect the presence of the pest, including an examination on representative samples of fruit, shown to be free from <i>Neoleucinodes elegantalis</i> (Guenée),</p> <p>and</p> <p>information on traceability is included in the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031,</p> <p>or</p> <p>d) an insect proof site of production, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Neoleucinodes elegantalis</i> (Guenée), on the basis of official inspections and surveys carried out during the three months prior to export,</p> <p>and</p> <p>information on traceability is included in the phytosanitary</p>
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				certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.
69.	Fruits of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	ex 0702 00 00 ex 0709 30 00	Third countries	Official statement that the fruits originate in: a) a country recognised as being free of <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or b) an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or c) a place of production, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham), on the basis of official inspections and surveys carried out during the last three months prior to export, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’.
70.	Fruits of <i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	ex 0709 30 00	Third countries	Official statement that the fruits: a) originate in a country free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or b) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or

				c) immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny.
71.	Fruits of <i>Momordica</i> L.	ex 0709 93 90	Third countries	Official statement that the fruits originate in: a) a country free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or b) an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Additional declaration'.
72.	Fruits of <i>Capsicum</i> L.	ex 0709 60	Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, United States and French Polynesia where <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> Cano is known to occur	Official statement that the fruits originate in: a) an area free from <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> Cano, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Additional declaration', or b) a place of production, established in the country of import by the national plant protection organisation in that country, as being free from <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> Cano, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Additional declaration', and declared free from <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> Cano on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the two months prior to export, at the place of production and its immediate vicinity.

73.	Seeds of <i>Zea mays</i> L.	1005 10	Third countries	Official statement that: a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Pantoea stewartii</i> subsp. <i>stewartii</i> (Smith) Mergaert, Verdonck & Kersters, or b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from <i>Pantoea stewartii</i> subsp. <i>stewartii</i> (Smith) Mergaert, Verdonck & Kersters in this test.
74.	Seeds of the genera <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Secale</i> and X <i>Triticosecale</i>	1001 11 00 ex 1001 91 1002 10 00 1008 60 00	Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and United States where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known to occur	Official statement that the seeds originate in an area where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known not to occur. The name of the area is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'place of origin'.
75.	Grain of the genera <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Secale</i> and X <i>Triticosecale</i>	1001 19 00 ex 1001 99 00 1002 90 00 1008 60 00	Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and United States where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known to occur	Official statement that: a) the grain originates in an area where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known not to occur. The name of the area or areas is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'place of origin', or b) no symptoms of <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their last complete cycle of vegetation and representative samples of the grain have been taken both at the time of harvest and before shipment and have been tested and found free from <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra in these tests; the latter is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'name of produce' as 'tested and found free from <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra'.
76.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood of conifers (Pinales), except that of <i>Thuja</i> L. and <i>Taxus</i> L., other than in the form of:	4401 11 00 ex 4403 11 00 4403 21 4403 22 00 4403 23 4403 24 00 4403 25 4403 26 00 ex 4404 10 00	Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and United States, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> is known to occur	Official statement that the wood has undergone an appropriate: a) heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood, indicated by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current

	<p>— chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, — wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, — wood of <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> Torr. where there is evidence that the wood has been processed or manufactured for pencils using heat treatment to achieve a minimum</p>	<p>4406 11 00 4407 11 4407 12 4407 19 4408 10 4409 10 ex 9406 10 00</p>		<p>usage, and on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and official statement that subsequent to its treatment the wood was transported until leaving the country issuing that statement outside of the flight season of the vector <i>Monochamus</i>, taking into account a safety margin of four additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season, or, except in the case of wood free from any bark, with a protective covering ensuring that infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle et al. or its vector cannot occur. or b) fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time of which are indicated on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or c) chemical pressure impregnation with a product approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) of which are indicated on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or d) heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood, and kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, which is indicated by a mark ‘kiln-dried’ or ‘K.D.’ or another internationally recognised mark together with a mark ‘HT’, put</p>
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	temperature of 82 °C for a seven to eight-day period, but including that which has not kept its natural round surface			on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage, and on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.
77.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood of Pinales (conifers) in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers	4401 21 00 4401 40 10 4401 40 90	Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> is known to occur	Official statement that the wood has undergone an appropriate: a) heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood, the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and official statement that subsequent to its treatment the wood was transported until leaving the country issuing that statement outside of the flight season of the vector <i>Monochamus</i> , taking into account a safety margin of four additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season, or, except in the case of wood free from any bark, with a protective covering ensuring that infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> or its vector cannot occur, or b) fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m ³) and the exposure time (h) of which are indicated on the phytosanitary certificates referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or d) heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood, and kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an

				appropriate time/temperature schedule, which is indicated by a mark 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark together with a mark 'HT', put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage, and on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.
78.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood of <i>Thuja L.</i> and <i>Taxus L.</i> , other than in the form of: — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets	ex 4406 11 00 ex 4407 11 ex 4407 12 ex 4407 19 ex 4408 10 ex 4409 10 ex 9406 10 00	Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the United States, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> is known to occur	Official statement that the wood: a) is bark-free, or b) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, indicated by a mark 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage, or c) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood indicated by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage, and on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or d) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m ³) and the exposure time (h) of which are indicated on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or e) has undergone an appropriate chemical pressure impregnation with a product approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, the active ingredient, the

	the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface			pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) of which are indicated on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.
79.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood of conifers (Pinales), other than in the form of: — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, — wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether actually in use or not in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets	4401 11 00 4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 10 ex 4401 40 90 ex 4403 11 00 4403 21 4403 22 00 4403 23 4403 24 00 4403 25 4403 26 00 ex 4404 10 00 4406 11 00 4407 11 4407 12 4407 19 4408 10 4409 10 ex 9406 10 00	Kazakhstan, Russia and Turkey	Official statement that the wood: a) originates in areas known to be free from: (i) <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations) (ii) <i>Pissodes cibriani</i> , <i>Pissodes fasciatus</i> Leconte, <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> Germar, <i>Pissodes nitidus</i> Roelofs, <i>Pissodes punctatus</i> Langor & Zhang, <i>Pissodes strobi</i> (Peck), <i>Pissodes terminalis</i> Hopping, <i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i> Langor & Zhang and <i>Pissodes zitacuarensis</i> Sleeper (iii) <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European) and indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘place of origin’, or b) is bark-free and free from grub holes, caused by the genus <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations), defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across, or c) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and indicated by a mark ‘kiln-dried’ or ‘K.D’. or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with the current usage, or d) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood, and indicated by a mark ‘HT’

	the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, but including that which has not kept its natural round surface			put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage, and on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or e) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m ³) and the exposure time (h) of which have been indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or f) has undergone an appropriate chemical pressure impregnation with a product approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) of which are indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.
80.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood of conifers (Pinales), other than in the form of: — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, — wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings,	4401 11 00 4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 10 ex 4401 40 90 ex 4403 11 00 4403 21 4403 22 00 4403 23 4403 24 00 4403 25 4403 26 00 ex 4404 10 00 4406 11 00 4407 11 4407 12 4407 19 4408 10 4409 10 ex 9406 10 00	Third countries, other than: — Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, and Ukraine, — Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and United States, where	Official statement that the wood: a) is bark-free and free from grub holes, caused by the genus <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations), defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across, or b) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, indicated by a mark 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage, or c) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031,

	<p>pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether actually in use or not in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, but including that which has not kept its natural round surface.</p>		<p><i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> is known to occur</p>	<p>the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h) of which are indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or d) has undergone an appropriate chemical pressure impregnation with a product approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%) of which are indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or e) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood, and indicated by the mark ‘HT’ put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage, and on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.</p>
81.	<p>Whether or not listed among the CN codes listed in Annex XI, wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or in part from conifers (Pinales)</p>	<p>4401 21 00 4401 40 10 4401 40 90</p>	<p>Third countries other than: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, and Ukraine, and other than Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus</i></p>	<p>Official statement that the wood: a) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations), <i>Pissodes cibriani</i>, <i>Pissodes fasciatus</i> Leconte, <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> Germar, <i>Pissodes nitidus</i> Roelofs, <i>Pissodes punctatus</i> Langor & Zhang, <i>Pissodes strobi</i> (Peck), <i>Pissodes terminalis</i> Hopping, <i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i> Langor & Zhang and <i>Pissodes zitacuarensis</i> Sleeper, <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European) The area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘place of origin,’ or b) has been produced from debarked round wood, or</p>

			<i>xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> is known to occur	c) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or d) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m ³) and the exposure time (h) of which are indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or e) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood, the latter to be indicated on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.
82.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, isolated bark of conifers (Pinales)	4401 11 00 4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 90	Third countries other than: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian	Official statement that the isolated bark: a) has been subjected to an appropriate fumigation with a fumigant approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, the active ingredient, the minimum bark temperature, the rate (g/m ³) and the exposure time (h) of which are indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or b) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the bark, indicated on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and official statement that subsequent to its treatment the bark was

			Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)., San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, and Ukraine	transported until leaving the country issuing that statement outside of the flight season of the vector <i>Monochamus</i> , taking into account a safety margin of four additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season, or with a protective covering ensuring that infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> or its vector cannot occur.
83.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood of <i>Juglans L.</i> and <i>Pterocarya Kunth</i> , other than in the form of: - chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these plants, - wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the	ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	United States	Official statement that the wood: a) originates in an area free from <i>Geosmithia morbida</i> Kolarik, Freeland, Utley & Tisserat and its vector <i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i> Blackman, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or b) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 40 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood and indicated by the mark ‘HT’ put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current use, and on phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or c) has been squared to entirely remove the natural rounded surface.

	wood in the consignment, but including that which has not kept its natural round surface			
84.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, isolated bark and wood of <i>Juglans</i> L. and <i>Pterocarya</i> Kunth, in the form of: - chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these plants	ex 4401 22 00 4401 40	United States	Official statement that the wood or the isolated bark: a) originates in an area free from <i>Geosmithia morbida</i> Kolarík, Freeland, Utley & Tisserat and its vector <i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i> Blackman, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or b) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 40 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the bark or the wood, the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.
85.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, other than in the form of: — wood intended for the production of veneer sheets, — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, — wood packaging	4407 93 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	Canada and United States	Official statement that the wood has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule and indicated by the mark ‘Kiln-dried’ or ‘KD’ or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.

	material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment			
86.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., intended for the production of veneer sheets	ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4407 93 4408 90 4409 29	Canada and United States	Official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Davidsoniella virescens</i> (R.W. Davidson) Z.W. de Beer, T.A. Duong & M.J. Wingf Moreau and is intended for the production of veneer sheets.
87.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., other than in the form of	4401 12 00 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4407 95 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan, Ukraine and United States	Official statement that: a) the wood originates in an area recognised as being free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> , established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing

	<p>— chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, obtained in whole or part from these trees,</p> <p>— wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment,</p> <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, and furniture and other objects made of untreated wood</p>			<p>to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) the bark and at least 2.5 cm of the outer sapwood are removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant protection organisation,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) the wood has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood.</p>
88.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood in the form of chips,	ex 4401 12 00 4401 40	Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea,	Official statement that the wood originates in an area recognised as being free from <i>Agilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire, established by the national plant protection

	particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or in part from <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc.		Russia, Taiwan, Ukraine and United States	organisation in the country of origin, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned.
89.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, isolated bark and objects made of bark of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc.	4401 12 00 4401 22 00 ex 4401 40 ex 4403 12 00 ex 4403 99 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4407 95 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan, Ukraine and United States	Official statement that the bark originates in an area recognised as being free from <i>Agilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned.
90.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than in the form of: — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, — casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves where there is documented evidence that the wood has been	4401 12 00 4403 91 00 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4407 91 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	United States	Official statement that the wood: a) is squared so as to remove entirely the rounded surface, or(b) is bark-free and the water content is less than 20 % expressed as a percentage of the dry matter, or c) is bark-free and has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot water treatment, or d) if sawn, with or without residual bark attached, has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, indicated by the mark 'Kiln-dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.

	<p>produced or manufactured using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 176 °C for 20 minutes</p> <p>— Wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface</p>			
91.	<p>Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood</p>	<p>ex 4401 12 00 4401 40</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood: a) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule,</p>

	waste and scrap and obtained in whole or part from <i>Quercus</i> L.			or b) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m ³) and the exposure time (h) of which are indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or c) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood, the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.
92.	Whether or not listed among CN codes in Annex XI, wood of <i>Betula</i> L., other than in the form of — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these trees, — wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except	4401 12 00 4403 95 4403 96 00 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4407 96 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	Canada and United States where <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory is known to occur	Official statement that: a) the bark and at least 2.5 cm of the outer sapwood are removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant protection organisation, or b) the wood has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood.

	dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, and furniture and other objects made of untreated wood			
93.	Whether or not listed among CN codes in Annex XI, wood chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or in part from <i>Betula L.</i>	ex 4401 22 00 4401 40	Third countries	Official statement that the wood originates in a country known to be free of <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory.
94.	Whether or not listed among CN codes in Annex XI, bark and objects made of bark of <i>Betula L.</i>	ex 1404 90 00 ex 4401 40 90	Canada and United States where <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory is known to occur	Official statement that the bark is free from wood.
95.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood of <i>Platanus L.</i> , except — wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet	ex 4401 12 00 ex 4401 22 00 ex 4401 40 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	Albania, Armenia, Switzerland, Turkey and United States	Official statement that the wood: a) originates in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. & T. C. Harr. in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or

	collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, and wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or in part from <i>Platanus</i> L.			b) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, indicated by the mark 'kiln-dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.
96.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood of <i>Populus</i> L., except that in the form of: — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, — wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards,	ex 4401 12 00 4403 97 00 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4407 97 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	Americas	Official statement that the wood: a) is bark-free, or b) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, indicated by the mark 'kiln-dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.

	<p>pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface</p>			
97.	<p>Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap and obtained in whole or in part from:</p> <p>(a) <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., (b) <i>Populus</i> L.</p>	<p>ex 4401 22 00 4401 40</p>	<p>a) Canada and United States b) Americas</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>a) has been produced from debarked round wood, or b) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or c) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h) of which are indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or d) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes</p>

				throughout the entire profile of the wood, the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.
98.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood of <i>Amelanchier</i> Medik., <i>Aronia</i> Medik., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyracantha</i> M. Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Sorbus</i> L., other than in the form of: — chips, sawdust and shavings, obtained in whole or part from these plants, — wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type	ex 4401 12 00 ex 4401 22 00 ex 4401 40 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4407 94 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	Canada and United States	Official statement that the wood: a) originates in an area free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius, established by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or b) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood, which is to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, or c) has undergone an appropriate ionising radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood, to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.

	and quality as the wood in the consignments and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, but including that which has not kept its natural round surface			
99.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood in the form of chips obtained in whole or part from <i>Amelanchier</i> Medik., <i>Aronia</i> Medik., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyracantha</i> M. Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Sorbus</i> L.	ex 4401 22 00 4401 40	Canada and United States	Official statement that the wood: a) originates in an area established by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin as being free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or b) has been processed into pieces of not more than 2.5 cm thickness and width, or c) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 minutes throughout the entire profile of the chips, which is to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.
100.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood of <i>Prunus</i> L., other than in the form of: — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, obtained in whole or part from these plants, — wood packaging	ex 4401 12 00 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4407 94 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Japan, Republic of Korea and Vietnam	Official statement that the wood: a) originates in an area free from <i>Aromia bungii</i> (Falderman), established by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or

	material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignments and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, but including that which has not kept its natural round surface			<p>b) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood, which is to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) has undergone an appropriate ionising radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood, to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.</p>
101.	Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Annex XI, wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from <i>Prunus L.</i>	ex 4401 22 00 4401 40	China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Japan, Republic of Korea and Vietnam	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>a) originates in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Aromia bungii</i> (Faldermann) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) has been processed into pieces of not more than 2,5 cm thickness and width,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum</p>

				duration of 30 minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood, which is to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031
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Annex IX

List of plants, plant products and other objects, whose introduction into certain protected zones is prohibited, as referred to in Article 9

The protected zones provided for in the third column of the following table respectively cover either of the following:

- a) the whole territory of the Member State listed;
- b) the territory of the Member State listed with the exceptions specified within brackets;
- c) only the part of the territory of the Member State which is specified within brackets.

	Plants, plant products and other objects	CN code	Protected zones
1.	<p>Plants and live pollen for pollination other than fruit and seeds, originating in third countries other than Switzerland and other than those recognised as being free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i> by the respective National Plant Protection Organization and being officially notified to the Commission or in which pest free areas have been established in relation to <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i> in accordance with the relevant International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures by the respective National Plant Protection Organization and being officially notified to the Commission, and belonging to one of the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Amelanchier</i> Med., - <i>Chaenomeles</i> Lindl., - <i>Crataegus</i> L., - <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., - <i>Eriobotrya</i> Lindl., - <i>Malus</i> Mill., - <i>Mespilus</i> L., - <i>Pyracantha</i> Roem., - <i>Pyrus</i> L. or 	<p>ex 0602 ex 0604 20 90 ex 1404 90 00</p>	<p>a) Estonia;</p> <p>b) Spain (except the autonomous communities of Andalucía, Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura, the autonomous community of Madrid, Murcia, Navarra and La Rioja, the province of Guipuzcoa (Basque Country), the comarcas of Garrigues, Noguera, Pla d'Urgell, Segrià and Urgell in the province of Lleida (Comunidad autonoma de Catalunya); and the municipalities of Alborache and Turís in the province of Valencia and the Comarcas de L'Alt Vinalopó and El Vinalopó Mitjà in the province of Alicante (Comunidad Valenciana));</p> <p>c) France (Corsica);</p> <p>d) Ireland (except Galway city);</p> <p>e) Italy (Abruzzo, Apúlia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy (except the provinces of Milan, Mantua, Sondrio and Varese, and the communes of Bovisio Masciago, Cesano Maderno, Desio, Limbiate, Nova Milanese and Varedo in Monza Brianza Province), Marche, Molise, Piedmont (except the communes of Busca, Centallo, Scarnafigi, Tarantasca and Villafalletto in the province of Cuneo), Sardinia, Sicily (except the municipalities of Cesarò (Messina Province), Maniace, Bronte, Adrano (Catania Province) and Centuripe, Regalbuto and Troina (Enna Province)), Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto (except the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the communes Barbona, Boara Pisani, Castelbaldo, Masi, Piacenza d'Adige, S. Urbano and Vescovana in the province of Padova and the area situated to the South of the motorway A4 in the province of Verona));</p>

	<p>- <i>Sorbus</i> L.</p>		<p>f) Latvia;</p> <p>g) Lithuania (except the municipalities of Babtai and Kėdainiai (region of Kaunas));</p> <p>h) Slovenia (except the regions of Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, and the communes of Lendava and Renče-Vogrsko (south of the motorway H4) and Velika Polana, and the settlements Fuzina, Gabrovčec, Glogovica, Gorenja vas, Gradiček, Grintovec, Ivančna Gorica, Krka, Krška vas, Male Lese, Malo Črnelo, Malo Globoko, Marinča vas, Mleščevo, Mrzlo Polje, Muljava, Podbukovje, Potok pri Muljavi, Šentvid pri Stični, Škrjanče, Trebnja Gorica, Velike Lese, Veliko Črnelo, Veliko Globoko, Vir pri Stični, Vrhpolje pri Šentvidu, Zagradec and Znojile pri Krki in the commune Ivančna Gorica);</p> <p>i) Slovakia (except the county of Dunajská Streda, Hronovce and Hronské Kľačany (Levice County), Dvory nad Žitavou (Nové Zámky County), Málíneč (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhyňa, Malý Horeš, Svätušé and Zatín (Trebíšov County));</p> <p>j) Finland;</p> <p>k) United Kingdom (Isle of Man; Channel Islands).</p>
2.	<p>Plants and live pollen for pollination other than fruit and seeds, originating in third countries other than those recognised as being free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i> by the respective National Plant Protection Organization and being officially notified to the Commission, or in which pest free areas have been established in relation to <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i> in accordance with the relevant International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures by the respective National Plant Protection Organization and being officially notified to the Commission, and belonging to one of the following species:</p> <p>(1) <i>Cotoneaster</i> Ehrh. or (2) <i>Photinia davidiana</i> (Dcne.) Cardot,</p>	<p>ex 0602 ex 0604 20 90 ex 1404 90 00</p>	<p>a) Estonia;</p> <p>b) Spain (except the autonomous communities of Andalucía, Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura, the autonomous community of Madrid, Murcia, Navarra and La Rioja, the province of Guipuzcoa (Basque Country), the comarcas of Garrigues, Noguera, Pla d'Urgell, Segrià and Urgell in the province of Lleida (Comunidad autonoma de Catalunya); and the municipalities of Alborache and Turís in the province of Valencia and the Comarcas de L'Alt Vinalopó and El Vinalopó Mitjà in the province of Alicante (Comunidad Valenciana));</p> <p>c) France (Corsica);</p> <p>d) Ireland (except Galway city);</p> <p>e) Italy (Abruzzo, Apúlia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy (except the provinces of Milan, Mantua, Sondrio and Varese, and the communes of Bovisio Masciago, Cesano Maderno, Desio, Limbiate, Nova Milanese and Varedo in Monza Brianza</p>

		<p>Province), Marche, Molise, Piedmont (except the communes of Busca, Centallo, Scarnafigi, Tarantasca and Villafalletto in the province of Cuneo), Sardinia, Sicily (except the municipalities of Cesarò (Messina Province), Maniace, Bronte, Adrano (Catania Province) and Centuripe, Regalbuto and Troina (Enna Province)), Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto (except the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the communes Barbona, Boara Pisani, Castelbaldo, Masi, Piacenza d'Adige, S. Urbano and Vescovana in the province of Padova and the area situated to the South of the motorway A4 in the province of Verona));</p> <p>f) Latvia;</p> <p>g) Lithuania (except the municipalities of Babtai and Kėdainiai (region of Kaunas));</p> <p>h) Slovenia (except the regions of Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, and the communes of Lendava and Renče-Vogrsko (south of the motorway H4) and Velika Polana, and the settlements Fuzina, Gabrovčec, Glogovica, Gorenja vas, Gradiček, Grintovec, Ivančna Gorica, Krka, Krška vas, Male Lese, Malo Črnelo, Malo Globoko, Marinča vas, Mleščevo, Mrzlo Polje, Muljava, Podbukovje, Potok pri Muljavi, Šentvid pri Stični, Škrjanče, Trebnja Gorica, Velike Lese, Veliko Črnelo, Veliko Globoko, Vir pri Stični, Vrhpolje pri Šentvidu, Zagradec and Znojile pri Krki in the commune Ivančna Gorica);</p> <p>i) Slovakia (except the county of Dunajská Streda, Hronovce and Hronské Kľačany (Levice County), Dvory nad Žitavou (Nové Zámky County), Málinec (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhyňa, Malý Horeš, Svätušie and Zátin (Trebišov County));</p> <p>j) Finland;</p> <p>k) United Kingdom (Isle of Man; Channel Islands).</p>
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Annex X

List of plants, plant products and other objects, to be introduced into, or moved within protected zones and corresponding special requirements for protected zones, as referred to in Article 10

The protected zones provided for in the fourth column of the following table respectively cover either of the following:

- a) the whole territory of the Member State listed;
- b) the territory of the Member State listed with the exceptions specified within brackets;
- c) only the part of the territory of the Member State which is specified within brackets.

	Plants, plant products and other objects	CN code	Special requirements for protected zones	Protected zones
1.	Used agricultural machinery	ex 8432 ex 8433 53 ex 8436 80 10 ex 8701 20 90 ex 8701 91 10	The machinery has: a) been cleaned and free from soil and plant debris when brought to places of production, where beets are grown; or b) come from an area where BNYVV is known not to occur.	a) Ireland b) France (Brittany) c) Portugal (Azores) d) Finland e) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
2.	Soil from beet and unsterilized waste from beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.)	N/A	Official statement that soil or waste: a) has been treated to eliminate contamination with BNYVV, or b) is intended to be transported for disposal in an officially approved manner, or c) comes from <i>Beta vulgaris</i> plants grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur.	a) Ireland b) France (Brittany) c) Portugal (Azores) d) Finland e) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
3.	Beehives – in the period from 15 March to 30 June	N/A	Documented evidence that the beehives: a) originate in third countries recognised as being free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winkl. et al. in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, or b) originate in the Canton of Valais in Switzerland, or c) originate in a protected zone listed in the right-hand column, or d) have undergone an appropriate quarantine measure before being moved.	a) Estonia b) Spain (except the autonomous communities of Andalucía, Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura, the autonomous community of Madrid, Murcia, Navarra and La Rioja, the province of Guipuzcoa (Basque Country), the comarcas of Garrigues, Noguera, Pla d'Urgell, Segrià and Urgell in the province of Lleida (Comunidad

				<p>autonoma de Catalunya); and the municipalities of Alborache and Turís in the province of Valencia and the Comarcas de L'Alt Vinalopó and El Vinalopó Mitjà in the province of Alicante (Comunidad Valenciana))</p> <p>c) France (Corsica)</p> <p>d) Ireland (except Galway city)</p> <p>e) Italy (Abruzzo, Apúlia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy (except the provinces of Milan, Mantua, Sondrio and Varese, and the communes of Bovisio Masciago, Cesano Maderno, Desio, Limbiate, Nova Milanese and Varedo in Monza Brianza Province), Marche, Molise, Piedmont (except the communes of Busca, Centallo, Scarnafigi, Tarantasca and Villafalletto in the province of Cuneo), Sardinia, Sicily (except the municipalities of Cesarò (Messina Province), Maniace, Bronte, Adrano (Catania Province) and Centuripe, Regalbuto and Troina (Enna Province)), Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto (except the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the communes Barbona, Boara Pisani, Castelbaldo, Masi, Piacenza d'Adige, S. Urbano and Vescovana in the province of Padova and the area situated to the South of the motorway A4 in the</p>
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				<p>province of Verona))</p> <p>f) Latvia</p> <p>g) Lithuania (except the municipalities of Babtai and Kėdainiai (region of Kaunas))</p> <p>h) Slovenia (except the regions of Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, and the communes of Lendava and Renče-Vogrsko (south of the motorway H4) and Velika Polana, and the settlements Fužina, Gabrovčec, Glogovica, Gorenja vas, Gradiček, Grintovec, Ivančna Gorica, Krka, Krška vas, Male Lese, Malo Črnelo, Malo Globoko, Marinča vas, Mleščevo, Mrzlo Polje, Muljava, Podbukovje, Potok pri Muljavi, Šentvid pri Stični, Škrjanče, Trebnja Gorica, Velike Lese, Veliko Črnelo, Veliko Globoko, Vir pri Stični, Vrhpolje pri Šentvidu, Zagradec and Znojile pri Krki in the commune Ivančna Gorica)</p> <p>i) Slovakia (except the county of Dunajská Streda, Hronovce and Hronské Kľačany (Levice County), Dvory nad Žitavou (Nové Zámky County), Málinec (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhyňa, Malý Horeš, Svätušie and Zátin (Trebišov County))</p> <p>j) Finland</p> <p>k) United Kingdom (Isle of Man; Channel Islands)</p>
4.	Plants of <i>Allium porrum</i> L.,	ex 0603 19 70	a) The consignment or lot does	a) France (Brittany)

	<i>Apium</i> L., <i>Beta</i> L., other than those mentioned in point 5 of this Annex and those intended for animal fodder, <i>Brassica napus</i> L., <i>Brassica rapa</i> L., <i>Daucus</i> L., other than plants intended for planting	ex 0703 90 00 ex 0704 90 ex 0706 10 00 ex 0706 90 ex 1212 91 ex 1214 90	not contain more than 1 % by weight of soil, or b) official statement that the plants are intended for processing at premises with officially approved waste disposal facilities which ensures that there is no risk of spreading of BNYVV.	b) Finland c) Ireland d) Portugal (Azores) e) UK (Northern Ireland)
5.	Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for industrial processing	ex 1212 91 ex 1214 90 90	Official statement that the plants: a) are transported in such a manner as to ensure that there is no risk of spreading BNYVV, and are intended to be delivered to a processing plant with officially approved waste disposal facilities, which ensures that there is no risk of spreading BNYVV, or b) have been grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur.	a) Ireland b) France (Brittany) c) Portugal (Azores) d) Finland e) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
6.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting	0701 10 00	Official statement that the tubers: a) were grown in an area where Beet necrotic yellow vein virus ("BNYVV") is known not to occur; or b) were grown on land, or in growing media consisting of soil that is known to be free from BNYVV, or officially tested by appropriate methods and found free from BNYVV; or c) have been washed free from soil.	a) France (Brittany) b) Finland c) Ireland d) Portugal (Azores) e) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
7.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those mentioned in point 6 of this Annex	0701 90	a) The consignment or the lot shall not contain more than 1 % by weight of soil; or b) official statement that the tubers are intended for processing at premises with officially approved waste disposal facilities which ensures that there is no risk of spreading of BNYVV.	a) France (Brittany) b) Finland c) Ireland d) Portugal (Azores) e) UK (Northern Ireland)
8.	Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	ex 0602	Official statement that the plants: a) (i) have been officially individually tested and found free from BNYVV; or (ii) have been grown from seeds complying with the requirements under points 33 and 34 of this Annex and — grown in areas where BNYVV is known not to	a) Ireland b) France (Brittany) c) Portugal (Azores) d) Finland e) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

			<p>occur, or</p> <p>— grown on land, or in growing media, officially tested by appropriate methods and found free from BNYVV, and</p> <p>— sampled, and the sample tested and found free from BNYVV;</p> <p>and</p> <p>b) the holding of the material of those plants have been notified by the respective organisation or research body.</p>	
9.	Plants and live pollen for pollination of: <i>Amelanchier</i> Med., <i>Chaenomeles</i> Lindl., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Ehrh., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Eriobotrya</i> Lindl., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Mespilus</i> L., <i>Photinia davidiana</i> (Dcne.) Cardot, <i>Pyracantha</i> Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Sorbus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 ex 0604 20 90 ex 1404 90 00	<p>Where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <p>a) the plants originate in third countries recognised as being free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. by the respective National Plant Protection Organisation and officially notified to the Commission; or</p> <p>b) the plants originate in pest free areas in the Union or third countries which have been established in relation to <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. in accordance with the relevant International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures and recognised as such by the respective National Plant Protection Organisation and officially notified to the Commission; or</p> <p>c) the plants originate in the Canton of Valais in Switzerland; or</p> <p>d) the plants have been produced, or, if moved into a 'buffer zone', kept and maintained for a period of at least 7 months, including the period from 1 April to 31 October of the last complete cycle of vegetation, on a field:</p> <p>(i) located at least 1 km inside the border of an officially designated 'buffer zone' of at least 50 km², where host plants are subject to an officially approved and supervised control regime established at the latest before the beginning of the complete cycle of vegetation, preceding the last complete cycle of vegetation,</p>	<p>a) Estonia</p> <p>b) Spain (except the autonomous communities of Andalucía, Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura, the autonomous community of Madrid, Murcia, Navarra and La Rioja, the province of Guipuzcoa (Basque Country), the comarcas of Garrigues, Noguera, Pla d'Urgell, Segrià and Urgell in the province of Lleida (Comunidad autonoma de Catalunya); and the municipalities of Alborache and Turís in the province of Valencia and the Comarcas de L'Alt Vinalopó and El Vinalopó Mitjà in the province of Alicante (Comunidad Valenciana))</p> <p>c) France (Corsica)</p> <p>d) Ireland (except Galway city)</p> <p>e) Italy (Abruzzo, Apúlia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy (except the provinces of Milan, Mantua, Sondrio and Varese, and the communes of Bovisio</p>

			<p>with the object of minimising the risk of <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i> being spread from the plants grown there.</p> <p>(ii) which has been officially approved, as well as the 'buffer zone', before the beginning of the complete cycle of vegetation preceding the last complete cycle of vegetation, for the cultivation of plants under the requirements laid down in this point;</p> <p>(iii) which, as well as the surrounding zone of a width of at least 500 m, has been found free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i> since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, at official inspection carried out at least:</p> <p>— twice in the field at the most appropriate time, i.e. once in the period from June to August and once from August to November; and</p> <p>— once in the said surrounding zone at the most appropriate time, i.e. from August to November, and</p> <p>(iv) from which plants were officially tested for latent infections in accordance with an appropriate laboratory method on samples officially drawn at the most appropriate period.</p>	<p>Masciago, Cesano Maderno, Desio, Limbiate, Nova Milanese and Varedo in Monza Brianza Province), Marche, Molise, Piedmont (except the communes of Busca, Centallo, Scarnafigi, Tarantasca and Villafalletto in the province of Cuneo), Sardinia, Sicily (except the municipalities of Cesarò (Messina Province), Maniace, Bronte, Adrano (Catania Province) and Centuripe, Regalbuto and Troina (Enna Province)), Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto (except the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the communes Barbona, Boara Pisani, Castelbaldo, Masi, Piacenza d'Adige, S. Urbano and Vescovana in the province of Padova and the area situated to the South of the motorway A4 in the province of Verona))</p> <p>f) Latvia</p> <p>g) Lithuania (except the municipalities of Babtai and Kėdainiai (region of Kaunas))</p> <p>h) Slovenia (except the regions of Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, and the communes of Lendava and Renče-Vogrsko (south of the motorway H4) and Velika Polana, and the settlements Fužina, Gabrovčec, Glogovica, Gorenja vas, Gradiček, Grintovec, Ivančna Gorica, Krka, Krška vas, Male Lese, Malo Črnelo, Malo</p>
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				<p>Globoko, Marinča vas, Mleščevo, Mrzlo Polje, Muljava, Podbukovje, Potok pri Muljavi, Šentvid pri Stični, Škrjanče, Trebnja Gorica, Velike Lese, Veliko Črnelo, Veliko Globoko, Vir pri Stični, Vrhpolje pri Šentvidu, Zagradec and Znojile pri Krki in the commune Ivančna Gorica)</p> <p>i) Slovakia (except the county of Dunajská Streda, Hronovce and Hronské Kľačany (Levice County), Dvory nad Žitavou (Nové Zámky County), Málinec (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhyňa, Malý Horeš, Svätušie and Zátin (Trebišov County))</p> <p>j) Finland</p> <p>k) United Kingdom (Isle of Man; Channel Islands)</p>
10.	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 0602 10 10 0602 20 10 ex 0604 20 90	Official statement that the plants have been subjected to an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Viteus vitifoliae</i> (Fitch) (and certified by the respective National Plant Protection Organisation and officially notified to the Commission.)	a) Cyprus
11.	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds	ex 0602	<p>Official statement that the plants:</p> <p>a) have been grown throughout their life in places of production in countries where <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> is not known to occur,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> established by the national plant protection</p>	United Kingdom

			<p>organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) have been derived in direct line from mother plants which have shown no symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> during the last complete cycle of vegetation,</p> <p>and</p> <p>no symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation,</p> <p>or</p> <p>d) for plants of <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> L. and <i>Prunus lusitanica</i> L. for which there shall be evidence by their packing or by other means that they are intended for sale to final consumers not involved in professional plant production no symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete growing season.</p>	
12.	Unrooted cuttings of <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd., intended for planting	ex 0602 10 90	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>a) the unrooted cuttings originate in an area known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations),</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) no signs of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) have been observed at the place of production, including either on the cuttings or on the plants from which the cuttings are derived and held or produced in this place of production, on official inspections carried out at least each three weeks during the whole production period of these plants on this place of production,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) in cases where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) has been found at</p>	<p>a) Ireland</p> <p>b) Sweden</p> <p>c) United Kingdom</p>

			<p>the place of production, the cuttings and the plants from which the cuttings are derived and held or produced in this place of production have undergone an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) and subsequently this place of production shall have been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aiming at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), in both official inspections carried out weekly during the three weeks prior to the movement from this place of production and in monitoring procedures throughout the said period. The last inspection of the above weekly inspections shall be carried out immediately prior to the above movement.</p>	
13.	<p>Plants of <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd., intended for planting, other than all of the following: - seeds, - unrooted cuttings of <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd., intended for planting</p>	ex 0602	<p>Official statement that: a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), or b) no signs of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) have been observed, including on plants, at the place of production on official inspections carried out at least once each three weeks during the nine weeks prior to marketing, or c) in cases where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) has been found at the place of production, the plants held or produced in this place of production have undergone an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) and subsequently this place of production shall have been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European</p>	<p>a) Ireland b) Sweden c) United Kingdom</p>

			<p>populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aiming at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), in both official inspections carried out weekly during the three weeks prior to the movement from this place of production and in monitoring procedures throughout the said period. The last inspection of the above weekly inspections shall be carried out immediately prior to the above movement,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">and</p> <p>d) evidence is available that the plants have been produced from cuttings which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) originate in an area known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), <li style="text-align: center;">or (ii) have been grown at a place of production where no signs of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) have been observed, including on plants, on official inspections carried out at least once each three weeks during the whole production period of these plants, <li style="text-align: center;">or (iii) in cases where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) has been found at the place of production, have been grown on plants held or produced in this place of production having undergone an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) and subsequently this place of production shall have been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures 	
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			<p>aiming at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), in both official inspections carried out weekly during the three weeks prior to the movement from this place of production and in monitoring procedures throughout the said period. The last inspection of the above weekly inspections shall be carried out immediately prior to the above movement;</p> <p>or</p> <p>e) for those plants for which there shall be evidence by their packing or their flower (or bract) development or by other means that they are intended for direct sale to final consumers not involved in professional plant production, the plants have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) prior to their movement.</p>	
14.	Plants of <i>Begonia</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, tubers and corms, and plants of <i>Ajuga</i> L., <i>Crossandra</i> Salisb., <i>Dipladenia</i> A.DC., <i>Ficus</i> L., <i>Hibiscus</i> L., <i>Mandevilla</i> Lindl. and <i>Nerium oleander</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	ex 0602	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations),</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) no signs of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) have been observed, including on plants, at the place of production on official inspections carried out at least once each three weeks during the nine weeks prior to marketing,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) in cases where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) has been found at the place of production, the plants, held or produced in this place of production, have undergone an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) and subsequently this place of production shall have been found free from <i>Bemisia</i></p>	<p>a) Ireland b) Sweden c) United Kingdom</p>

			<p><i>tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aiming at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), in both official inspections carried out weekly during the three weeks prior to the movement from this place of production and in monitoring procedures throughout the said period. The last inspection of the above weekly inspections shall be carried out immediately prior to the above movement;</p> <p>or</p> <p>d) for those plants for which there shall be evidence by their packing or their flower development or by other means that they are intended for direct sale to final consumers not involved in professional plant production, the plants have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) immediately prior to their movement.</p>	
15.	Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L. and <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr., intended for planting, other than seeds	ex 0602	Official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from <i>Gremmeniella abiedina</i> (Lag.) Morelet.	a) Ireland
16.	Plants of <i>Cedrus</i> Trew, <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	ex 0602	Official statement that: a) the plants have been grown throughout their life in places of production in countries where <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> Denis & Schiffermüller is not known to occur, or b) the plants have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> Denis & Schiffermüller established by the National Plant Protection Organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or c) the plants have been produced in nurseries which,	a) United Kingdom

			including their vicinity, have been found free from <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> Denis & Schiffermüller on the basis of official inspections and official surveys carried out at appropriate times, or d) the plants have been grown throughout their life in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> Denis & Schiffermüller and have been inspected at appropriate times and found to be free from <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> Denis & Schiffermüller.	
17.	Plants of <i>Larix</i> Mill., intended for planting, other than seeds	ex 0602	Official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from <i>Cephalcia lariciphila</i> (Klug.)	a) Ireland b) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
18.	Plants of <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., intended for planting, other than seeds	ex 0602	Official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from <i>Gilpinia hercyniae</i> (Hartig).	a) Greece b) Ireland c) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
19.	Plants of <i>Eucalyptus</i> l'Herit, other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 ex 0604 20 90	Official statement that the plants: a) are free from soil, and have been subjected to a treatment against <i>Gonipterus scutellatus</i> Gyll.; or b) originate in areas known to be free from <i>Gonipterus scutellatus</i> Gyll.	a) Greece b) Portugal (Azores)
20.	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill., intended for planting	ex 0602 ex 1209 99	Official statement that the plants have been grown throughout their life: a) in places of production in countries where <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr is known not to occur; or b) in an area free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr, established by the National Plant Protection Organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary measures.	a) Czech Republic b) Ireland c) Sweden d) United Kingdom
21.	Plants of <i>Quercus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	ex 0602	Official statement that: a) the plants have been grown throughout their life in places of production in countries where <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr is	a) Czech Republic b) Ireland c) Sweden d) United Kingdom

			<p>known not to occur; or</p> <p>b) the plants have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr, established by the National Plant Protection Organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary measures;</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) no symptoms of <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr have been observed at the place production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>	
22.	Plants of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than <i>Quercus suber</i> L., of a girth of at least 8 cm measured at 1,2 m height from the root collar, intended for planting, other than fruits and seeds	ex 0602	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>a) the plants have been grown throughout their life in places of production in countries where <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L. is not known to occur,</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) the plants have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L. established by the National Plant Protection Organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures,</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) the plants have been produced since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation in nurseries which, including their vicinity, have been found free from <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L. on the basis of official inspections carried out as close as practically possible to their movement, and official surveys of the nursery and its vicinity have been carried out at appropriate times since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation to detect larvae and other symptoms of <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L.,</p> <p>or</p> <p>d) the plants have been grown</p>	<p>a) Ireland</p> <p>b) United Kingdom (excluding the local authority areas of Barking and Dagenham; Barnet; Basildon; Basingstoke and Deane; Bexley; Bracknell Forest; Brent; Brentwood; Bromley; Broxbourne; Camden; Castle Point; Chelmsford; Chiltern; City of London; City of Westminster; Crawley; Croydon; Dacorum; Dartford; Ealing; East Hertfordshire; Elmbridge District; Enfield; Epping Forest; Epsom and Ewell District; Gravesham; Greenwich; Guildford; Hackney; Hammersmith & Fulham; Haringey; Harlow; Harrow; Hart; Havering; Hertsmere; Hillingdon; Horsham; Hounslow; Islington; Kensington & Chelsea; Kingston upon Thames; Lambeth; Lewisham; Littleford; Medway; Merton; Mid Sussex; Mole Valley;</p>

			throughout their life in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L. and have been inspected at appropriate times and found to be free from <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L.	Newham; North Hertfordshire; Reading; Redbridge; Reigate and Banstead; Richmond upon Thames; Runnymede District; Rushmoor; Sevenoaks; Slough; South Bedfordshire; South Bucks; South Oxfordshire; Southwark; Spelthorne District; St Albans; Sutton; Surrey Heath; Tandridge; Three Rivers; Thurrock; Tonbridge and Malling; Tower Hamlets; Waltham Forest; Wandsworth; Watford; Waverley; Welwyn Hatfield; West Berkshire; Windsor and Maidenhead; Woking, Wokingham and Wycombe)
23.	Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L. and <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr., over 3 m in height, other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 0604 20 20	Official statement that the place of production is free from <i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelán.	a) Greece b) Ireland c) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
24.	Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr. and <i>Pinus</i> L., over 3 m in height, other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 0604 20 20	Official statement that the place of production is free from <i>Ips duplicatus</i> Sahlberg.	a) Greece b) Ireland c) United Kingdom
25.	Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A., Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L. and <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr., over 3 m in height, other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 0604 20 20	Official statement that the place of production is free from <i>Ips typographus</i> Heer.	a) Ireland b) United Kingdom
26.	Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., and <i>Pinus</i> L. over 3 m in height, other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 0604 20 20	Official statement that the place of production is free from <i>Ips amitinus</i> Eichhof.	a) Greece b) Ireland c) United Kingdom
27.	Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L., <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr., over 3 m in height, other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 0604 20 20	Official statement that the place of production is free from <i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer.	a) Greece b) Ireland c) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland and Isle of Man)
28.	Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr. and <i>Pinus</i> L., over 3 m in height, other than fruit and seeds	ex 0602 0604 20 20	Official statement that the place of production is free from <i>Ips sexdentatus</i> Börner.	a) Ireland b) Cyprus c) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland and Isle of Man)
29.	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill., other than plants in tissue culture, fruit and seeds	ex 0602	Official statement that the plants have been grown throughout their life: a) in places of production in	a) Ireland b) United Kingdom

			countries where <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> Yasumatsu is known not to occur, or b) in an area free from <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> Yasumatsu, established by the National Plant Protection Organisation in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.	
30.	Plants of <i>Palmae</i> , intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following genera: <i>Brahea</i> Mart., <i>Butia</i> Becc., <i>Chamaerops</i> L., <i>Jubaea</i> Kunth, <i>Livistona</i> R. Br., <i>Phoenix</i> L., <i>Sabal</i> Adans., <i>Syagrus</i> Mart., <i>Trachycarpus</i> H. Wendl., <i>Trithrinax</i> Mart., <i>Washingtonia</i> Raf.	ex 0602	Official statement that the plants have been grown: a) throughout their life in places of production in countries where <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) is known not to occur; or b) throughout their life in an area free from <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister), established by the National Plant Protection Organisation in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or c) during a period of at least two years prior to export or movement, in a place of production: (i) which is registered and supervised by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the country of origin, and (ii) where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister), and (iii) where, during three official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, including immediately prior to movement from this place of production, no signs of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) have been observed.	a) Ireland b) Malta c) United Kingdom
31.	Plants of <i>Palmae</i> , intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following taxa: <i>Areca catechu</i> L., <i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Merr., <i>Bismarckia</i> Hildebr. & H. Wendl., <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L., <i>Brahea armata</i> S. Watson, <i>Brahea edulis</i> H. Wendl., <i>Butia capitata</i> (Mart.)	ex 0602	Official statement that the plants have been grown: a) throughout their life in places of production in countries where <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier) is known not to occur or b) throughout their life in an area free from <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier),	a) Ireland b) Portugal (Azores) c) United Kingdom

	<p>Becc., <i>Calamus merrillii</i> Becc., <i>Caryota cumingii</i> Lodd. ex Mart., <i>Caryota maxima</i> Blume, <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> L., <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L., <i>Copernicia</i> Mart., <i>Corypha</i> <i>utan</i> Lam., <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq., <i>Howea forsteriana</i> Becc., <i>Jubea chilensis</i> (Molina) Baill., <i>Livistona</i> <i>australis</i> C. Martius, <i>Livistona</i> <i>decora</i> (W. Bull) Dowe, <i>Livistona rotundifolia</i> (Lam.) Mart., <i>Metroxylon sagu</i> Rottb., <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> Chabaud, <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L., <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> Jacq., <i>Phoenix roebelenii</i> O'Brien, <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb., <i>Phoenix theophrasti</i> Greuter, <i>Pritchardia</i> Seem. & H. Wendl., <i>Ravenea rivularis</i> Jum. & H. Perrier, <i>Roystonea</i> <i>regia</i> (Kunth) O. F. Cook, <i>Sabal palmetto</i> (Walter) Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult. f., <i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> (Cham.) Glassman, <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> (Hook.) H. Wendl. and <i>Washingtonia</i> Raf.</p>		<p>established by the National Plant Protection Organisation in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or c) during a period of at least two years prior to export or movement, in a place of production: (i) which is registered and supervised by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the country of origin, and (ii) where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier), and (iii) where during three official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times to detect the presence of that pest including immediately prior to movement from this place of production, no signs of <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier) have been observed.</p>	
32.	Seeds of <i>Gossypium</i> spp.	1207 21 00	<p>Official statement that: a) the seed has been acid- delinted, and b) no symptoms of <i>Colletotrichum gossypii</i> Southw have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, and that a representative sample has been tested and has been found free from <i>Glomerella gossypii</i> Edgerton in those tests.</p>	a) Greece
33.	Seeds and fodder beet seed of the species <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.	1209 10 00 1209 29 60	<p>Without prejudice to Directive 2002/54/EC, where applicable, official statement that: a) the seed of the categories ‘basic seed’ and ‘certified seed’ satisfies the conditions laid down in Annex Ib)(3) to Directive 2002/54/EC; or b) in the case of ‘seed not finally certified’, the seed satisfies the conditions laid down in Article 15(2) of Directive 2002/54/EC, and is intended for processing that will satisfy the conditions laid</p>	<p>a) Ireland b) France (Brittany) c) Portugal (Azores) d) Finland e) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)</p>

			down in part B of Annex I to that Directive and delivered to a processing enterprise with officially approved controlled waste disposal, to prevent the spread of BNYVV; or c) the seed has been produced from a crop grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur.	
34.	Vegetable seed of the species <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.	1209 91 30	Without prejudice to Directive 2002/55/EC, where applicable, official statement that: a) the processed seed contains no more than 0,5 % by weight of inert matter (in the case of pelleted seed this standard shall be met prior to pelleting); or b) in the case of non-processed seed, the seed is officially packed in such a manner as to ensure that there is no risk of spread of BNYVV, and is intended for processing that will satisfy the conditions laid down in point a) and delivered to a processing enterprise with officially approved controlled waste disposal, to prevent the spread of BNYVV; or c) the seed has been produced from a crop grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur.	a) Ireland b) France (Brittany) c) Portugal (Azores) d) Finland e) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
35.	Seeds of <i>Gossypium</i> spp.	1207 21 00	Official statement that the seed has been acid-delinted.	a) Greece b) Spain (Andalucia, Catalonia, Extremadura, Murcia, Valencia)
36.	Seeds of <i>Mangifera</i> spp.	ex 1209 99 99	Official statement that the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> Fabricius.	a) Spain (Granada and Malaga) b) Portugal (Alentejo, Algarve and Madeira)
37.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids originating in Bulgaria, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Portugal and Slovenia	ex 0805 ex 0813 ex 0814 00 00	a) The fruits are free from leaves and peduncles; or b) in the case of fruits with leaves or peduncles, the fruits have been packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and remained sealed during their transport through a protected zone, recognised for these fruits, and shall bear a distinguishing mark to be reported on the passport.	a) Malta
38.	Fruits of <i>Vitis</i> L.	ex 0806	The fruits shall be free from leaves.	a) Cyprus
39.	Wood of conifers (<i>Pinales</i>)	4401 11 00	a) The wood is bark-free; or	a) Greece

		4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 10 ex 4401 40 90 ex 4403 11 00 4403 21 4403 22 00 4403 23 4403 24 00 4403 25 4403 26 00 ex 4404 10 00 4406 11 00 4407 11 4407 12 4407 19 4408 10 4409 10 ex 9406 10 00	b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelán; or c) a mark 'Kiln-dried', 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage to prove that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.	b) Ireland c) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
40.	Wood of conifers (<i>Pinales</i>)	4401 11 00 4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 10 ex 4401 40 90 ex 4403 11 00 4403 21 4403 22 00 4403 23 4403 24 00 4403 25 4403 26 00 ex 4404 10 00 4406 11 00 4407 11 4407 12 4407 19 4408 10 4409 10 ex 9406 10 00	a) The wood is bark-free; or b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips duplicatus</i> Sahlbergh; or c) a mark 'Kiln-dried', 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage to prove that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.	a) Greece b) Ireland c) United Kingdom
41.	Wood of conifers (<i>Pinales</i>)	4401 11 00 4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 10 ex 4401 40 90 ex 4403 11 00 4403 21 4403 22 00 4403 23 4403 24 00 4403 25 4403 26 00 ex 4404 10 00 4406 11 00 4407 11 4407 12 4407 19 4408 10 4409 10 ex 9406 10 00	a) The wood is bark-free; or b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips typographus</i> Heer; or c) a mark 'Kiln-dried', 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage to prove that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.	a) Ireland b) United Kingdom
42.	Wood of conifers (<i>Pinales</i>)	4401 11 00 4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 10 ex 4401 40 90	a) The wood is bark-free; or b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips</i>	a) Greece b) Ireland c) United Kingdom

		ex 4403 11 00 4403 21 4403 22 00 4403 23 4403 24 00 4403 25 4403 26 00 ex 4404 10 00 4406 11 00 4407 11 4407 12 4407 19 4408 10 4409 10 ex 9406 10 00	<i>amitinus</i> Eichhof; or c) a mark 'Kiln-dried', 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage to prove that it has undergone kiln- drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.	
43.	Wood of conifers (<i>Pinales</i>)	4401 11 00 4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 10 ex 4401 40 90 ex 4403 11 00 4403 21 4403 22 00 4403 23 4403 24 00 4403 25 4403 26 00 ex 4404 10 00 4406 11 00 4407 11 4407 12 4407 19 4408 10 4409 10 ex 9406 10 00	a) The wood is bark-free; or b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips</i> <i>cembrae</i> Heer; or c) a mark 'Kiln-dried', 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage to prove that it has undergone kiln- drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.	a) Greece b) Ireland c) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland and Isle of Man)
44.	Wood of conifers (<i>Pinales</i>)	4401 11 00 4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 10 ex 4401 40 90 ex 4403 11 00 4403 21 4403 22 00 4403 23 4403 24 00 4403 25 4403 26 00 ex 4404 10 00 4406 11 00 4407 11 4407 12 4407 19 4408 10 4409 10 ex 9406 10 00	a) The wood is bark-free ; or b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips</i> <i>sexdentatus</i> Börner; or c) a mark 'Kiln-dried', 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage to prove that it has undergone kiln- drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.	a) Cyprus b) Ireland c) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland and Isle of Man)
45.	Wood of <i>Castanea</i> Mill.	ex 4401 12 00 ex 4401 22 00 ex 4401 40 ex 4403 99 00 ex 4404 20 00 ex 4406 12 00 ex 4407 99	a) The wood is bark-free; or b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill.) Barr.; or c) a mark 'Kiln-dried' or 'KD'	a) Czech Republic b) Ireland c) Sweden d) United Kingdom

		ex 4408 90 ex 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage to prove that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.	
46.	Isolated bark of conifers (<i>Pinales</i>)	ex 4401 11 00 ex 4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 90	Official statement that the consignment: a) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; or b) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelan.	a) Greece b) Ireland) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
47.	Isolated bark of conifers (<i>Pinales</i>)	ex 4401 11 00 ex 4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 90	Official statement that the consignment: a) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; or b) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips amitinus</i> Eichhof.	a) Greece b) Ireland c) United Kingdom
48.	Isolated bark of conifers (<i>Pinales</i>)	ex 4401 11 00 ex 4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 90	Official statement that the consignment: a) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; or b) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer.	a) Greece b) Ireland c) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland and Isle of Man)
49.	Isolated bark of conifers (<i>Pinales</i>)	ex 4401 11 00 ex 4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 90	Official statement that the consignment: a) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; or b) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips duplicatus</i> Sahlberg.	a) Greece b) Ireland c) United Kingdom
50.	Isolated bark of conifers (<i>Pinales</i>)	ex 4401 11 00 ex 4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 90	Official statement that the consignment: a) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; or b) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips sexdentatus</i> Börner.	a) Cyprus b) Ireland c) United Kingdom (Northern Ireland and Isle of Man)
51.	Isolated bark of conifers (<i>Pinales</i>)	ex 4401 11 00 ex 4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 90	Official statement that the consignment: a) has been subjected to fumigation or other	a) Ireland b) United Kingdom

			appropriate treatments against bark beetles; or b) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips typographus</i> Heer.	
52.	Isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> Mill.	ex 4401 11 00 ex 4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 90	Official statement that the isolated bark: a) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill.) Barr.; or b) has been subjected to an appropriate fumigation or other appropriate treatment against <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill.) Barr. to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031. When fumigation is applied, the active ingredient, the minimum bark temperature, the rate (g/m ³) and the exposure time (h) thereof are indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031.	a) Czech Republic b) Ireland c) Sweden d) United Kingdom

ANNEX XI

List of plants, plant products and other objects subject to phytosanitary certificates for their introduction into the Union territory and those for which such certificates are not required

PART A

List of plants, plant products and other objects, as well as the respective third countries of origin or dispatch, for which phytosanitary certificates are required for their introduction into the Union territory as referred to in Article 11(1)

Plants, plant products and other objects	CN code	Country of origin or dispatch
Machinery and vehicles which have been operated for agricultural or forestry purposes	ex 8432 ex 8433 53 ex 8436 80 10 ex 8701 20 90 ex 8701 9110	Third countries other than Switzerland.
Growing medium, attached to or associated with plants, intended to sustain the vitality of the plants	N.A.	Third countries other than Switzerland
Grain of the genera <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Secale</i> and <i>xTriticosecale</i>	1001 19 00 ex 1001 99 00 1002 90 00 1008 60 00	Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA
Plants for planting, other than seeds	0601 ex 0602 0701 10 00 ex 0703 0703 10 11 ex 0705 ex 0706 ex 0709 ex 0910	Third countries other than Switzerland
Root and tubercle vegetables	ex 0701 ex 0706 ex 0714 ex 1212 91 1212 94 00 ex 1212 99 ex 1214 90	Third countries other than Switzerland
Parts of plants, other than fruits and seeds, of:	CN code	
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	ex 0604 20 90	Third countries other than Switzerland
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	ex 0709 99 60 ex 1005 90 00	Africa, Americas

<i>Convolvulus</i> L., <i>Ipomoea</i> L., <i>Micromeria</i> Benth and <i>Solanaceae</i> ,	ex 0603 19 70 ex 0604 20 90	Americas, Australia, New Zealand,
Leafy vegetables of <i>Apium graveolens</i> L., <i>Eryngium</i> L., <i>Limnophila</i> L. and <i>Ocimum</i> L.	0709 40 00 ex 0709 99 ex 1211 90 86	Third countries other than Switzerland
Leaves of <i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	ex 0709 99 90	Third countries other than Switzerland
Conifers (<i>Pinales</i>)	0604 20 20 0604 20 40	Third countries other than Switzerland
<i>Castanea</i> Mill., <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., <i>Dianthus</i> L., <i>Gypsophila</i> L., <i>Pelargonium</i> l'Herit. ex Ait, <i>Phoenix</i> spp., <i>Populus</i> L., <i>Quercus</i> L., <i>Solidago</i> L.	0603 12 00 0603 14 00 ex 0603 19 70 ex 0603 90 00	Third countries other than Switzerland
<i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh	ex 0604 20 90	Canada and United States
<i>Prunus</i> L.	ex 0603 19 70 ex 0604 20 90	Third countries other than Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine
<i>Betula</i> L.	ex 0604 20 90	Third countries other than Switzerland
<i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans</i> L., <i>Pterocarya</i> Kunth and <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch.	ex 0604 20 90	Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan

		and United States
<i>Amyris</i> P. Browne, <i>Casimiroa</i> La Llave, <i>Citropsis</i> Swingle & Kellerman, <i>Eremocitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Esenbeckia</i> Kunth., <i>Glycosmis</i> Corrêa, <i>Merrillia</i> Swingle, <i>Naringi</i> Adans., <i>Tetradium</i> Lour., <i>Toddalia</i> Juss. and <i>Zanthoxylum</i> L.	ex 0603 19 70 ex 0604 20 90 ex 0709 99 90	Third countries other than Switzerland
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i> Pursh, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L., <i>Adiantum aleuticum</i> (Rupr.) Paris, <i>Adiantum</i> <i>jordanii</i> C. Muell., <i>Aesculus californica</i> (Spach) Nutt., <i>Aesculus</i> <i>hippocastanum</i> L., <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> Pursch., <i>Arbutus unedo</i> L., <i>Arctostaphylos</i> spp. Adans, <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull, <i>Camellia</i> spp. L., <i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill., <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L., <i>Frangula californica</i> (Eschsch.) Gray, <i>Frangula purshiana</i> (DC.) Cooper, <i>Fraxinus</i> <i>excelsior</i> L., <i>Griselinia</i> <i>littoralis</i> (Raoul), <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> L., <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> (Lindley) M. Roemer, <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> L., <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L., <i>Leucothoe</i> spp. D. Don, <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Rehd., <i>Lonicera hispidula</i> (Lindl.) Dougl. ex Torr.&Gray, <i>Magnolia</i> spp. L., <i>Michelia doltsopa</i> Buch.-Ham. ex DC, <i>Nothofagus obliqua</i> (Mirbel) Blume, <i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> (G. Don) P. S. Green, <i>Parrotia persica</i> (DC) C.A. Meyer, <i>Photinia x</i> <i>fraseri</i> Dress, <i>Pieris</i> spp. D. Don, <i>Pseudotsuga</i> <i>menziesii</i> (Mirbel)	ex 0603 19 70 ex 0604 20 90	United States

<i>Franco, Quercus</i> spp. L., <i>Rhododendron</i> spp. L., other than <i>Rhododendron</i> <i>simsii</i> Planch., <i>Rosa</i> <i>gymnocarpa</i> Nutt., <i>Salix</i> <i>caprea</i> L., <i>Sequoia</i> <i>sempervirens</i> (Lamb. ex D. Don) Endl., <i>Syringa</i> <i>vulgaris</i> L., <i>Taxus</i> spp. L., <i>Trientalis latifolia</i> (Hook), <i>Umbellularia californica</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt., <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i> Pursh and <i>Viburnum</i> spp. L		
Parts of plants, other than fruits but including seeds of:		Country of origin or dispatch
<i>Aegle</i> Corrêa, <i>Aeglopsis</i> Swingle, <i>Afraegle</i> Engl., <i>Atalantia</i> Corrêa, <i>Balsamocitrus</i> Stapf, <i>Burkillanthus</i> Swingle, <i>Calodendrum</i> Thunb., <i>Choisya</i> Kunth, <i>Clausena</i> Burm. f., <i>Limonia</i> L., <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Murraya</i> J. Koenig ex L., <i>Pamburus</i> Swingle, <i>Severinia</i> Ten., <i>Swinglea</i> Merr., <i>Triphasia</i> Lour and <i>Vepris</i> Comm.	ex 0603 19 70 ex 0604 20 90 ex 0709 99 90 ex 1209 99	Third countries other than Switzerland
Fruits of:		
<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Naringi</i> Adans., <i>Swinglea</i> Merr. and their hybrids, <i>Momordica</i> L. and <i>Solanaceae</i>	ex 0702 00 00 0709 30 00 ex 0709 60 ex 0709 93 ex 0805 ex 0709 99 90	Third countries other than Switzerland
<i>Actinidia</i> Lindl., <i>Annona</i> L., <i>Carica papaya</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Diospyros</i> L., <i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Malus</i> L., <i>Mangifera</i> L., <i>Passiflora</i> L., <i>Persea americana</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Psidium</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L., <i>Ribes</i> L., <i>Rubus</i> L., <i>Syzygium</i> Gaertn., <i>Vaccinium</i> L., and <i>Vitis</i> L.	0810 50 00 0810 90 75 0804 40 00 ex 0804 50 00 0806 10 0807 20 00 0808 10 0808 30 0809 21 00 0809 29 00 0809 30 0809 40 0810 10 00 ex 0810 20 0810 30 0810 40	Third countries other than Switzerland

	0810 70 00 ex 0810 90 20	
<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	0810 90 75	Countries of the African continent, Cape Verde, Saint Helena, Madagascar, La Reunion, Mauritius and Israel
Cut flowers of :		
<i>Orchidaceae</i>	0603 13 00	Third countries other than Switzerland
<i>Aster</i> spp., <i>Eryngium</i> L., <i>Hypericum</i> L., <i>Lisianthus</i> L., <i>Rosa</i> L. and <i>Trachelium</i> L.	0603 11 00 ex 0603 90 00	Third countries other than Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine
Tubers of:		
Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0701 10 00 0701 90 00	Third countries other than Switzerland
Seeds of:		
<i>Brassicaceae</i> , <i>Poaceae</i> , <i>Trifolium</i> spp.	1001 11 00 1001 91 1002 10 00 1003 10 00 1004 10 00 1005 10 1006 10 10 1007 10 1008 21 00 1008 40 00 1008 60 00 ex 1008 90 00 ex 1205	Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, New Zealand and Uruguay

	1207 50 10 1209 22 - 25 1209 29 45 ex 1209 29 80 ex 1209 91 80 ex 1211 90 86	
Genera <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Secale</i> and x <i>Triticosecale</i>	1001 11 00 1001 91 1002 10 00 1008 60 00	Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and United States
<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle and <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, <i>Capsicum</i> spp., <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., <i>Medicago sativa</i> L., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Rubus</i> L., <i>Oryza</i> spp., <i>Zea mays</i> L., <i>Allium cepa</i> L. [including <i>Allium cepa</i> var. <i>aggregatum</i>], <i>Allium porrum</i> L., <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L., <i>Phaseolus</i> L.	0712 90 11 ex 0713 32 00 0713 33 10 1005 10 1006 10 10 1206 00 10 1209 21 00 ex 1209 91 80 ex 1209 99 99 ex 1211 90 86	Third countries other than Switzerland.
Isolated bark of:		
Conifers (<i>Pinales</i>)	ex 1404 90 00 ex 4401 40 90	Third countries other than Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine
<i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh, <i>Populus</i> L., and <i>Quercus</i>	ex 1404 90 00	Third countries other than Switzerland

L. other than <i>Quercus suber</i> L.	ex 4401 40 90	
<i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans</i> L., <i>Pterocarya</i> Kunth and <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch.	ex 1404 90 00 ex 4401 40 90	Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and United States
<i>Betula</i> L.	ex 1404 90 00 ex 4401 40 90	Canada and United States
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i> Pursh, <i>Aesculus californica</i> (Spach) Nutt., <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Rehd. and <i>Taxus brevifolia</i> Nutt.	ex 1404 90 00 ex 4401 40 90	United States
Wood , where it: (a) is considered a plants within the meaning of the second subparagraph of Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, and (b) has been obtained in whole or part from one of the order, genera or species as described hereafter, except wood packaging material:		
<i>Quercus</i> L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface and except wood which meets the description referred to in (b) of CN code 4416 00 00 and where there is documented evidence that the wood has been processed or manufactured using a heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 176 °C for 20 minutes	4401 12 00 4401 22 00 ex 4401 40 ex 4403 12 4403 91 00 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4406 92 00 4407 91 4408 90 4409 29 ex 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	United States
<i>Platanus</i> L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface	4401 12 00 4401 22 00 ex 4401 40 ex 4403 12 4403 99	Albania, Armenia, Switzerland, Turkey or United States

	ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4406 92 00 4407 99 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	
<i>Populus</i> L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface	4401 12 00 4401 22 00 ex 4401 40 ex 4403 12 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4406 92 00 4407 97 4403 97 00 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	Americas
<i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface	4401 12 00 4401 22 00 ex 4401 40 ex 4403 12 4403 99 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4406 92 00 4407 93 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	United States and Canada
Conifers (<i>Pinales</i>), including wood which has not kept its natural round surface	4401 11 00 4401 21 00 ex 4401 40 10 ex 4401 40 90 ex 4403 11 00 4403 21 4403 22 00 4403 23 4403 24 00 4403 25 4403 26 00 ex 4404 10 00 4406 11 00 4407 11 4407 12 4407 19 4408 10 4409 10 ex 9406 10 00	Kazakhstan, Russia and Turkey and other third countries other than Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland and Ukraine
<i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans</i> L., <i>Pterocarya</i> Kunth and	4401 12 00 4401 22 00	Canada, China, Democratic People's

<i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch., and including wood which has not kept its natural round surface	ex 4401 40 ex 4403 12 4403 99 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4406 92 00 4407 95 4407 99 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and United States
<i>Betula</i> L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface	4401 12 00 4401 22 00 ex 4401 40 ex 4403 12 4403 95 4403 96 00 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4406 92 00 4407 96 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	Canada and United States
<i>Amelanchier</i> Medik., <i>Aronia</i> Medik., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Pyracantha</i> M. Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Sorbus</i> L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, except sawdust or shavings	4401 12 00 ex 4403 12 4403 99 4401 22 00 ex 4401 40 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4406 92 00 4407 99 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	Canada and United States
<i>Prunus</i> L. including wood which has not kept its natural round surface	4401 12 00 4401 22 00 ex 4401 40 ex 4403 12 4403 99 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4406 92 00 4407 94 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, United States, Vietnam or any third country where <i>Aromia bungii</i> is known to be present
<i>Acer</i> L., <i>Aesculus</i> L., <i>Alnus</i> L., <i>Betula</i> L., <i>Carpinus</i> L.,	4407 93 4403 95 4403 96 00	Third countries where <i>Anaplophora glabripennis</i> is known to be present

<i>Cercidiphyllum</i> Siebold & Zucc., <i>Corylus</i> L., <i>Fagus</i> L., <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Koelreuteria</i> Medikus, <i>Platanus</i> L., <i>Populus</i> L., <i>Salix</i> L., <i>Tilia</i> L. and <i>Ulmus</i> L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface	4407 96 4407 95 4406 12 00 4407 97 4403 97 00 4408 90 4401 22 00 ex 4401 40 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 ex 9406 10 00 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00 4409 29	
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i> Pursh, <i>Aesculus californica</i> (Spach) Nutt., <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Rehd. and <i>Taxus brevifolia</i> Nutt.	4407 93 4401 12 00 4401 22 00 ex 4401 40 ex 4403 12 4403 99 ex 4404 20 00 4406 12 00 4406 92 00 4407 99 4408 90 4409 29 4416 00 00 ex 9406 10 00	United States
Vegetable seeds of:		All third countries
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L., <i>Brassica rapa</i> L.	ex 1207 99 20 ex 1209 91 80	
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	ex 0708 10 00 0713 10 10 ex 1209 91 80	
<i>Vicia faba</i> L.	ex 0708 90 00 ex 0713 50 00 ex 1209 91 80	
Seeds of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	ex 1209 91 80	All third countries
Seeds of oil and fibre plants of:		All third countries
<i>Brassica napus</i> L.	1205 10 10 ex 1205 90 00	
<i>Brassica rapa</i> L.,	ex 1207 99 20 ex 1209 91 80	
<i>Glycine max</i> (L.) Merrill	1201 10 00	
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	1204 00 10	
<i>Sinapis alba</i> L.	1207 50 10	

PART B

List of plants, as well as the respective third countries of origin or dispatch, for which a phytosanitary certificate is not required for their introduction into the Union territory

Plants	CN Codes	Country of origin or dispatch
<i>Fruits of Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merrill	ex 0804 30 00	All third countries
<i>Fruits of Cocos nucifera</i> L.	ex 0801 12 00 ex 0801 19 00	All third countries
<i>Fruits of Durio zibethinus</i> Murray	ex 0810 60 00	All third countries
<i>Fruits of Musa</i> L.	ex 0803 10 10 ex 0803 90 10	All third countries
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L.	ex 0804 10 00	All third countries

Annex XII

List of plants, plant products and other objects for which a phytosanitary certificate is required for their introduction into a protected zone from certain third countries of origin or dispatch, as referred to in Article 12

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS	CN CODE
1. Plants of	
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for industrial processing.	ex 1212 91
2. Parts of plants of	
<i>Eucalyptus</i> l'Hérit.	ex 0604 20 90
3. Parts of plants, other than fruit and seeds, of	
<i>Amelanchier</i> Med.	ex 0604 20 90
<i>Chaenomeles</i> Lindl.	ex 0604 20 90
<i>Cotoneaster</i> Ehrh.	ex 0604 20 90
<i>Crataegus</i> L.	ex 0604 20 90
<i>Cydonia</i> Mill.	ex 0604 20 90
<i>Eriobotrya</i> Lindl.	ex 0604 20 90
<i>Malus</i> Mill.	ex 0604 20 90
<i>Mespilus</i> L.	ex 0604 20 90
<i>Photinia davidiana</i> (Dcne.) Cardot	ex 0604 20 90
<i>Pyracantha</i> Roem.	ex 0604 20 90
<i>Pyrus</i> L.	ex 0604 20 90
<i>Sorbus</i> L.	ex 0604 20 90
4. Seeds of	
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.	1209 10 00 1209 29 60 1209 91 30
<i>Castanea</i> Mill.	ex 1209 99 10 ex 1209 99 99
<i>Dolichos</i> Jacq.,	ex 1209 29 80 ex 1209 99 99
<i>Mangifera</i> spp.	ex 1209 99 99
5. Seeds and fruits (bolls) of	
<i>Gossypium</i> spp.	1207 21 00 ex 1207 29 00
unginned cotton	ex 1404 90 00
6. Wood, where it:	
a) is considered a plant product in accordance with the criteria laid down in the second subparagraph of Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031; and	
b) has been obtained in whole or part from conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), excluding wood which is bark-free originating in European third countries, and <i>Castanea</i> Mill., excluding wood which is bark-free, and	
c) corresponds to the following descriptions:	
Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms	4401 10 00 ex 4401 11 (coniferous) ex 4401 12 (non- coniferous)

Coniferous wood, in chips or particles	4401 21 00
Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles	4401 22 00
Wood waste and scrap (other than sawdust), not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms	ex 4401 31 ex 4401 39
Wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared	ex 4403 11
Coniferous wood in the rough, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood or roughly squared	ex 4403 21 - 26
Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to Chapter 44 or other tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.) or beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.)), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, not treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives	ex 4403 99
Split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise	ex 4404
Railway or tramway sleepers (cross- ties) of wood	4406
Coniferous wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm	4407 11 4407 12 4407 19
Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to Chapter 44 or other tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.) or beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.)), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm	ex 4407 99
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	4415
Prefabricated buildings of wood.	9409 10 00
7. Bark	
Isolated bark of conifers	4401 40 90 ex 1404 90 00
8. Other	
Soil from beet and unsterilized waste from beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.).	ex 3825 ex 2303 20
Live pollen for pollination of <i>Amelanchier</i> Med., <i>Chaenomeles</i> Lindl., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Ehrh., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Eriobotrya</i> Lindl., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Mespilus</i> L., <i>Photinia davidiana</i> (Dcne.) Cardot, <i>Pyracantha</i> Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Sorbus</i> L.	ex 1404 90 00

ANNEX XIII

List of plants, plant products and other objects for which a plant passport is required for movement within the Union territory as referred to in Article 13

1. All plants for planting, other than seeds.
2. Plants, other than fruits and seeds, of *Choisya* Kunth, *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, *Casimiroa* La Llave, *Clausena* Burm. f., *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Vepris* Comm., *Zanthoxylum* L. and *Vitis* L.
3. Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids, with leaves and peduncles.
4. Wood , where it:
 - (a) is considered a plant product in accordance with the criteria laid down in the second subparagraph of Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031; and
 - (b) has been obtained in whole or part from *Juglans* L., *Platanus* L. and *Pterocarya* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface; and
 - (c) corresponds to one of the following descriptions laid down in Part II of Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87:

CN code	Description
4401 12 00	Non-coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 22 00	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 40 90	Wood waste and scrap (other than sawdust), not agglomerated
ex 4403 12 00	Non-coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 99 00	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.) or eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.)), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
ex 4404 20 00	Non-coniferous split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of non-coniferous wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise
ex 4407 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) or poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.)), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm

5. Seeds of *Allium cepa* L. [including *Allium cepa* var. *aggregatum*], *Allium schoenoprasum* L., *Helianthus annuus* L., *Medicago sativa* L., *Phaseolus* L. and *Solanum lycopersicum* L.
6. Seed, where its movement is carried out within the scope of application of Directive 66/402/EEC, and for which specific RNQPs have been listed according to Article 37(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 in Annex IV, of:
 - *Oryza sativa* L.
7. Seed, where its movement is carried out within the scope of application of Directive 2002/55/EC, and for which specific RNQPs have been listed according to Article 37(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 in Annex IV, of:
 - *Allium porrum* L.,
 - *Capsicum annuum* L.,
 - *Pisum sativum* L.,
 - *Vicia faba* L.
8. Seeds of *Solanum tuberosum* L.
9. Seed, where its movement is carried out within the scope of application of Directive 2002/57/EC, and for which specific RNQPs have been listed according to Article 37(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 in Annex IV, of:
 - *Brassica napus* L.,
 - *Brassica rapa* L.,
 - *Glycine max* (L.) Merrill,
 - *Linum usitatissimum* L.,
 - *Sinapis alba* L.

ANNEX XIV

List of plants, plant products and other objects for which a plant passport with the designation "ZP" is required for introduction into, and movement within certain protected zones as referred to in Article 14

1. Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L. and *Pseudotsuga* Carr.
2. Plants for planting, other than seeds, of *Ajuga* L., *Beta vulgaris* L., *Cedrus* Trew, *Crossandra* Salisb., *Dipladenia* A.DC., *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd., *Ficus* L., *Hibiscus* L., *Mandevilla* Lindl., *Nerium oleander* L., *Platanus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus* L., *Quercus* spp., other than *Quercus suber*, *Ulmus* L. and plants for planting of *Begonia* L., other than corms, seeds and tubers.
3. Plants, other than fruit and seeds, of *Aesculus hippocastanum* L., *Amelanchier* Med., *Arbutus unedo* L., *Camellia* L., *Castanea* Mill., *Chaenomeles* Lindl., *Cotoneaster* Ehrh., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Eucalyptus* L'Herit., *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (Hook. & Arn.) Rehd., *Malus* Mill., *Mespilus* L., *Photinia davidiana* (Dcne.) Cardot, *Pyracantha* Roem., *Pyrus* L., *Rhododendron* L., other than *Rhododendron simsii* Planch., *Sorbus* L., *Syringa vulgaris* L., *Taxus* L., *Umbellularia californica* (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt., *Vaccinium* L., *Viburnum* L. and *Vitis* L.
4. Plants of *Palmae*, intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following taxa: *Areca catechu* L., *Arenga pinnata* (Wurmb) Merr., *Bismarckia* Hildebr. & H. Wendl., *Borassus flabellifer* L., *Brahea* Mart., *Butia* Becc., *Calamus merrillii* Becc., *Caryota cumingii* Lodd. ex Mart., *Caryota maxima* Blume, *Chamaerops* L., *Cocos nucifera* L., *Copernicia* Mart., *Corypha utan* Lam., *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq., *Howea forsteriana* Becc., *Jubaea* Kunth, *Livistona* R. Br., *Metroxylon sagu* Rottb., *Phoenix* L., *Pritchardia* Seem. & H. Wendl., *Ravenea rivularis* Jum. & H. Perrier, *Roystonea regia* (Kunth) O. F. Cook, *Sabal* Adans., *Syagrus* Mart., *Trachycarpus* H. Wendl., *Trithrinax* Mart., *Washingtonia* Raf.
5. Live pollen for pollination of *Amelanchier* Med., *Chaenomeles* Lindl., *Cotoneaster* Ehrh., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Malus* Mill., *Mespilus* L., *Photinia davidiana* (Dcne.) Cardot, *Pyracantha* Roem., *Pyrus* L. and *Sorbus* L.
6. Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L., intended for planting.
7. Plants of *Beta vulgaris* L., intended for industrial processing.
8. Soil from beet and unsterilized waste from beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.)
9. Seeds of *Beta vulgaris* L., *Castanea* Mill., *Dolichos* Jacq. and *Gossypium* spp.
10. Fruits (bolls) of *Gossypium* spp. and unginned cotton.
11. Wood, where it:
 - a) is considered a plant product in accordance with the criteria laid down in the second subparagraph of Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031; and
 - b) has been obtained in whole or part from
 - conifers (*Pinales*), excluding wood which is bark-free,
 - *Castanea* Mill., excluding wood which is bark-free,
 - *Platanus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface; and
 - c) falls under the respective CN code and corresponds to the following descriptions as laid down in Part II of Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87:

CN code	Description

CN code	Description
4401 11 00	Coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 12 00	Non-coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 21 00	Coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 22 00	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 40 90	Wood waste and scrap (other than sawdust), not agglomerated
ex 4403 11 00	Coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 12 00	Non-coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 21	Coniferous wood of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 22 00	Coniferous wood of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 23	Coniferous wood of fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 24 00	Coniferous wood of fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 25	Coniferous wood, other than of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 26 00	Coniferous wood, other than of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 99 00	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.) or eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.)), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
ex 44 04	Split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise
4406	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood

CN code	Description
ex 44 07	Coniferous wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
ex 4407 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) or poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.)), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm

12. Isolated bark of *Castanea* Mill, and conifers (*Pinales*).