

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND WATER MANAGEMENT

1764

Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 3, Article 8, paragraph 2, Article 10, paragraph 4, Article 11, paragraph 5, Article 34, paragraphs 9 and 10, Article 38, paragraph 3, Article 39, paragraphs 3, 7 and 8, Article 41, paragraph 3, Article 45, paragraph 2, Article 46, paragraph 4, and Article 47, paragraph 5, of the Plant Health Act (Official Gazette 75/05), the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management hereby issues the

ORDINANCE

ON MEASURES AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF ORGANISMS HARMFUL TO PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER REGULATED OBJECTS, AND MEASURES TO CONTROL THESE ORGANISMS

I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subject Matter of the Ordinance

Article 1

This Ordinance lays down the contents of the list of harmful organisms which are particularly dangerous to plants and plant products; the contents of the list of plants, plant products and other regulated objects which are potential carriers of those harmful organisms and which must be subjected to a phytosanitary inspection; the manner of notification of any new and unusual occurrence of harmful organisms or symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by a harmful organism; the measures to prevent the spread of and to control harmful organisms; the manner of performing phytosanitary inspections of plants, plant products and other regulated objects coming from third countries, and the minimum number and size of official samples taken during the inspection; it specifies other types of plants, plant products and other regulated objects which must be subjected to a phytosanitary inspection; it lays down the manner of and the detailed requirements for introduction of plants and plant products for which exemptions from phytosanitary inspections are provided; it specifies, for particular species of plants and plant products, what small quantities are; it sets out the requirements and details regarding phytosanitary certificates accompanying plants, plant products and other regulated objects introduced from third countries; the procedure and time for giving advance notice of a consignment of plants, plant products and other regulated objects which are introduced from third countries and subject to a phytosanitary inspection; the procedure and time for applying for a phytosanitary inspection; the manner of marking a customs declaration or other document used to initiate the customs procedure; the form and the contents of marks to be put on the phytosanitary certificate following a phytosanitary inspection or particular checks; the form and the contents of the phytosanitary certificate cancellation mark; the circumstances in which individual measures can be applied or shall not be applied, the details and conditions for each of these measures; the form and the contents of the mark to be added to the phytosanitary certificate by a phytosanitary inspector when ordering the taking of one of the official measures; the manner in which a phytosanitary inspection of consignments intended for export or re-export is to be carried out; the form of a phytosanitary certificate and of a phytosanitary certificate for re-export; the form of an

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

application for the issue of a phytosanitary certificate, and the manner and the deadline for application submission.

Lists of harmful organisms

Article 2

The harmful organisms referred to in Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Plant Health Act (hereinafter: the Act), whose introduction from third countries and spread is prohibited, are included in List I and List II, which are given, respectively, in Annexes 1 and 2 to this Ordinance and form an integral part thereof.

List of plants, plant products and other regulated objects

Article 3

(1) Plants, plant products and other regulated objects referred to in Article 8 of the Act:

1. whose introduction from third countries is prohibited, shall be included in List III,
2. to which special phytosanitary requirements apply for their introduction from third countries or their movement within the territory of the Republic of Croatia, shall be included in List IV,
3. which are subject to a phytosanitary inspection at the place of production if they originate in the Republic of Croatia and are moved within its territory, or in the country of origin if they originate in third countries and are introduced into the Republic of Croatia, shall be included in List V.

(2) The Lists III, IV and V referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are given, respectively, in Annexes 3, 4 and 5 to this Ordinance and are an integral part thereof.

II INTRODUCTION FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

Pre-arrival notification

Article 4

(1) When a consignment of plants, plant products and other regulated objects included in List V, Part B is intended for introduction into the Republic of Croatia through a point of entry where the permanent phytosanitary inspection service is not present, but phytosanitary inspections are carried out on call, importers, customs brokers authorised by them, carriers or other persons who introduce such consignments from third countries shall be obliged to notify, in person or by telephone, the responsible phytosanitary inspector of arrival of such consignment, at least one working day in advance.

(2) By way of derogation from the provision of paragraph 1 of this Article, no pre-arrival notification is required for postal consignments and consignments brought in by passengers or crews of means of transport.

Application for a phytosanitary inspection of the consignment

Article 5

(1) Importers, customs brokers authorised by them, carriers or other persons who introduce consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated objects listed in List V, Part B from third countries, must, immediately after the arrival of the consignment, submit to the responsible phytosanitary inspector at the border crossing point of entry an application for a phytosanitary inspection. The application shall be submitted during the working hours of the Phytosanitary Inspection Service.

(2) By way of derogation from the provision of paragraph 1 of this Article, an application for inspection of postal consignments and consignments brought in by passengers or crews of means of transport shall be submitted by the customs service.

(3) The application referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is to be made in writing on the form specified in Annex 6, which is printed along with this Ordinance and forms and integral part thereof. The application shall have attached to it all other documents accompanying the consignment.

Phytosanitary certificates

Article 6

(1) In addition to the requirements specified in the Act, a phytosanitary certificate and phytosanitary certificate for re-export must conform to the following requirements:

– they must be completed in block capitals or typescript, in Croatian, English, French or German,

– if required by List IV, Part A, Section I or List IV, Part B, they must contain an additional declaration under the heading »Additional declaration« stating, by reference to the relevant position in List IV (list, part, section, item, sub-item, indent), which of the special requirements out of those listed in List IV have been complied with.

(2) The original phytosanitary certificate or other document issued in a country which is not a party to the International Plant Protection Convention (hereinafter: the Convention) shall be accepted as equally valid, regardless of its format and layout, provided that such certificate or document contains all the information required by the model phytosanitary certificates set out in the Convention.

(3) An electronic version of the phytosanitary certificate may be accepted provided it meets the requirements specified for that type of certificate in the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (hereinafter: ISPM) No. 12: »Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates«, issued in accordance with the Convention.

(4) When there is evidence that the original phytosanitary certificate has been lost or destroyed, the phytosanitary inspector may accept an official duplicate in lieu of the original phytosanitary certificate.

(5) A phytosanitary certificate which is not in compliance with the Act, this Ordinance or the ISPM No. 12 shall be invalid.

Exemptions for small quantities

Article 7

(1) Phytosanitary inspection is not required for small quantities of plants and plant products included in List V, part B, which originate in European countries and are brought into the Republic of Croatia by natural persons in accordance with Article 38, paragraph 1 of the Act.

(2) For the purposes of this Ordinance, small quantities shall mean:

– raw fruit and vegetables (other than potatoes), up to a total weight of 5 kg,

– cut flowers and parts of plants together forming a single bouquet or wreath: one bouquet or wreath,

– flower and vegetable seeds, in their original packaging, of a total weight of up to 100 g, not intended for sale: up to five packets,

- bulbs and tubers of ornamental plants: up to a total weight of 3 kg,
- Christmas trees without roots: one piece,
- indoor plants and pot plants (other than bonsai): maximum three plants,
- balcony plants and non-lignified ornamental shrubs: maximum 10 plants.

(3) European countries referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to include the countries listed in Annex 13, which is printed along with this Ordinance and forms and integral part thereof.

Documentary and identity checks

Article 8

(1) A documentary check is carried out to determine:

- whether the importer is registered in the Register of producers, processors, importers and distributors of particular plants, plant products and other regulated objects, in accordance with the Act,
- whether the consignment is accompanied by the required phytosanitary certificate or other equally valid document,
- whether the consignment is marked in accordance with phytosanitary standards developed under the Convention,
- whether the consignment contains plants, plant products or other regulated objects included in List III, part A, and for certain protected zones, those included in List III, Part B,
- whether the consignment intended for trial or scientific purposes or for work on varietal selections satisfies the requirements laid down in the Act.

(2) The provision of the first indent of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to a one-time introduction of consignments referred to in Article 39, paragraph 1 of the Act, in the case of a natural person who returns to the Republic of Croatia after having spent more than six months abroad or a person who establishes residence in the Republic of Croatia.

(3) The identity of the consignment shall be verified by comparing the contents of the consignment with the information given in the accompanying documents and on packaging labels.

Plant health check

Article 9

A plant health check is carried out to determine:

- whether the plants, plant products and other regulated objects from List V, Part B, their packaging and the vehicles transporting them are contaminated by harmful organisms listed in List I, Part A, and if introduced into certain protected zones, by those listed in List I, part B,
- whether the plant and plant products listed in List II, part A are contaminated by harmful organisms listed in that part of the List,
- whether the plants and plant products listed in List II, Part B, which are introduced into certain protected zones, are contaminated by harmful organisms listed in that part of the List,
- whether the plants, plant products and other regulated objects listed in List IV, Part A, section I, comply with the special phytosanitary requirements indicated in that part and section of the List,

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

– whether the plants, plant products and other regulated objects listed in List IV, Part B, which are introduced into certain protected zones, comply with the special phytosanitary requirements indicated in that part of the List.

Samples

Article 10

(1) When the phytosanitary inspector takes samples of plants, plant products or other regulated objects for laboratory examination, he shall provide the importer or customs forwarder authorised by the importer, with a receipt for the samples taken.

(2) Samples referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be sealed by the phytosanitary inspector with the official seal.

(3) Abbreviations «HR» (the ISO code for Croatia) and »MPŠVG« (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management), with the national coat of arms of the Republic of Croatia above them, shall be printed on one side of the seal referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, while the other side of the seal shall bear the serial number of the sealing pliers and the abbreviation: »FIRH« (Phytosanitary Inspection Service of the Republic of Croatia).

(4) The official seal referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may only be broken by an authorised person.

Permission of introduction

Article 11

(1) Where, during a phytosanitary inspection, the phytosanitary inspector establishes that the requirements of Article 34, paragraph 3, of the Act, have been complied with, the phytosanitary inspector shall permit the introduction of a consignment from a third country. He shall mark the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the consignment and the document used to initiate the customs procedure with a stamp containing the following wording: »Republic of Croatia. Phytosanitary Inspection Service. Phytosanitary inspection carried out. INTRODUCTION PERMITTED. Date of application for inspection:..... Point of entry:.....«, and shall put his signature and seal thereto.

(2) The form of the stamp referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is given in Annex 7, which is printed along with this Ordinance and forms an integral part thereof.

Detention of consignments

Article 12

(1) Where, during a phytosanitary inspection, the phytosanitary inspector establishes that a consignment does not comply with one or more requirements of Article 34, paragraph 3, of the Act, the phytosanitary inspector shall detain the consignment and issue a decision ordering one or more of the official measures provided for in Article 46, paragraph 1, of the Act, to be taken.

(2) In the case referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the phytosanitary inspector shall mark the document used to initiate the customs procedure with a stamp containing the following wording: »Republic of Croatia. Phytosanitary Inspection Service. CONSIGNMENT DETAINED. Official measure ordered:..... Decision:..... dated..... «. If he orders one of the official measures referred to in Article 46, paragraph 1, points 1 to 3, of the Act, he shall mark the face of the original phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export with a red triangular stamp containing the following wording: » Republic of Croatia. Phytosanitary Inspection Service. CERTIFICATE CANCELLED«. In addition to this stamp,

he shall state the point of entry and the date of application for inspection and shall put his signature and seal on both documents.

(3) The form of stamps referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article is given in Annexes 8 and 9, which are printed along with this Ordinance and form an integral part thereof.

Introduction of partially contaminated consignments

Article 13

(1) When, during a plant health check, the phytosanitary inspector establishes that only a part of a consignment is contaminated by a harmful organism listed in List I, Part A, or, in the case of introduction into a specified protection zone, by a harmful organisms listed in List I, part B, or that some of the plants or plant products listed in List II, Part A are contaminated by a harmful organism listed in that part of the same List, or, in the case of introduction into a specified protection zone, by a harmful organisms listed in List II, Part B, the phytosanitary inspector may, by way of derogation from the provision of Article 12, paragraph 1, of this Ordinance, permit the introduction of the rest of the consignment, provided the remaining part of the consignment is not suspected of being contaminated and there is no risk of harmful organisms spreading.

(2) The phytosanitary inspector shall deal with the contaminated part of the consignment in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 1, of this Ordinance.

Suspicion of contamination by other harmful organisms

Article 14

When, during a phytosanitary inspection of a consignment coming from a third country, the phytosanitary inspector suspects contamination by a harmful organism not listed in Lists I and II whose presence in the Republic of Croatia has not been recorded, he shall detain the consignment and inform thereof the competent Directorate in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (hereinafter: the Ministry), which shall decide on additional measures, depending on the assessed level of risk of contamination by the relevant harmful organism.

Other places of inspection

Article 15

(1) If the phytosanitary inspector estimates that laboratory analysis of the samples referred to in Article 10, paragraph 1, of this Ordinance will be lengthy, and an appropriate storage place does not exist at the point of entry, the phytosanitary inspector may, in agreement with the customs service, issue a decision ordering that the consignment of plants, plant products or other regulated objects coming from third countries, be transported, subject to the taking of preventive measures, to the place of destination within the Republic of Croatia or other place in its vicinity, or to the place of final destination, where the consignment shall remain under customs control until the results of laboratory testing are known and the phytosanitary inspection is completed.

(2) When a consignment of plants, plant products or other regulated objects is brought into the Republic of Croatia in a freight container, through a point of entry where there are no facilities for inspection of container consignments, the phytosanitary inspector at the point of entry shall only carry out a documentary check. If this check shows that the requirements of the first, second, third and fifth indent of paragraph 1 of Article 8 of this Ordinance are fulfilled, and that the consignment does not contain plants, plant products or other regulated objects referred to in the fourth indent of paragraph 1 of Article 8 of this Ordinance, the

phytosanitary inspector shall permit the transportation of the container under customs supervision to an officially designated container terminal, where an identity and plant health check of the consignment shall be carried out.

(3) In the case referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the phytosanitary inspector at the point of entry shall enter the following text in the document used to initiate the customs procedure: »Phytosanitary inspection has not been performed. Transportation is permitted to the warehouse (container terminal) at (destination) under customs supervision. The Phytosanitary Inspection Service in (seat) is to be notified immediately after arrival.«

Undeclared consignments

Article 16

(1) When it is established by the customs service that a consignment coming from a third country contains plants, plant products or other regulated objects listed in List III or List V, Part B, and no application for a phytosanitary inspection has been submitted in respect of that part of the consignment, it shall immediately notify the Phytosanitary Inspection Service thereof.

(2) Where the phytosanitary inspector becomes aware that a consignment of plants, plant products or other regulated objects listed in List V, part B, has been brought into the territory of the Republic of Croatia without being declared at the point of entry and without a phytosanitary inspection, he shall notify thereof the responsible authority and, where appropriate, the competent customs office. Such consignment must not be opened or relocated without the consent of the responsible phytosanitary inspector, and shall be inspected at the place determined by the responsible authority.

(3) If, inside the country, the police discover and temporarily seize or permanently confiscate an undeclared consignment of plants, plant products and other regulated objects listed in List V, Part B, they shall notify thereof the nearest area office of the Phytosanitary Inspection Service and the nearest customs office.

Special cases of introduction

Article 17

The following plants, plant products and other regulated objects listed in List V, Part B coming from third countries shall be subject to phytosanitary examination:

- those introduced into a free zone or free warehouse,
- those introduced into the Republic of Croatia for re-export,
- those whose destruction has been ordered by the customs office,
- those which the customs office has seized in customs offence proceedings and intends to expose for sale,
- those disowned by their owners in favour of the State Budget of the Republic of Croatia.

Introduction of consignments of Croatian origin

Article 18

(1) A consignment of plants, plant products and other regulated objects listed in List V, Part B, which is of Croatian origin and is being returned to the Republic of Croatia, need not be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate for re-export issued by the country from which the consignment is being returned, provided that no more than 14 days have elapsed from the date

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

of issue of the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the consignment when exported from the Republic of Croatia, and provided that in the meantime the consignment has not been unloaded or otherwise exposed to the risk of subsequent contamination by a harmful organism.

(2) The consignment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be accompanied by the original phytosanitary certificate issued in the Republic of Croatia or by its copy.

(3) Consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated objects listed in List V, Part B, which are of Croatian origin and are being returned to the Republic of Croatia after more than 14 days following the issue of the phytosanitary certificate for export, shall be treated in the same way as consignments originating in third countries.

III EXPORT

Application for the issue of a phytosanitary certificate

Article 19

(1) When the importing country or the country of transit requires that a consignment be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, the exporter or his authorised representative must present a written application for the issue of a phytosanitary certificate to the phytosanitary inspector at least 24 hours prior to loading.

(2) The application referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is to be made in writing on the form specified in Annex 10, which is printed along with this Ordinance and forms and integral part thereof. The application shall have attached to it all other documents accompanying the consignment.

(3) An application for the issue of a phytosanitary certificate for re-export must be accompanied by the original, or a copy, of the phytosanitary certificate which accompanied the consignment when introduced from a third country.

Conditions for issuing phytosanitary certificates

Article 20

(1) Prior to issuing the phytosanitary certificate, the phytosanitary inspector shall carry out a phytosanitary inspection of the consignment at the place of loading. The loading of plants, plant products or other regulated objects must not be commenced without the consent of the phytosanitary inspector.

(2) The phytosanitary inspection of the consignment may, exceptionally, for justified reasons, be carried out at the point of exit from the Republic of Croatia, provided it is not a consignment of plants intended for sowing or planting.

(3) Where it is established by phytosanitary inspection of the consignment that the requirements of the importing country or the country of transit are satisfied, the phytosanitary inspector shall issue the phytosanitary certificate.

(4) Where it is established by phytosanitary inspection of the consignment that the requirements of the importing country or the country of transit are not satisfied, or that the means of transport and the packaging do not meet the export conditions, the phytosanitary inspector shall issue a decision refusing the application for a phytosanitary certificate.

Forms of phytosanitary certificates

Article 21

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

(1) The phytosanitary certificate for consignments intended for export shall be printed on green paper, according to the model given in Annex 11 which is printed along with this Ordinance and makes and integral part thereof.

(2) The phytosanitary certificate for consignments intended for re-export shall be printed on brown paper, according to the model given in Annex 12 which is printed along with this Ordinance and makes and integral part thereof.

(3) The forms referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be printed and completed in two copies, identically numbered. The first copy is the original, and the second is the copy of this original. The original shall be given to the exporter, and the copy shall be kept by the phytosanitary inspector.

IV TRANSIT

Transit

Article 22

(1) Consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated objects listed in List V, Part B, which are in transit through the customs territory of the Republic of Croatia, shall not be subject to a phytosanitary inspection.

(2) By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, consignments of wood transported in open conveyances shall be subject to a phytosanitary inspection when in transit through the customs territory of the Republic of Croatia.

(3) Consignments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article which are stored, split up, combined with other consignments, repacked, or packed in such a way that the risk of the introduction and spread of harmful organisms is not excluded, shall not be regarded as consignments in transit but shall be treated as consignments introduced from third countries.

(4) Where the customs service establishes that one of the cases referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article has arisen, it shall inform thereof the phytosanitary inspector.

(5) When, due to an accident happening in the customs territory of the Republic of Croatia, a consignment of plants referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article needs to be reloaded while in transit, the carrier or police officer must report it to the nearest phytosanitary inspector. Any costs arising therefrom shall be borne by the carrier.

V MAINTAINING RECORDS OF CONSIGNMENTS

Records of consignments inspected

Article 23

The Phytosanitary Inspection Service shall maintain records of declared, inspected and detained consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated objects which are introduced from third countries, exported or in transit. These records shall be maintained in written or electronic form.

VI MONITORING THE HEALTH STATUS OF CERTAIN SPECIES OF PLANTS INTENDED FOR PLANTING WHICH ARE INTRODUCED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

Plants intended for planting which are subject to monitoring

Article 24

(1) Plants intended for planting, of the following genera and species: Amelanchier L., Castanea Mill., Chaenomeles Lindl., Citrus L., Cotoneaster Ehrh., Crataegus L., Cydonia

Mill., Eriobotrya Lindl., Malus L., Mespilus L., Platanus L., Prunus L., Pyracantha Roem., Pyrus L., Rubus L., Sorbus L., Stranvaesia Lindl. and Vitis L. (hereinafter: planting material) which are introduced from third countries, shall be subject to plant health status monitoring after planting, at the end user's premises.

(2) The introduction from third countries of planting material in a quantity of less than 100 plants per cadastral plot shall be prohibited.

(3) By way of derogation from the provision of paragraph 2 of this Article, the Ministry may in certain cases issue a decision permitting the introduction from third countries of planting material in a quantity of less than 100 plants per cadastral plot.

Introduction of consignments of plants intended for planting

Article 25

(1) When introducing from a third country a consignment of planting material, the importer must, together with the application referred to in Article 5, paragraph 1, of this Ordinance, which is submitted to the phytosanitary inspector at the point of entry, provide information on the end user, the cadastral municipality and the number of the cadastral plot on which the planting material will be planted, specifying the species, variety and number of plants which will be planted on the cadastral plot.

(2) Following the phytosanitary inspection, the phytosanitary inspector shall prepare a record of the introduction of the planting material from the third country.

(3) The record referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be made in four copies. One copy each shall be given to the importer, the end user and the phytosanitary inspector who will monitor the health status of those plants and one copy shall be retained for filing by the phytosanitary inspector who carried out the phytosanitary inspection.

Duration and method of plant health monitoring

Article 26

(1) The health status of planting material shall be monitored by the phytosanitary inspector at the registered cadastral plot of the end user and in an area of a certain radius around the plot, for at least one growing season. Not less than two plant health inspections shall be carried out in one growing season. The growing season shall mean the period of active growth of plants.

(2) The monitoring of the health status of planting material shall include the checking of:

- the species and quantity of the planting material being grown,
- the health status of the planting material during the growing season, including the necessary laboratory analyses performed by the Institute for Plant Protection in Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Croatia,
- the health status of host plants for the harmful organism *Erwinia amylovora* (Burill) Winslow et al. within a 500-m radius of the plot on which the introduced planting material is grown,
- the health status of host plants for other harmful organisms listed in List I, Part A and List II, Part A which occur on plants of the species and genera specified in Article 24, paragraph 1 of this Ordinance, within a 100-m radius of the plot on which the introduced planting material is grown.

(3) Where, during the monitoring of the health status of the planting material, the phytosanitary inspector finds that the material is contaminated by a harmful organism listed in

List I, Part A or List II, Part A, the phytosanitary inspector shall order that the prescribed measures to control and prevent the spread of the harmful organisms concerned be taken, and shall inform thereof the responsible authority.

(4) During the monitoring of the health status of the planting material, these plants or parts thereof shall not be propagated, taken out of the plot or removed to another plot, without permission of the responsible authority.

(5) The phytosanitary inspector who monitors the health status of the planting material shall keep a record of the checks carried out. The record shall be made in four copies. One copy each shall be given to the end user and the responsible authority, and one copy shall be retained for filing by the phytosanitary inspector.

VII PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Preventive measures

Article 27

(1) Consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated objects listed in List III and List V, Part B, which are introduced from third countries, shall not be opened and examined, nor samples taken from those consignments, unless in the presence and with the consent of the phytosanitary inspector.

(2) In order to prevent the spread of harmful organisms, carriers, importers, the customs service and other inspection services must prevent the opening and examination of, and taking samples from, consignments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

(3) By way of derogation from the provision of paragraph 1 of this Article, the customs service may, in order to verify the contents of the consignment, open and examine postal consignments and consignments brought in by travellers, without the presence or consent of the phytosanitary inspector.

Disinfection and disinfection

Article 28

(1) The phytosanitary inspector shall issue a decision ordering measures of disinfection or disinfection of plants, plant products and other regulated objects, if he estimates that these measures could prevent the spread of harmful organisms, and shall decide which of these measures may be taken by the owner, holder or user, and which of them may be taken by a legal or natural person who carries out measures for control and eradication of harmful organisms in agriculture and forestry (hereinafter: service provider).

(2) If the phytosanitary inspector orders that measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall only be carried out by a service provider, and if such measures are carried out using plant protection products, they may only be carried out by legal or natural persons who are registered in the Register maintained in accordance with Article 37 of the Act on Plant Protection Products (Official Gazette 70/05); if these measures are carried out using other methods and procedures, they may only be carried out by legal or natural persons who are registered in the Register maintained in accordance with Article 66 of the Act.

(3) The phytosanitary inspector shall supervise the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Destruction

Article 29

When the phytosanitary inspector issues a decision ordering the destruction of plants, plant products or other regulated objects, actions shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of a separate regulation governing such destruction.

VIII TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Lists of harmful organisms

Article 30

(1) Until the day of accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union, the harmful organism *Diabrotica virgifera* Le Conte, listed in List I, Part A, Section I., subsection (a), item 10.4. and marked with an asterix (*), shall be included in List I, Part A, Section II, subsection (a).

(2) Until the day of accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union, the following harmful organisms, listed in List I, Part A, Section II and marked with two asterixes (**), shall be included in List I, Part A, Section I:

- (a) 8. *Popillia japonica* Newman,
- (a) 8.1. *Rhizoecus hibisci* Kawai et Takagi,
- (b) 1. *Clavibacter michiganensis* (Smith) Davis et al. ssp. *sepedonicus* (Spieckermann et Kotthoff) Davis et al.,
- (b) 2. *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Smith,
- (c) 2. *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival.

(3) Until the day of accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union, the following harmful organisms, listed in List II, Part A, Section II and marked with three asterixes (***), shall be included in List II, Part A, Section I:

- (c) 1. *Ceratocystis fimbriata* f. sp. *platani* Walter
- (d) 6. Grapevine *flavescence dorée* MLO,
- (d) 16. Tomato yellow leaf curl virus.

List of plants, plant products and other regulated objects

Article 31

(1) Until the day of accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union, the prohibition of introduction of plants listed in List III, Part A, items 5, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16 and indicated by the mark »«, shall not apply to plants originating in European countries.

(2) Until the day of accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union, fruits of plants of the genera *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids, listed in List V, Part B, Section I, item 3, the first indent, shall be included in that List only if originating in non-European countries.

Special phytosanitary requirements

Article 32

(1) The introduction from third countries and placing on the market of plants of the genus *Dianthus* L. contaminated by carnation leaf-rollers *Cacoecimorpha pronubana* Hb. and *Epichoristodes acerbella* (Walk.)(Diak.) shall be prohibited.

(2) By way of derogation from the provision of paragraph 1 of this Article, cut flowers of the genus *Dianthus* L. contaminated by carnation leaf-rollers may be placed on the market in the period from 16 October to 30 April, provided that they are only slightly contaminated.

Application for the issue of a phytosanitary certificate

Article 33

Until the date of application of the provisions of Articles 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 44, Article 51 point 22, Article 56 points 6 and 10, Article 57 points 9, 10 and 12, Article 76 paragraph 1 point 5, Article 77 paragraph 1 points 6 and 7 and Article 78 paragraph 1 point 1 of the Act, exporters of seed and plants intended for planting must, together with the application for the issue of a phytosanitary certificate, submit a certificate on the health status of seed crops, of facilities used for the production of forest seeds, and of facilities used for the production of planting material of perennial plants, issued in accordance with the Ordinance on mandatory plant health inspection of crops and facilities, seeds and planting material of agricultural and forest plants (Official Gazette 53/91, 11/94, 11/95, 9/99 and 81/01).

Forms of phytosanitary certificates

Article 34

(1) Until 31 December 2006, the phytosanitary certificate shall be used in the form given in Annex 11 to this Ordinance, in which the text in Box No. 10 reads as follows:

»10. This is to certify that plants or plant products described above have been inspected according to appropriate procedures, and are considered to be free from quarantine harmful organisms, and practically free from other dangerous harmful organisms, and are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country.«

(2) Until 31 December 2006, the phytosanitary certificate for re-export shall be used in the form given in Annex 12 to this Ordinance, in which the text in Box No. 10 reads as follows:

»10. This is to certify:

– that the plants and plant products indicated above were imported into CROATIA (country of re-export) from..... (country of origin), covered by phytosanitary certificate No.....,

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

– that they are * packed in repacked in original containers new containers,

– that based on the * original phytosanitary certificate and additional inspection, they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country, and

– that during storage in CROATIA (country of re-export) the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection.

*Insert cross in appropriate boxes«.

Monitoring the health status of plants intended for planting, at end user's premises

Article 35

(1) The monitoring of the health status of planting material, which commenced prior to the entering into force of this Ordinance, shall continue in accordance with the provisions of Articles 24 to 26 of this Ordinance.

(2) Provisions of all articles of this Ordinance which relate to the monitoring of the health status of planting material shall cease to apply on the day of accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union.

Requirements relating to disinfection and disinfestation

Article 36

Until the commencement of application of the provisions of the Plant Health Act and the Act on Plant Protection Products, legal and natural persons who are engaged in activities to control and eradicate harmful organisms in agriculture and forestry must meet the requirements of Article 19 of the Plant Protection Act (Official Gazette 10/94, 19/94 and 117/03)

Instructions for performing phytosanitary inspections

Article 37

(1) In performing the phytosanitary inspection, the phytosanitary inspectors must, in addition to applying the provisions of this Ordinance, follow the instructions given by the Ministry.

(2) The instructions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article constitute a part of the manual for phytosanitary inspectors.

Regulations ceasing to be in force

Article 38

As of the date of entry into force of this Ordinance, the following shall cease to be in force:

1. Ordinance on phytosanitary inspection of plants and control of plant protection products being transported across the state border (Official Gazette 22/04, 25/04, 60/04, 101/04 and 67/05), except for Articles 24 and 25 of that Ordinance and all other provisions of that Ordinance in the part relating to plant protection products, which shall remain in effect until new regulations are adopted.
2. Order on the conditions for the placing on the market of fruit and wood of sweet chestnut infected by chestnut blight (Official Gazette 53/91),
3. Order prohibiting the importation into, transit through and transshipment in the Republic of Croatia of host plants for fire blight – *Erwinia amylovora* (Burill) Winslow et al. coming from the Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Official Gazette 102/97),
4. Lists of quarantine and economically important plant diseases and pests (Official Gazette 53/91),
5. Lists of quarantine plant pests (Official Gazette 33/01, 118/01, 96/02 and 51/04).

Entry into force of the Ordinance

Article 39

(1) This Ordinance shall enter into force on the eighth day following its publication in the Official Gazette.

(2) The provisions relating to the special phytosanitary requirements set out in List IV, Part A, Section I, item 2 shall apply as from 1 January 2007.

(3) The provisions relating to the special phytosanitary requirements set out in List IV, Part A, Section II, shall apply as from 1 January 2008.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

(4) The provisions of this Ordinance relating to protected zones shall apply as from the date of accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union.

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File No: 525-01-06-1

Zagreb, 14 June 2006

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management

Petar Čobanković, m. p.

PROVISIONAL TRANSLATION

ANNEX 1

List I

HARMFUL ORGANISMS WHOSE INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD IS BANNED

Part A

HARMFUL ORGANISMS WHOSE INTRODUCTION INTO, AND SPREAD WITHIN,
THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA IS BANNED

Section I

HARMFUL ORGANISMS NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

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

1. *Acleris* spp. (non-European species)
2. *Amauromyza maculosa* (Malloch)
3. *Anomala orientalis* Waterhouse
4. *Anoplophora chinensis* (Thomson)
 - 4.1. *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky)
5. *Anoplophora malasiaca* (Forster)
6. *Arrhenodes minutus* Drury
7. *Bemisia tabaci* Genn. (non-European populations), vector of viruses such as:
 - (a) Bean golden mosaic virus
 - (b) Cowpea mild mottle virus
 - (c) Lettuce infectious yellows virus
 - (d) Pepper mild tigré virus
 - (e) Squash leaf curl virus
 - (f) Euphorbia mosaic virus
 - (g) Florida tomato virus
8. Cicadellidae (non-European species) known to be vector of Pierce's disease (caused by *Xylella fastidiosa*), such as:
 - (a) *Carneocephala fulgida* Nottingham
 - (b) *Draeculacephala minerva* Ball
 - (c) *Graphocephala atropunctata* (Signoret)
9. *Choristoneura* spp. (non-European species)
10. *Conotrachelus nenuphar* (Herbst)
 - 10.1. *Diabrotica barberi* Smith et Lawrence
 - 10.2. *Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi* Barber
 - 10.3. *Diabrotica undecimpunctata undecimpunctata* Mannerheim
 - 10.4. *Diabrotica virgifera* Le Conte*

11. *Heliothis zea* (Boddie)
- 11.1. *Hirschmanniella* spp., other than *Hirschmanniella gracilis* (de Man) Luc et Goodey
12. *Liriomyza sativae* Blanchard
13. *Longidorus diadecturus* Eveleigh et Allen
14. *Monochamus* spp. (non-European species)
15. *Myndus crudus* Van Duzee
16. *Nacobbus aberrans* (Thorne) Thorne et Allen
- 16.1. *Naupactus leucoloma* Boheman
17. *Premnotrypes* spp. (non-European species)
18. *Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus* (Zimmermann)
19. *Pseudopityophthorus pruinus* (Eichhoff)
20. *Scaphoideus luteolus* (Van Duzee)
21. *Spodoptera eridania* (Cramer)
22. *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Smith)
23. *Spodoptera litura* (Fabricius)
24. *Thrips palmi* Karny
25. Tephritidae (non-European species), such as:
 - (a) *Anastrepha fraterculus* (Wiedemann)
 - (b) *Anastrepha ludens* (Loew)
 - (c) *Anastrepha obliqua* Macquart
 - (d) *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew)
 - (e) *Dacus ciliatus* Loew
 - (f) *Dacus cucurbitae* Coquillett
 - (g) *Dacus dorsalis* Hendel
 - (h) *Dacus tryoni* (Froggatt)
 - (i) *Dacus tsuneonis* Miyake
 - (j) *Dacus zonatus* Saund.
 - (k) *Epochra canadensis* (Loew)
 - (l) *Pardalaspis cyanescens* Bezzi
 - (m) *Pardalaspis quinaria* Bezzi
 - (n) *Pterandrus rosa* (Karsch)
 - (o) *Rhacochlaena japonica* Ito
 - (p) *Rhagoletis cingulata* (Loew)
 - (q) *Rhagoletis completa* Cresson
 - (r) *Rhagoletis fausta* (Osten-Sacken)

- (s) *Rhagoletis indifferens* Curran
- (t) *Rhagoletis mendax* Curran
- (u) *Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh
- (v) *Rhagoletis ribicola* Doane
- (w) *Rhagoletis suavis* (Loew)
- 26. *Xiphinema americanum* Cobb sensu lato (non-European populations)
- 27. *Xiphinema californicum* Lamberti et Bleve-Zacheo

(b) Bacteria

- 1. *Xylella fastidiosa* (Well et Raju)

(c) Fungi

- 1. *Ceratocystis fagacearum* (Bretz) Hunt
- 2. *Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli* Dietel
- 3. *Cronartium* spp. (non-European species)
- 4. *Endocronartium* spp. (non-European species)
- 5. *Guignardia laricina* (Saw.) Yamamoto et Ito
- 6. *Gymnosporangium* spp. (non-European species)
- 7. *Inonotus weirii* (Murril) Kotlaba et Pouzar
- 8. *Melampsora farlowii* (Arthur) Davis
- 9. *Monilinia fructicola* (Winter) Honey
- 10. *Mycosphaerella larici-leptolepis* Ito et al.
- 11. *Mycosphaerella populorum* G. E. Thompson
- 12. *Phoma andina* Turkensteen
- 13. *Phyllosticta solitaria* Ell. et Ev.
- 14. *Septoria lycopersici* Speng. var. *malagutii* Ciccarone et Boerema
- 15. *Thecaphora solani* Barrus
- 15.1. *Tilletia indica* Mitra
- 16. *Trechispora brinkmannii* (Bresad.) Rogers

(d) Viruses and virus-like organisms

- 1. Elm phloem necrosis mycoplasma
- 2. Potato viruses and virus-like organisms such as:
 - (a) Andean potato latent virus
 - (b) Andean potato mottle virus
 - (c) Arracacha virus B, oca strain
 - (d) Potato black ringspot virus
 - (e) Potato spindle tuber viroid

- (f) Potato virus T
- (g) non-European isolates of potato viruses A, M, S, V, X and Y (including Yo, Yn and Yc) and Potato leafroll virus
- 3. Tobacco ringspot virus
- 4. Tomato ringspot virus
- 5. Viruses and virus-like organisms on plants of the genera *Cydonia* Mill., *Fragaria* L., *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L., *Rubus* L. and *Vitis* L., such as:
 - (a) Blueberry leaf mottle virus
 - (b) Cherry rasp leaf virus (American)
 - (c) Peach mosaic virus (American)
 - (d) Peach phony rickettsia
 - (e) Peach rosette mosaic virus
 - (f) Peach rosette mycoplasma
 - (g) Peach X-disease mycoplasma
 - (h) Peach yellows mycoplasma
 - (i) Plum line pattern virus (American)
 - (j) Raspberry leaf curl virus (American)
 - (k) Strawberry latent »C« virus
 - (l) Strawberry vein banding virus
 - (m) Strawberry witches' broom mycoplasma
 - (n) Non-European viruses and virus-like organisms occurring on plants of the genera *Cydonia* Mill., *Fragaria* L., *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L., *Rubus* L. and *Vitis* L.
- 6. Viruses transmitted by *Bemisia tabaci* Genn., such as:
 - (a) Bean golden mosaic virus
 - (b) Cowpea mild mottle virus
 - (c) Lettuce infectious yellows virus
 - (d) Pepper mild tigré virus
 - (e) Squash leaf curl virus
 - (f) Euphorbia mosaic virus
 - (g) Florida tomato virus
- (e) Parasitic plants**
 - 1. *Arceuthobium* spp. (non-European species)

Section II

HARMFUL ORGANISMS KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

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

- 1. *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens

2. *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens
3. *Heliothis armigera* (Hübner)

- 6.1. *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* Golden et al. (all populations)
- 6.2. *Meloidogyne fallax* Karssen
7. *Opogona sacchari* (Bojer)
8. *Popillia japonica* Newman**
- 8.1. *Rhizoecus hibisci* Kawai et Takagi**
9. *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisduval)

(b) Bacteria

1. *Clavibacter michiganensis* (Smith) Davis et al. ssp. *sepedonicus* (Spieckermann et Kotthoff) Davis et al.**
2. *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Smith**

(c) Fungi

1. *Melampsora medusae* Thümen
2. *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival**

(d) Viruses and virus-like organisms

1. Apple proliferation mycoplasma
2. Apricot chlorotic leafroll mycoplasma
3. Pear decline mycoplasma

Part B

HARMFUL ORGANISMS WHOSE INTRODUCTION INTO, AND SPREAD WITHIN, CERTAIN PROTECTED ZONES IS BANNED

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

Species	Protected zones
1. <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations)	IRL, P (Entre Douro e Minho, Trás-os-Montes, Beira Litoral, Beira Interior, Ribatejo e Oeste, Alentejo, Madeira and Azores), UK, S, FI
1.1. <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch)	CY
2. <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens	FI, LV, SI, SK

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Species	Protected zones
3. <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> Say	E (Ibiza and Menorca), IRL, CY, M, P (Azores and Madeira), UK, S (Blekinge, Gotland, Halland, Kalmar, Skåne), FI (the districts of Åland, Turku, Uusimaa, Kymi, Häme, Pirkanmaa, Satakunta)
4. <i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i> (Kaltenbach)	IRL i UK (Northern Ireland)

(b) Viruses and virus-like organisms

Species	Protected zones
1. Beet necrotic yellow vein virus	F (Brittany), FI, IRL, LT, P (Azores), UK (Northern Ireland)
2. Tomato spotted wilt virus	S, FI

ANNEX 2

List II

HARMFUL ORGANISMS WHOSE INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD IS BANNED IF THEY ARE PRESENT ON CERTAIN PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS

Part A

HARMFUL ORGANISMS WHOSE INTRODUCTION INTO, AND SPREAD WITHIN, THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA IS BANNED IF THEY ARE PRESENT ON CERTAIN PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS

Section I

HARMFUL ORGANISMS NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

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

Species	Subject of contamination
1. <i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> Keifer	Plants of <i>Fuchsia</i> L., intended for planting
2. <i>Aleurocanthus</i> spp.	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
3. <i>Anthonomus bisignifer</i> (Schenkling)	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting
4. <i>Anthonomus signatus</i> (Say)	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting
5. <i>Aonidiella citrina</i> Coquillet	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
6. <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie	Seeds of <i>Oryza</i> spp.
7. <i>Aschistonyx eppoi</i> Inouye	Plants of <i>Juniperus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, originating in non-European countries
8. <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Buhner) Nickle <i>et al.</i>	Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Cedrus</i> Trew, <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, and wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), originating in non-European countries
9. <i>Carposina niponensis</i> Walsingham	Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
10. <i>Diaphorina citri</i> Kuway	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, and <i>Murraya</i> König, other than fruit and seeds

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Species	Subject of contamination
11. <i>Enarmonia packardi</i> (Zeller)	Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
12. <i>Enarmonia prunivora</i> Walsh	Plants of <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Photinia</i> Ldl., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Rosa</i> L., intended for planting, and fruit of <i>Malus</i> Mill. and <i>Prunus</i> L., originating in non-European countries
13. <i>Eotetranychus lewisi</i> McGregor	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
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15. <i>Grapholita inopinata</i> Heinrich	Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
16. <i>Hishomonus phycitis</i>	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
17. <i>Leucaspis japonica</i> Ckll.	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
18. <i>Listronotus bonariensis</i> (Kuschel)	Seeds of <i>Brassicaceae</i> (<i>Cruciferae</i>), <i>Poaceae</i> (<i>Gramineae</i>) and <i>Trifolium</i> spp. originating in Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, New Zealand and Uruguay
19. <i>Margarodes</i> , non-European species, such as: (a) <i>Margarodes vitis</i> (Phillipi) (b) <i>Margarodes vredendalensis</i> de Klerk (c) <i>Margarodes prieskaensis</i> Jakubski	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds
20. <i>Numonia pyrivorella</i> (Matsumura)	Plants of <i>Pyrus</i> L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
21. <i>Oligonychus perditus</i> Pritchard et Baker	Plants of <i>Juniperus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, originating in non-European countries
22. <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European species)	Plants of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), other than fruit and seeds, wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>) with bark, and isolated bark of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), originating in non-European countries

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Species	Subject of contamination
23. <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> Huettel Dickson et Kaplan	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds, and plants of <i>Araceae</i> , <i>Marantaceae</i> , <i>Musaceae</i> , <i>Persea</i> spp., <i>Strelitziaceae</i> , rooted or with growing medium attached or associated
24. <i>Saissetia nigra</i> (Nietm.)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
25. <i>Scirtothrips aurantii</i> Faure	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than seeds
26. <i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i> Hood	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
27. <i>Scirtothrips citri</i> (Moultex)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than seeds
28. Scolytidae spp. (non-European species)	Plants of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), over 3 m in height, wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>) with bark, and isolated bark of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), originating in non-European countries
29. <i>Tachypterellus quadrigibbus</i> Say	Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
30. <i>Toxoptera citricida</i> Kirk.	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
31. <i>Trioza erythrae</i> Del Guercio	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, and <i>Clausena</i> Burm. f., other than fruit and seeds
32. <i>Unaspis citri</i> Comstock	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds

(b) Bacteria

Species	Subject of contamination
1. Citrus greening bacterium	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
2. Citrus variegated chlorosis	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Species	Subject of contamination
3. <i>Erwinia stewartii</i> (Smith) Dye	Seeds of <i>Zea mais</i> L.
4. <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> (all strains pathogenic to the genus <i>Citrus</i>)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than seeds
5. <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>oryzae</i> (Ishiyama) Dye and pv. <i>oryzicola</i> (Fang. <i>et al.</i>) Dye	Seeds of <i>Oryza</i> spp.

(c) Fungi

Species	Subject of contamination
1. <i>Alternaria alternata</i> (Fr.) Keissler (non-European pathogenic isolates)	Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill. and <i>Pyrus</i> L. intended for planting, originating in non-European countries
1.1. <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller	Plants of <i>Corylus</i> L. intended for planting, originating in Canada and the USA
2. <i>Apiosporina morbosa</i> (Schwein.) v. Arx	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L. intended for planting
3. <i>Atropellis</i> spp.	Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, and isolated bark and wood of <i>Pinus</i> L.
4. <i>Ceratocystis virescens</i> (Davidson) Moreau	Plants of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., other than fruit and seeds, originating in USA and Canada; wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA and Canada
5. <i>Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae</i> (Hori et Nambu) Deighton	Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, and wood of <i>Pinus</i> L.
6. <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than seeds
7. <i>Ciborinia camelliae</i> Kohn	Plants of <i>Camellia</i> L., intended for planting, originating in non-European countries
8. <i>Diaporthe vaccinii</i> Shaer	Plants of <i>Vaccinium</i> spp., intended for planting

Species	Subject of contamination
9. <i>Elsinoe</i> spp. Bitanc. et Jenk. Mendes	Plants of <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds; plants of <i>Citrus</i> L. and their hybrids, other than seeds and other than fruits, except fruits of <i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco and of <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck originating in South America
10. <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>albedinis</i> (Kilian et Maire) Gordon	Plants of <i>Phoenix</i> spp., other than fruit and seeds
11. <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> Kiely (all strains pathogenic to the genera of <i>Citrus</i>)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than seeds
12. <i>Guignardia piricola</i> (Nosa) Yamamoto	Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L., other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
13. <i>Puccinia pittieriana</i> Hennings	Plants of the family <i>Solanaceae</i> , other than fruit and seeds
14. <i>Scirrhia acicola</i> (Dearn.) Siggers	Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds
15. <i>Venturia nashicola</i> Tanaka et Yamamoto	Plants of <i>Pyrus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in non-European countries

(d) Virus and virus-like organisms

Species	Subject of contamination
1. Beet curly top virus (non-European isolates)	Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting
2. Black raspberry latent virus	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for sowing or planting
3. Blight and blight-like organisms	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
4. Cadang-cadang viroid	Plants of <i>Arecaceae</i> (<i>Palmae</i>), intended for planting, originating in non-European countries
5. Cherry leafroll virus	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for sowing or planting
6. Citrus mosaic virus	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Species	Subject of contamination
7. Citrus tristeza virus (non-European isolates)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
8. Leprosis	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
9. Little cherry pathogen (non-European isolates)	Plants of <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus incisa</i> Thunb., <i>Prunus sargentii</i> Rehd., <i>Prunus serrula</i> Franch., <i>Prunus serrulata</i> Lindl., <i>Prunus speciosa</i> (Koidz.) Ingram, <i>Prunus subhirtella</i> Miq., <i>Prunus yedoensis</i> Matsum., and hybrids and cultivars thereof, intended for planting
10. Naturally spreading psorosis	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
11. Palm lethal yellowing mycoplasma	Plants of <i>Arecaceae</i> (<i>Palmae</i>), intended for planting, originating in non-European countries
12. Prunus necrotic ringspot virus	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for sowing or planting
13. Satsuma dwarf virus	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
14. Tatter leaf virus	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
15. Witches' broom (MLO)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds

Section II

HARMFUL ORGANISMS KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

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

Species	Subject of contamination
1. <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting
2. <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch)	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Species	Subject of contamination
3. <i>Ditylenchus destructor</i> Thorne	Flower bulbs and corms of <i>Crocus</i> L., miniature cultivars and their hybrids of the genus <i>Gladiolus</i> Tourn. ex L., such as <i>Gladiolus callianthus</i> Marais, <i>Gladiolus colvillei</i> Sweet, <i>Gladiolus nanus</i> hort., <i>Gladiolus ramosus</i> hort., <i>Gladiolus tubergenii</i> hort., <i>Hyacinthus</i> L., <i>Iris</i> L., <i>Tigridia</i> Juss., <i>Tulipa</i> L., intended for planting, and potato tubers (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.), intended for planting
4. <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev	Seeds and bulbs of <i>Allium ascalonicum</i> L., <i>Allium cepa</i> L. and <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L., intended for sowing or planting, and plants of <i>Allium porrum</i> L., intended for sowing or planting, bulbs and corms of <i>Camassia</i> Lindl., <i>Chionodoxa</i> Boiss., <i>Crocus flavus</i> Weston 'Golden Yellow', <i>Galanthus</i> L., <i>Galtonia candicans</i> (Baker) Decne, <i>Hyacinthus</i> L., <i>Ismene</i> Herbert, <i>Muscari</i> Miller, <i>Narcissus</i> L., <i>Ornithogalum</i> L., <i>Puschkinia</i> Adams, <i>Scilla</i> L., <i>Tulipa</i> L., intended for planting, and seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.
5. <i>Circulifer haematoceps</i>	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
6. <i>Circulifer tenellus</i>	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
6.1. <i>Eutetranychus orientalis</i> Klein	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
7. <i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne	Plants of <i>Araceae</i> , <i>Marantaceae</i> , <i>Musaceae</i> , <i>Persea</i> spp., <i>Strelitziaceae</i> , rooted or with growing medium attached or associated
8. <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard)	Cut flowers, leafy vegetables of <i>Apium graveolens</i> L. and plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than: – bulbs, – corms, – plants of the family <i>Poaceae</i> (<i>Gramineae</i>)
9. <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess)	Cut flowers, leafy vegetables of <i>Apium graveolens</i> L. and plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than: – bulbs, – corms, – plants of the family <i>Poaceae</i> (<i>Gramineae</i>)

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

(b) Bacteria

Species	Subject of contamination
1. <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>insidiosus</i> (McCulloch) Davis <i>et al.</i>	Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.
2. <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis <i>et al.</i>	Plants of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw., intended for sowing or planting
3. <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i>	Plants 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., intended for planting
4. <i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>dianthicola</i> (Hellmers) Dickey	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting
5. <i>Pseudomonas caryophylli</i> (Burkholder) Starr i Burkholder	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting
6. <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier <i>et al.</i>) Young <i>et al.</i>	Plants of <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch and <i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nectarina</i> (Ait.) Maxim, intended for planting
7. <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Dye	Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> L.
8. <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Dye	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting
9. <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> (Doidge) Dye	Plants of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw. and <i>Capsicum</i> spp., intended for sowing or planting
10. <i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i> Kennedy et King	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting
11. <i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i> (Panagopoulos) Willems <i>et al.</i>	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds

(c) Fungi

Species	Subject of contamination
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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Species	Subject of contamination
1. <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> f. sp. <i>platani</i> Walter***	Plants of <i>Platanus</i> L., intended for planting, and wood of <i>Platanus</i> L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface
2. <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> Simmonds	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting
3. <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L., intended for planting, and wood and isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> Mill.
4. <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock et Davis) v. Arx	Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting
5. <i>Phialophora cinerescens</i> (Wollenweber) van Beyma	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting
6. <i>Phoma tracheiphila</i> (Petri) Kanchaveli et Gikashvili	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than seeds
7. <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> Hickmann var. <i>fragariae</i>	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting
8. <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. et de Toni	Seeds of <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.
9. <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings	Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting
10. <i>Scirrhia pini</i> Funk et Parker	Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting
11. <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> Reinke et Berthold	Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L., intended for planting
12. <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Klebahn	Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L., intended for planting

(d) Viruses and virus-like organisms

Species	Subject of contamination
1. Arabis mosaic virus	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. and <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting
2. Beet leaf curl virus	Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting
3. Chrysanthemum stunt viroid	Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Species	Subject of contamination
4. Citrus tristeza virus (European isolates)	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
5. Citrus vein enation woody gall	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
6. Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO***	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds
7. Plum pox virus	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting
8. Potato stolbur mycoplasma	Plants of the family <i>Solanaceae</i> , intended for planting
9. Raspberry ringspot virus	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. and <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting
10. <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio <i>et al.</i>	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
11. Strawberry crinkle virus	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting
12. Strawberry latent ringspot virus	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. and <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting
13. Strawberry mild yellow edge virus	Plants of the genus <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting
14. Tomato black ring virus	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. i <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting
15. Tomato spotted wilt virus	Plants of <i>Apium graveolens</i> L., <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Cucumis melo</i> L., <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., all varieties of New Guinea hybrids of the genera <i>Impatiens</i> , <i>Lactuca sativa</i> L., <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw., <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L., of which there is evidence that they are intended for sale to professional tobacco production, <i>Solanum melongena</i> L. and <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting
16. Tomato yellow leaf curl virus***	Plants of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw., intended for planting

Part B

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

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

Species	Subject of contamination	Protected zone
1. <i>Anthonomus grandis</i> (Boh.)	Seeds and fruits (bolls) of <i>Gossypium</i> spp and unginned cotton	EL, E (Andalucia, Catalonia, Extremadura, Murcia, Valencia)
2. <i>Cephalcia lariciphila</i> (Klug)	Plants of <i>Larix</i> Mill., intended for planting	IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
3. <i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelann	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, wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>) with bark, and isolated bark of conifers	EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
4. <i>Gilpinia hercyniae</i> (Hartig)	Plants of <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., intended for planting	EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
5. <i>Gonipterus scutellatus</i> Gyll.	Plants of <i>Eucalyptus</i> l'Herit., other than fruit and seeds	EL, P (Azores)
6. (a) <i>Ips amitinus</i> Eichhoff	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, wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>) with bark, and isolated bark of conifers	EL, F (Corsica), IRL, UK
(b) <i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer	Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr. and <i>Pinus</i> L. and <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr., over 3 m in height, wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>) with bark, and isolated bark of conifers	EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man)
(c) <i>Ips duplicatus</i> Sahlberg	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, wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>) with bark, and isolated bark of conifers	EL, IRL, UK

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Species	Subject of contamination	Protected zone
(d) <i>Ips sexdentatus</i> Börner	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, wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i> with bark, and isolated bark of conifers	IRL, CY, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man)
(e) <i>Ips typographus</i> Heer	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, wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>) with bark, and isolated bark of conifers	IRL, UK
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9. <i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> Fabricius	Seeds of <i>Mangifera</i> spp. originating in third countries	E (Granada and Malaga), P (Alentejo, Algarve and Madeira)
10. <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> (Den. et Schiff.)	Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than fruit	E (Ibiza)

(b) Bacteria

Species	Subject of contamination	Protected zone
1. <i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> pv. <i>flaccumfaciens</i> (Hedges) Collins and Jones	Seeds of <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L. and <i>Dolichos</i> Jacq.	EL, E, P
2. <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al.	Parts of plants, other than fruit, seeds and plants intended for planting, but including 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)	E, EE, F (Corsica), IRL, I (Abruzzi; Puglia; Basilicata; Calabria; Campania; Emilia-Romagna: provinces of Forli-Cesena, Parma, Piacenza e Rimini; Friuli-Venezia Giulia; Lazio; Liguria; Lombardia; Marche; Molise; Piemonte; Sardegna; Sicilia; Trentino-Alto Adige: autonomous province of Trento; Toscana; Umbria; Valle d'Aosta; Veneto: except in the

	<p>Cardot, <i>Pyracantha</i> Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Sorbus</i> L.</p>	<p>province of Rovigo the communes: Rovigo, Polesella, Villamarzana, Fratta Polesine, San Bellino, Badia Polesine, Trecenta, Ceneselli, Pontecchio Polesine, Arquà Polesine, Costa di Rovigo, Occhiobello, Lendinara, Canda, Ficarolo, Guarda Veneta, Frassinelle Polesine, Villanova del Ghebbo, Fiesso Umbertino, Castalguglielmo, Bagnolo di Po, Giacciano con Baruchella, Bosaro, Canaro, Lusia, Pincara, Stienta, Gaiba, Salara, and in the province of Padova the communes Castelbaldo, Barbona, Piacenza d'Adige, Vescovana, S. Urbano, Boara Pisani, Masi, and in the province of Verona the communes Palù, Roverchiara, Legnago, Castagnaro, Ronco all'Adige, Villa Bartolomea, Oppeano, Terrazzo, Isola Rizza, Angiari), LV, LT, A (Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Tirol (administrative district Lienz, Styria, Vienna), P, SI, SK, FI, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands)</p>
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(c) Fungi

Species	Subject of contamination	Protected zone
01. <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill.) Barr.	Wood, excluding wood which is bark-free, and isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> Mill.	CZ, DK, EL (Crete, Lesvos), IRL, S, UK (except the Isle of Man)
1. <i>Glomerella gossypii</i> Edgerton	Seeds and fruits (bolls) of <i>Gossypium</i> spp.	EL
2. <i>Gremmeniella abietina</i> (Lag.) Morelet	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	IRL, UK (Northern Ireland)

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Species	Subject of contamination	Protected zone
3. <i>Hypoxyton mammatum</i> (Wahl.) J. Miller	Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., intended for planting	IRL, UK (Northern Ireland)

(d) Viruses and virus-like organisms

Species	Subject of contamination	Protected zone
<i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus (European isolates)	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, with leaves and peduncles	EL, F (Corsica), M, P

PROVISIONAL TRANSLATION

ANNEX 3

List III

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER REGULATED OBJECTS THE INTRODUCTION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED

Part A

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER REGULATED OBJECTS THE INTRODUCTION OF WHICH INTO THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA IS PROHIBITED

Description	Country of origin
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	Non-European countries
2. Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L., with leaves, other than fruit and seeds	Non-European countries
3. Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., with leaves, other than fruit and seeds	North American countries
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5. Isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. ^v ,	Third countries
6. Isolated bark of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than <i>Quercus</i> <i>suber</i> L.	North American countries
7. Isolated bark of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh.	North American countries
8. Isolated bark of <i>Populus</i> L.	Countries of the American continent
9. Plants of <i>Chaenomeles</i> Ldl., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L., and <i>Rosa</i> L., intended for planting, other than dormant plants free from leaves, flowers and fruit	Non-European countries
9.1. Plants of <i>Photinia</i> Ldl., intended for planting, other than dormant plants free from leaves, flowers and fruit	USA, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Democratic People's Republic of Korea
10. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., seed potatoes ^v	Third countries other than Switzerland

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Description	Country of origin
11. Plants of stolon- or tuber-forming species of <i>Solanum</i> L., or their hybrids, intended for planting, other than those tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. as specified in item 10 of this part of the List ^v	Third countries
12. Tubers of species of the genus <i>Solanum</i> L., and their hybrids, other than those specified in items 10 and 11 of this part of the List ^v	Without prejudice to the special requirements applicable to the potato tubers listed in List IV, Part A Section I, third countries other than Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Switzerland, Tunisia and Turkey, and other than European third countries which are either recognised as being free from the harmful organism <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann et Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i> or in which officially approved measures to control the harmful organism <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i> are being taken.
13. Plants of the family <i>Solanaceae</i> , intended for planting, other than plants specified in items 10, 11 and 12 of this part of the List	Third countries, other than European and Mediterranean countries
14. Soil and growing medium as such, which consists in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as parts of plants, humus including peat or bark, other than that composed entirely of peat	Turkey, Belarus, Moldavia, Russia, Ukraine and third countries not belonging to continental Europe, other than Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
15. Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruits ^v	Third countries other than Switzerland
16. Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds ^v	Third countries
17. Plants of <i>Phoenix</i> spp., other than fruit and seeds	Algeria, Morocco

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Description	Country of origin
18. Plants 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., intended for planting	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in item 9 of this part of the List, where appropriate, non-European countries, other than Mediterranean countries, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the continental states of the USA
19. Plants of the family <i>Poaceae</i> (<i>Gramineae</i>), intended for planting, other than 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.	Third countries, other than European and Mediterranean countries

Part B

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER REGULATED OBJECTS THE INTRODUCTION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED IN CERTAIN PROTECTED ZONES

Description	Protected zone
1. Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in item 9, 9.1 and 18 of Part A of this List, where appropriate, plants and live pollen for pollination of: <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. and <i>Sorbus</i> L., 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> , 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 and recognised as such.	E, EE, F (Corsica), IRL, I (Abruzzi; Puglia; Basilicata; Calabria; Campania; Emilia-Romagna: provinces of Forli-Cesena, Parma, Piacenza e Rimini; Friuli-Venezia Giulia; Lazio; Liguria; Lombardia; Marche; Molise; Piedmont; Sardegna; Sicilia; Trentino-Alto Adige: autonomous province of Trento; Toscana; Umbria; Valle d'Aosta; Veneto: except in the province of Rovigo the communes Rovigo, Polesella, Villamarzana, Fratta Polesine, San Bellino, Badia Polesine, Trecenta, Ceneselli, Pontecchio Polesine, Arquà Polesine, Costa di Rovigo, Occhiobello, Lendinara, Canda, Ficarolo, Guarda Veneta, Frassinelle Polesine, Villanova del Ghebbo, Fiesso Umbertiano, Castलगuglielmo, Bagnolo di Po, Giacciano con Baruchella, Bosaro, Canaro, Lusina, Pincara, Sienta, Gaiba, Salara, and in the province of Padova the communes Castelbaldo, Barbona, Piacenza d'Adige, Vescovana, S. Urbano, Boara Pisani, Masi, and in the province of Verona the

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Description	Protected zone
	<p>communes Palù, Roverchiara, Legnago, Castagnaro, Ronco all'Adige, Villa Bartolomea, Oppeano, Terrazzo, Isola Rizza, Angiari), LV, LT, A (Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Tirol (administrative district Lienz), Styria, Vienna), P, SI, SK, FI, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands)</p>
<p>2. Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in items 9, 9.1 and 18 of Part A of this List, where appropriate, plants and live pollen for pollination of <i>Cotoneaster</i> Ehrh. and <i>Photinia davidiana</i> (Dcne.) Cardit, 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>, 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 and recognised as such.</p>	<p>E, EE, F (Korzika), IRL, I (Abruzzi; Puglia; Basilicata; Calabria; Campania; Emilia-Romagna: provinces of Forli-Cesena, Parma, Piacenza e Rimini; Friuli-Venezia Giulia; Lazio; Liguria; Lombardia; Marche; Molise; Piedmont; Sardegna; Sicilia; Trentino-Alto Adige: autonomous province of Trento; Toscana; Umbria; Valle d'Aosta; Veneto: except in the province of Rovigo the communes Rovigo, Polesella, Villamarzana, Fratta Polesine, San Bellino, Badia Polesine, Trecenta, Ceneselli, Pontecchio Polesine, Arquà Polesine, Costa di Rovigo, Occhiobello, Lendinara, Canda, Ficarolo, Guarda Veneta, Frassinelle Polesine, Villanova del Ghebbo, Fiesso Umbertiano, Castelguglielmo, Bagnolo di Po, Giacciano con Baruchella, Bosaro, Canaro, Lusina, Pincara, Sienta, Gaiba, Salara, and in the province of Padova the communes Castelbaldo, Barbona, Piacenza d'Adige, Vescovana, S. Urbano, Boara Pisani, Masi, and in the province of Verona the communes Palù, Roverchiara, Legnago, Castagnaro, Ronco all'Adige, Villa Bartolomea, Oppeano, Terrazzo, Isola Rizza, Angiari), LV, LT, A (Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Tirol (administrative district Lienz), Styria, Vienna), P, SI, SK, FI, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands)</p>

ANNEX 4

List IV

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS WHICH MUST BE MET FOR THE INTRODUCTION AND MOVEMENT OF PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER REGULATED OBJECTS

Part A

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS WHICH MUST BE MET FOR THE INTRODUCTION AND MOVEMENT OF PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER REGULATED OBJECTS INTO AND WITHIN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Section I

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER REGULATED OBJECTS ORIGINATING OUTSIDE THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA WHICH ARE INTRODUCED INTO ITS TERRITORY

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
<p>1.1. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in List V, Part B, wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), except that of <i>Thuja</i> L., other than wood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, – in the form of wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, – used to wedge or support non-wood cargo, – of <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> Torr., where there is evidence that the wood is intended for the manufacture of pencils and has been processed using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 82 °C for a seven to eight day period, <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> is known</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood has undergone an appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on its wrapping in accordance with current usage, and on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, or (b) fumigation to a specification prescribed by the Minister. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, the active substance, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/ m³) and the exposure time (h), or (c) chemical pressure impregnation according to the procedure prescribed by the Minister. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, the active substance, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%).

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
to occur.	
<p>1.2. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in List V, Part B, wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), except that of <i>Thuja L.</i>, in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, <p>originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where the harmful organism <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> is known to occur.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood has undergone an appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes, which must be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, or (b) fumigation to a specification prescribed by the Minister. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, the active substance, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h).
<p>1.3. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in List V, Part B, wood of <i>Thuja L.</i>, other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap, – wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, – wood used to wedge or support non-wood cargo, <p>originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where the harmful organism <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> is known to occur.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark ‘kiln-dried’ or ‘KD’ 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 core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark ‘HT’ put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, or (d) has been subjected to fumigation, to a specification prescribed by the Minister. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, the active substance, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h), or (e) has been treated by chemical pressure impregnation according to the procedure prescribed by the Minister. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, the active substance, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%).
<p>1.4. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in List V, Part B, wood of <i>Thuja</i> L., in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap, <p>originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where the harmful organism <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> is known to occur.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has been produced from debarked round wood, or (b) has undergone kiln drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or (c) has been subjected to fumigation, to a specification prescribed by the Minister. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, the active substance, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h), or (d) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes, which must be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance.
<p>1.5. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in List V, Part B, wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or 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, actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, – wood used to wedge or support non-wood cargo, <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) originates in areas known to be free from the following harmful organisms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European species), – <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European species), – Scolytidae spp. (non-European species); the name of the area must be stated on the certificate referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, 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 species), defined for the purposes of this Ordinance 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

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln-dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with the current usage, or</p> <p>(d) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage, and on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, or</p>
	<p>(e) has been subjected to fumigation to a specification prescribed by the Minister. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h), or</p> <p>(f) has been treated by chemical pressure impregnation according to the procedure prescribed by the Minister. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, the active substance, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%).</p>
<p>1.6. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in List V, Part B, wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or 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, actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, – wood used to wedge or support non-wood cargo, <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in third</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) is bark-free and free from grub holes, caused by the genus <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European species), defined for the purposes of this Ordinance as those which are larger than 3 mm across, or</p> <p>(b) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln-dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with the current usage, or</p> <p>(c) has been subjected to fumigation to a specification prescribed by the Minister. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
<p>countries, other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey, – European countries, – Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where the harmful organism <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> is known to occur. 	<p>certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h), or</p> <p>(d) has been treated by chemical pressure impregnation according to the procedure prescribed by the Minister. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, the active substance, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%), or</p> <p>(e) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage, and on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance.</p>
<p>1.7. Wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), whether or not listed among the CN codes in List V, Part B, in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap obtained in whole or in part from conifers, originating in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey, – non-European countries other than Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA, where the harmful organism <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> is known to occur. 	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) originates in areas known to be free from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European species) – <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European species) – Scolytidae spp. (non-European species); <p>the name of the area must be stated on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, under the rubric »place of origin«, or</p> <p>(b) has been produced from debarked round wood, or</p>
	<p>(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</p> <p>(d) has been subjected to fumigation, to a specification prescribed by the Minister. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, the active substance, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h), or</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	(e) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes, which must be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance.
2. Wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except raw wood of 6 mm thickness or less, and processed wood produced by glue, heat or pressure, or a combination thereof, originating in third countries.	The wood packaging material must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – be made from debarked round wood, and – be subjected to one of the approved treatments as specified in Annex I to FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15 on <i>Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade</i>, and – display a mark with:
	(a) which is specified in Annex II to FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15 on <i>Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade</i> , and which contains the two-letter ISO country code, a code identifying the producer and the code identifying the approved measure applied to the wood packaging material. The letters ‘DB’ shall be added to the abbreviation of the approved treatment; and (b) which also contains, in the case of wood packaging material manufactured, repaired or recycled as of 1 March 2005, the logo as specified in Annex II to the said FAO Standard. However, this requirement is not applicable until 31 December 2007 in the case of wood packaging material manufactured, repaired or recycled before 28 February 2005. The first indent, requiring wood packaging material to be made from debarked round wood, shall apply from 1 January 2009.
2.1. Wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, other than wood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – intended for the production of veneer sheets and	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. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark "kiln-dried" or "KD" or another internationally recognized mark, put on the wood

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
<p>– in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap, originating in the USA and Canada.</p>	<p>or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p>
<p>2.2. Wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., intended for the production of veneer sheets, originating in the USA or Canada.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from the harmful organism <i>Ceratocystis virescens</i> (Davidson) and is intended for the production of veneer sheets.</p>
<p>3. Wood of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap, – casks, barrels, vats, tubs or other coopers' products or parts thereof, of wood, including staves, where there is documented evidence that the wood has been produced using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 176°C for 20 minutes, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA.</p>	<p>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) in the case of sawn wood 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. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark "kiln-dried" or "KD" or another internationally recognized mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p>
<p>---</p>	<p>---</p>
<p>5. Wood of <i>Platanus</i> L., except that in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA or Armenia.</p>	<p>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. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark "kiln-dried" or "KD" or another internationally recognized mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
<p>6. Wood of <i>Populus</i> L., except that in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in countries of the American continent.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – is bark-free, or – has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark "kiln-dried" or "KD" or another internationally recognized mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.
<p>7.1. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in List V, Part B, wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap and obtained in whole or in part from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., originating in the USA and Canada, – <i>Platanus</i> L., originating in the USA and Armenia, – <i>Populus</i> L., originating in the American continent. 	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) has been subjected to fumigation, to a specification prescribed by the Minister. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, the active substance, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h), or (d) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes, which must be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance.
<p>7.2. Wood of <i>Quercus</i> L., whether or not listed among the CN codes in List V, Part B, in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap obtained in whole or in part from that wood, originating in the USA.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or (b) has been subjected to fumigation, to a specification prescribed by the Minister. There

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, the active substance, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h), or</p> <p>(c) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes, which must be indicated on the certificate referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance.</p>
<p>7.3. Isolated bark of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), originating in non-European countries.</p>	<p>Official statement that the isolated bark:</p> <p>(a) has been subjected to fumigation with an approved fumigant. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificate referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, the active substance, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h), or</p> <p>(b) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes, which must be indicated on the certificate referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance.</p>
<p>8. Wood used to wedge or support non-wood cargo, including that which has not kept its natural round surface, except raw wood of 6 mm thickness or less and processed wood produced by glue, heat or pressure, or a combination thereof, originating in third countries.</p>	<p>The wood must:</p> <p>(a) be made from debarked round wood and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – be subject to one of the approved measures as specified in Annex I to FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15 on <i>Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade</i>, and – display a mark which is specified in Annex II to FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15 on <i>Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade</i> and which contains the two-letter ISO country code, a code identifying the producer and the code identifying the approved measure applied to the wood packaging material. The letters ‘DB’ shall be added to the abbreviation of the approved measure. <p>or on a temporary basis until 31 December 2007:</p> <p>(b) be made from bark-free wood that is free from harmful organisms and signs of live</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>harmful organisms.</p> <p>The first indent of item (a), requiring wood packaging material to be made from debarked round wood, shall apply from 1 January 2009.</p>
<p>8.1. Plants of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), other than fruit and seeds, originating in non-European countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A item 1, where appropriate, official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European species).</p>
<p>8.2. Plants of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>) over 3 m in height, originating in non-European countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A item 1 and List IV, Part A, Section I item 8.1, where appropriate, official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from harmful organisms of the family Scolytidae (non-European species).</p>
<p>9. Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A item 1 and List IV, Part A, Section I items 8.1 and 8.2, official statement that no symptoms of <i>Scirrhia acicola</i> (Dearn.) Siggers or <i>Scirrhia pini</i> Funk and Parker have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p>10. Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L., <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr. and <i>Tsuga</i> Carr., intended for planting</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A item 1 and in List IV, Part A, Section I items 8.1, 8.2 or 9, where appropriate, official statement that no symptoms of <i>Melampsora medusae</i> Thümen have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p>11.01. Plants of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, originating in the USA</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A item 2, official statement that the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i> (Bretz) Hunt.</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
11.1. Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L other than fruit and seeds, originating in non-European countries	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A item 2 and List IV, Part A, Section I item 11.01, official statement that no symptoms of <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-European species) have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
11.2. Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L., intended for planting	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A item 2 and List IV, Part A, Section I item 11.1, official statement that: (a) the plants originate 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 place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
11.3. Plants of <i>Corylus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in Canada and the USA	Official statement that the plants have been grown in nurseries and: (a) originate in an area, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or (b) originate in a place of production, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <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 relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’ and declared free from

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller.
12. Plants of <i>Platanus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in the USA and Armenia	Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> f. sp. <i>platani</i> Walter have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
13.1. Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in third countries	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A item 3, official statement that no symptoms of <i>Melampsora medusae</i> Thümen have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
13.2. Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, originating in countries of the American continent	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A item 3 and List IV, Part A, Section I item 13.1, official statement that no symptoms of <i>Mycosphaerella populorum</i> G. E. Thompson have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
14. Plants of <i>Ulmus</i> L. intended for planting, originating in North American countries	Official statement that no symptoms of Elm phloem necrosis mycoplasma have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
15. Plants of <i>Chaenomeles</i> Lindl., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Eriobotrya</i> Lindl., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in non-European countries	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A items 9 and 18 and List III, Part B item 1, where appropriate, official statement that: – the plants originate in a country known to be free from <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> (Winter) Honey; or – the plants originate in an area recognized as being free from <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> (Winter) Honey and no symptoms of <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> (Winter) Honey have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
16. From 15 February to 30 September,	Official statement that:

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
fruits of <i>Prunus</i> L., originating in non-European countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the fruits originate in a country known to free from <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> (Winter) Honey, or – the fruits originate in an area recognised as being free from <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> (Winter) Honey, or – the fruits have been subjected to appropriate inspection and treatment procedures prior to harvest and/or export to ensure freedom from <i>Monilinia</i> spp.
16.1. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, originating in third countries	The fruits shall be free from peduncles and leaves and the packaging shall bear an appropriate origin mark.
16.2. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf and their hybrids, originating in third countries	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits listed in List IV, Part A, Section I items 16.1, 16.3, 16.4 and 16.5, official statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the fruits originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> (all strains pathogenic to the genus <i>Citrus</i>), or (b) the fruits originate in an area recognised as being free from <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> (all strains pathogenic to the genus <i>Citrus</i>), and mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, (c) or – in accordance with an official control and examination regime, no symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> (all strains pathogenic to the genus <i>Citrus</i>) have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, and none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> (all strains pathogenic to the genus <i>Citrus</i>), and the fruits have been subjected to treatment such as sodium orthophenylphenate, mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, and

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>the fruits have been packed at premises or dispatching centres registered for this purpose, or</p> <p>– the requirements of any certification system, recognised as equivalent to the above provisions, has been met.</p>
<p>16.3. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf and their hybrids, originating in third countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 16.1, 16.2, 16.4 and 16.5, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the fruits originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes, or</p>
	<p>(b) the fruits originate in an area recognised as being free from <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes, which must mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, or</p> <p>(c) no symptoms of <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, and none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of this harmful organism.</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
<p>16.4. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruits of <i>Citrus aurantium</i> L., originating in third countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 16.1, 16.2, 16.3 and 16.5, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the fruits originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> Kiely (all strains pathogenic to <i>Citrus</i>), or</p> <p>(b) the fruits originate in an area recognised as being free from <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> Kiely (all strains pathogenic to <i>Citrus</i>), which must be mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, or</p> <p>(c) no symptoms of <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> Kiely (all strains pathogenic to <i>Citrus</i>) have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, and none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of this harmful organism, or</p> <p>(d) the fruits originate in a field of production subjected to appropriate treatments against <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> Kiely (all strains pathogenic to <i>Citrus</i>), and</p> <p>none of the fruits harvested in the field of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of this harmful organism.</p>
<p>16.5. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, originating in third countries where harmful organisms of the family Tephritidae (non-European species) are known to occur on these fruits</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in List III, Part B, items 2 and 3 and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 16.1, 16.2 and 16.3, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the fruits originate in areas known to be free from the relevant harmful organisms; or, if this requirement cannot be met,</p> <p>(b) no signs of the relevant harmful organism have been observed at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to harvesting, and none of the fruits harvested at the place of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, signs of the relevant harmful</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>organism, or if this requirement can also not be met,</p> <p>(c) the fruits have shown, in appropriate official examination on representative samples, to be free from the relevant harmful organism in all stages of their development; or, if this requirement can also not be met,</p> <p>(d) the fruits have been subjected to an appropriate treatment, be it vapour heat treatment, cold treatment, or quick freeze treatment, which has been shown to be efficient against the relevant harmful organism without damaging the fruit, and, where not available, chemical treatment.</p>
<p>17. Plants 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., intended for planting</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, items 9, 9.1 and 18, in List III, Part B, Section I, or in List IV, Part A, Section I, item 15, where appropriate, official statement:</p> <p>(a) that the plants originate in countries recognised as being free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i>, or</p> <p>(b) that the plants originate in pest free areas which 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, or</p> <p>(c) that the plants in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity, which have shown symptoms of <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i> have been removed and destroyed.</p>
<p>18. Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds, and plants of <i>Araceae</i>, <i>Marantaceae</i>, <i>Musaceae</i>, <i>Persea</i> spp. and <i>Strelitziaceae</i>, rooted or with growing medium attached or associated</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, item 16, where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in countries known to be free from <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> Huettel <i>et al.</i> and <i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne; or</p> <p>(b) representative samples of soil and roots from the place of production have been subjected, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, to official nematological testing for</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	at least <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> Huettel <i>et al.</i> and <i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne and have been found, in these tests, free from those harmful organisms.
19.1. Plants of <i>Crataegus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in countries where <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. et Ev. is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, item 9 and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 15 and 17, official statement that no symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. et Ev. have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
<p>19.2. Plants 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. intended for planting, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on the genera concerned</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – on <i>Fragaria</i> L.: – <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> Hickman var. <i>fragariae</i>, – Arabis mosaic virus, – Raspberry ringspot virus, – Strawberry crinkle virus, – Strawberry latent ringspot virus, – Strawberry mild yellow edge virus, – Tomato black ring virus, – <i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i> Kennedy et King; – on <i>Malus</i> Mill.: – <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. et Ev.; – on <i>Prunus</i> L.: – Apricot chlorotic leafroll mycoplasma, – <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>prunus</i> (Smith) Dye, – on <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch: 	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, items 9 and 18 and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 15 and 17, official statement that no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
<p>– <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier et al.) Young et al.;</p> <p>– on <i>Pyrus</i> L.:</p> <p>– <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. et Ev</p> <p>– on <i>Rubus</i> L.:</p> <p>– Arabis mosaic virus,</p> <p>– Raspberry ringspot virus,</p> <p>– Strawberry latent ringspot virus,</p> <p>– Tomato black ring virus,</p> <p>– on all species:</p> <p>non-European viruses and virus- like organisms</p>	
<p>20. Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill and <i>Pyrus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in countries where Pear decline mycoplasma is known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, items 9 and 18 and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 15, 17 and 19.2, official statement that plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity, which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by Pear decline mycoplasma have been rogued out at that place within the last three complete cycles of vegetation.</p>
<p>21.1. . Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur.</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are:</p> <p>– Strawberry latent »C« virus,</p> <p>– Strawberry vein banding virus,</p> <p>– Strawberry witches' broom mycoplasma</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, item 18 and in List IV, Part A, Section I, item 19.2, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants, other than those raised from seed, have been:</p> <p>– either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms, or</p> <p>– derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, within the last three complete</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms,</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p>21.2. Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, originating in countries where <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie is known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, item 18, and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 19.2 and 21.1, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) no symptoms of <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, or</p> <p>(b) in the case of plants in tissue culture, the plants have been derived from plants which complied with indent (a) of this item or have been officially tested by appropriate nematological methods and have been found free from <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie.</p>
<p>21.3. Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, item 18, and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 19.2, 21.1 and 21.2, official statement that that the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Anthonomus signatus</i> Say and <i>Anthonomus bisignifer</i> (Schenkling).</p>
<p>22.1. Plants of <i>Malus</i> Mill., intended for planting, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on <i>Malus</i> Mill.</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cherry rasp leaf virus (American strains), – Tomato ringspot virus 	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, items 9 and 18, in List III, Part B, item 1, and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 15, 17 and 19.2, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms, or</p> <p>– 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 the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms,</p>
	<p>(b) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p>22.2. Plants of <i>Malus</i> Mill., intended for planting, originating in countries where Apple proliferation mycoplasma is known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, items 9 and 18, in List III, Part B, item 1, and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 15, 17, 19.2 and 22.1, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Apple proliferation mycoplasma; or</p> <p>(b) (aa) the plants, other than those raised from seeds, have been:</p> <p>– either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms, using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from that harmful organism, or</p> <p>– derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected, within the last six complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least Apple proliferation</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>mycoplasma using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from the harmful organism,</p> <p>(bb) no symptoms of diseases caused by Apple proliferation 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 three complete cycles of vegetation.</p>
<p>23.1. Plants of following species of the genus <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in countries where Plum pox virus is known to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <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 et Fritsch., – <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>domestica</i> L., – <i>Prunus domestica</i> spp. <i>insititia</i> (L.) C.K.Schneid., – <i>Prunus domestica</i> spp. <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 et Zucc., – <i>Prunus nigra</i> Ait., – <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, – <i>Prunus salicina</i> L., – <i>Prunus sibirica</i> L., 	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, items 9 and 18, and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 15 and 19.2, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants, other than those raised from seeds, have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least Plum pox virus using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from that harmful organism, or – derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least Plum pox virus using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from the harmful organism, <p>(b) no symptoms of diseases caused by Plum pox virus have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation.</p> <p>(c) plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms of disease caused by other viruses or virus-like pathogens, have been rogued out.</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Prunus simonii</i> Carr., – <i>Prunus spinosa</i> L., – <i>Prunus tomentosa</i> Thunb., – <i>Prunus triloba</i> Lindl. and – other species of the genus <i>Prunus</i> L. susceptible to Plum pox virus 	
<p>23.2. Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting</p> <p>(a) originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on plants of the genus <i>Prunus</i> L.</p> <p>(b) originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur</p> <p>(c) originating in non-European countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur.</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – for the case under (a): – Tomato ringspot virus; – for the case under (b): – Cherry rasp leaf virus (American strains), – Peach mosaic virus (American strains), – Peach phony rickettsia, – Peach rosette mycoplasm, – Peach yellows mycoplasm, – Plum line pattern virus (American strains) – Peach X-disease mycoplasm; – for the case under (c): – Little cherry pathogen 	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, items 9 and 18, and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 15, 19.2 and 23.1, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms, or – derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms, <p>(b) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation.</p>
<p>24. Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting:</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, item 19.2.,</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
<p>(a) originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on plants of the genus <i>Rubus</i> L.,</p> <p>(b) originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur.</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – for the case under (a): – Tomato ringspot virus, – Black raspberry latent virus, – Cherry leafroll virus, – Prunus necrotic ringspot virus, – for the case under (b): – Raspberry leaf curl virus (American strains) – Cherry rasp leaf virus (American strains) 	<p>(a) the plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs,</p> <p>(b) official statement that:</p> <p>(aa) the plants have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organism, or – derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organism, <p>(bb) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p>25.1. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., originating in countries where <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival is known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the tubers listed in List III, Part A, items 10, 11 and 12, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the tubers originate in areas known to be free from <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival (all races other than Race 1, the common European race) and no symptoms of <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival have been observed either at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of an adequate period; or</p> <p>(b) provisions recognised as equivalent to the provisions on combating <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival. have been</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	complied with in the country of origin
25.2. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the tubers listed in List III, Part A, items 10, 11 and 12 and in List IV, part A, Section I, item 25.1, official statement that:
	<p>(a) the tubers originate in countries known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann et Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i>, or</p> <p>(b) provisions recognised as equivalent to the provisions on combating <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann et Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i> have been complied with in the country of origin</p>
25.3. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than early potatoes, originating in countries where Potato spindle tuber viroid is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the tubers listed in List III, Part A, items 10, 11 and 12 and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 25.1 and 25.2, suppression of the faculty of germination.
25.4. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the tubers listed in List III, Part A, items 10, 11 and 12 and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 25.1, 25.2 and 25.3, official statement that the tubers originate from a field known to be free from <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens and <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens, and</p> <p>(aa) the tubers originate in areas in which <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith is known not to occur; or</p> <p>(bb) in areas where <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith is known to occur, the tubers originate from a place of production found free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith or considered to be free thereof, as a consequence of the implementation of an appropriate procedure aiming at eradicating that organism, and</p> <p>(cc) 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</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>known not to occur; or</p> <p>(dd) in areas where <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden <i>et al.</i> (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen are known to occur,</p> <p>– either the tubers originate from a place of production which has been found free from <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden <i>et al.</i> (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen based on an annual survey of host crops by visual inspection of host plants at appropriate times and by visual inspection both externally and by cutting of tubers after harvest from potato crops grown at the place of production, or</p> <p>– 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 and no symptoms of <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden <i>et al.</i> (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen have been found.</p>
<p>25.5. Plants of the family <i>Solanaceae</i>, intended for planting, originating in countries where Potato stolbur mycoplasma is known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to tubers listed in List III, Part A, items 10, 11, 12 and 13 and in List IV, part A, Section I, items 25.1, 25.2, 25.3 and 25.4, official statement that no symptoms of Potato stolbur mycoplasma have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p>25.6. Plants of the family <i>Solanaceae</i>, intended for sowing or planting, other than tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. and other than seeds of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw., originating in countries where Potato spindle tuber viroid is known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, items 11 and 13 and in List IV, Part A, Section I, item 25.5, where appropriate, official statement that no symptoms of Potato spindle tuber viroid been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p>25.7. Plants of <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, items 11 and</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
ex Farw., <i>Nicotiana</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., intended for planting, originating in countries where <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith is known to occur	13 and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 25.5 and 25.6, where appropriate, official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas which have been found free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith; or
	(b) no symptoms of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
25.8. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those intended for planting	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to tubers listed in List III, Part A, item 12 and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 25.1, 25.2 and 25.3, official statement that the tubers originate in areas in which <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith is not known to occur
26. Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L., intended for planting	Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> Reinke et Berthold and <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Klebahn have been observed on hops at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
27.1. Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., <i>Dianthus</i> L. and <i>Pelargonium</i> l'Hérit. ex Ait., intended for planting	Official statement that: (a) no signs of <i>Heliothis armigera</i> Hübner or <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i> (Boisd.) have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, or (b) the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from the said organisms.
27.2. Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., <i>Dianthus</i> L. and <i>Pelargonium</i> l'Hérit. ex Ait.	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, item 27.1, official statement that: (a) no signs of <i>Spodoptera eridania</i> Cramer, <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> Smith or <i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fabricius) have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, or (b) the plants have undergone appropriate

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	treatment to protect them from the said organisms.
28. Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 27.1 and 27.2, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants are no more than third generation stock derived from material which has been found to be free from Chrysanthemum stunt viroid during virological tests, or are directly derived from material of which a representative sample of at least 10% has been found to be free from Chrysanthemum stunt viroid during an official inspection carried out at the time of flowering;</p> <p>(b) the plants or cuttings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – have come from premises which have been officially inspected at least monthly, during the three months prior to dispatch and on which no symptoms of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings had been observed during that period, and in the immediate vicinity of which no symptoms of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings had occurred during the three months prior to export, or – have undergone appropriate treatment against <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings; <p>(c) in the case of unrooted cuttings, no symptoms of <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock et Davis) v. Arx were observed either on the cuttings or on the plants from which the cuttings were derived, or that, in case of rooted cuttings, no symptoms of <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock et Davis) v. Arx were observed either on the cuttings or on the rooting bed.</p>
29. Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> Lintended for planting	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 27.1 and 27.2, official statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the plants have been derived in direct line from mother plants which have been found free from <i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>dianthicola</i> (Hellmers) Dickey, <i>Pseudomonas caryophylli</i> (Burkholder) Starr et Burkholder and <i>Phialophora cinerescens</i> (Wollenw.) Van Beyma on officially approved

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>tests, carried out at least once within the two previous years,</p> <p>– no symptoms of the above harmful organisms have been observed on the plants.</p>
<p>30. Bulbs of <i>Tulipa</i> L. and <i>Narcissus</i> L., other than those for which there shall be evidence by their packaging, or by other means, that they are intended for sale to final consumers not involved in professional cut flower production</p>	<p>Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed on the plants since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p>31. <i>Pelargonium</i> L'Herit. ex Ait., intended for planting, originating in countries where Tomato ringspot virus is known to occur:</p> <p>(a) where <i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb <i>sensu lato</i> (non-European populations) or other vectors of Tomato ringspot virus are not known to occur</p> <p>(b) where <i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb <i>sensu lato</i> (non-European populations) or other vectors of Tomato ringspot virus are known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 27.1 and 27.2,</p> <p>official statement that the plants:</p> <p>(a) are directly derived from places of production known to be free from Tomato ringspot virus; or</p> <p>(b) are of no more than fourth generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from Tomato ringspot virus under an official approved system of virological testing,</p> <p>official statement that the plants:</p> <p>(a) are directly derived from places of production known to be free from Tomato ringspot virus; or</p> <p>(b) are of no more than second generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from Tomato ringspot virus under an officially approved system of virological testing.</p>
<p>32.1. Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – bulbs, – plants of the family <i>Poaceae</i> (<i>Gramineae</i>), – corms, – tubers, <p>originating in third countries where <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) are</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 27.1, 27.2, 28 and 29, where appropriate, official statement that the plants have been grown in nurseries and:</p> <p>(a) originate in an area, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch), in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
known to occur	<p>certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or</p> <p>(b) originate in a place of production, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <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, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or</p> <p>(c) immediately prior to export, have been subjected to an appropriate 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). Details of the treatment shall be mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance.</p>
32.2. Cut flowers of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC) Des. Moul., <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>Official statement that the cut flowers and the leafy vegetables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – originate in a country free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch), or – immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch).
32.3. Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – bulbs, – plants of the family <i>Poaceae</i> (<i>Gramineae</i>), – corms, – tubers, 	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 27.1, 27.2, 28, 29 and 32.1, official statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess), or (b) no signs of <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
originating in third countries	(Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess) have been observed at the place of production, on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to harvesting, or
	(c) immediately prior to export, the plants have been subjected to an appropriate 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). Details of the treatment shall be mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance.
33. Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air	Official statement that the place of production is known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann et Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i> , <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens, <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens and <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival.
34. Soil and growing medium, attached to or associated with plants, consisting in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as parts of plants, humus including peat or bark or containing any solid inorganic substance, intended to sustain the vitality of the plants, originating in: – Turkey, – Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, – non-European countries, other than Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia	Official statement that: (a) the growing medium, at the time of planting, was: – either free from soil, and organic matter, or – found free from insects and harmful nematodes and subjected to appropriate examination or heat treatment or fumigation to ensure that it was free from other harmful organisms, or – subjected to appropriate heat treatment or fumigation to ensure freedom from harmful organisms, and (b) at the time of planting: – appropriate measures have been taken to ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from harmful organisms, or – within two weeks prior to dispatch, the plants were shaken free from the medium leaving the minimum amount necessary to sustain vitality during transport, and, if replanted, the growing medium used for that purpose meets

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	the requirements laid down in (a).
35.1. Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting	Official statement that no symptoms of Beet curly top virus (non-European isolates) have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
35.2. Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting, originating in countries where Beet leaf curl virus is known to occur	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, item 35.1, official statement that: (a) Beet leaf curl virus has not been known to occur in the area of production; and (b) no symptoms of Beet leaf curl virus have been observed at the place or production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
36.1. Plants, intended for planting, other than: – bulbs, – corms, – tubers, originating in third countries	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 27.1, 27.2, 28, 29, 31, 32.1 and 32.3, official statement that the plants have been grown in nurseries and: (a) originate in an area, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which shall be mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or (b) originate in a place of production, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, and declared free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export, or (c) immediately prior to export, have been

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>subjected to an appropriate treatment against <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny and have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny. Details of the treatment shall be mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance.</p>
<p>36.2. Cut flowers of <i>Orchidaceae</i> and fruits of <i>Momordica</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., originating in third countries</p>	<p>Official statement that the cut flowers and the fruits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – originate in a country free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny, or – immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny.
<p>37. Plants of <i>Arecaceae</i> (<i>Palmae</i>), intended for planting, originating in non-European countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, item 17, where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) either the plants originate in an area known to be free from Palm lethal yellowing mycoplasma and Cadang-Cadang viroid, and no symptoms of those harmful organisms have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation; or (b) no symptoms of Palm lethal yellowing mycoplasma and Cadang-Cadang viroid have been observed on the plants since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, and plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by those harmful organisms have been rogued out at that place and the 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).
<p>38.1. Plants of <i>Camellia</i> L., intended for planting, originating in non-European countries</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Ciborinia camelliae</i> Kohn; or (b) no symptoms of <i>Ciborinia camelliae</i> Kohn have been observed on plants in flower on

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
38.2. Plants of <i>Fuchsia</i> L. intended for planting, originating in the USA or Brazil	Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> Keifer have been observed at the place of production and that immediately prior to export the plants have been inspected and found free from <i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> Keifer.
39. Trees and shrubs, intended for planting, other than plants in tissue culture, originating in third countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, items 1, 2, 3, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, in List III, Part B, item 1 and in List IV, part A, Section I, items 8.1, 8.2, 9, 10, 11.1, 11.2, 12, 13.1, 13.2, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.1, 19.2, 20, 22.1, 22.2, 23.1, 23.2, 24, 25.5, 25.6, 26, 27.1, 27.2, 28, 29, 32.1, 32.2, 33, 34, 36.1, 36.2, 37, 38.1 and 38.2, where appropriate, official statement that the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – are clean (i.e. free from plant debris) and free from flowers and fruits, – have been grown in nurseries, – have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.
40. Deciduous trees and shrubs, intended for planting, other than plants in tissue culture, originating in third countries other than European and Mediterranean	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, items 2, 3, 9, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in List III, Part B, item 1 and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 12, 13.1, 13.2, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.1, 19.2, 20, 22.1, 22.2, 23.1, 23.2, 24, 33, 36.1, 38.1, 38.2, 39 and 45.1, where appropriate, official statement that the plants are dormant and free from leaves.
41. Annual and biennial plants other than plants of the family <i>Poaceae</i> (<i>Gramineae</i>), intended for planting, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, items 11 and 13 and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 25.5, 25.6, 32.1, 32.2, 32.3, 33, 34, 35.1 and 35.2, where appropriate, official statement that the plants:

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – have been grown in nurseries, – are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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 harmful organisms.
<p>42. Plants of the family <i>Poaceae</i> (<i>Gramineae</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>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., intended for planting, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 33 and 34, where appropriate, official statement that the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – have been grown in nurseries, – are free from plants debris, flowers and fruits, – have been inspected and prior to export, and – found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and – either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.
<p>43. Naturally or artificially dwarfed plants intended for planting, originating in non-European countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, items 1, 2, 3, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, in List III, part B, item 1 and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 8.1, 9, 10, 11.1, 11.2, 12, 13.1, 13.2, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.1, 19.2, 20, 22.1, 22.2, 23.1, 23.2, 24, 25.5, 25.6, 26, 27.1, 27.2, 28, 32.1, 32.2, 33, 34, 36.1, 36.2, 37, 38.1, 38.2, 39, 40 and 42, where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants, including those collected directly from natural habitats, shall have been grown, held and trained for at least two consecutive years prior to dispatch in officially registered nurseries, which are subject to an officially supervised control regime,</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	(b) the plants on the nurseries referred to in (a) shall:
	<p>(aa) at least during the period referred to in (a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – be potted, in pots which are placed on shelves at least 50 cm above ground; – have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure freedom from non-European rusts: the active substance, concentration and date of application of plant protection products used in these treatments shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate provided for in Article 6 of this Ordinance under the rubric ‘disinfestation treatment’, – have been officially inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of harmful organisms of concern, which are those in the Annexes to this Ordinance. These inspections, which shall also be carried out on plants in the immediate vicinity of the nurseries referred to in (a), shall be carried out at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of plants of that genus is not more than 3 000 plants, or 10% of the plants if there are more than 3 000 plants from that genus;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – have been found free, in these inspections, from the relevant harmful organisms as specified in the previous indent. Infested plants shall be removed. The remaining plants, where appropriate, shall be effectively treated, and in addition shall be held for an appropriate period and inspected to ensure freedom from the relevant harmful organisms,
	<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 is free from harmful organisms,

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>– have been kept under conditions which ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from harmful organisms and within two weeks prior to dispatch, have been:</p> <p>– shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, or</p> <p>– shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down in the fifth indent of point (aa), or</p> <p>– subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure that the growing medium is free from harmful organisms; the active substances, concentrations and dates of application of plant protection products used for these treatments shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate provided for in Article 6 of this Ordinance under the rubric ‘disinfestation treatment’.</p> <p>(bb) be packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and bear the registration number of the registered nursery; this number shall also be indicated under the rubric «additional declaration» on the phytosanitary certificate provided for in Article 6 of this Ordinance, enabling the consignments to be identified.</p>
<p>44. Herbaceous perennial plants, intended for planting, of the families <i>Caryophyllaceae</i> (except <i>Dianthus</i> L.), <i>Asteraceae</i> (<i>Compositae</i>) (except <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul.), <i>Brassicaceae</i> (<i>Cruciferae</i>), <i>Fabaceae</i> (<i>Leguminosae</i>) and <i>Rosaceae</i> (except <i>Fragaria</i> L.) originating in third countries, other than European and Mediterranean countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 32.1, 32.2, 32.3, 33 and 34, where appropriate, official statement that the plants:</p> <p>– have been grown in nurseries</p> <p>– are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits,</p> <p>– have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export, and</p> <p>– found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and</p> <p>– either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such harmful organisms.
45.1. Plants of herbaceous species and plants of <i>Ficus</i> L. and <i>Hibiscus</i> L., intended for planting, other than bulbs, corms and tubers, originating in non-European countries	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, part A, Section I, items 27.1, 27.2, 28, 29, 32.1, 32.3 and 36.1, official statement that the plants:</p> <p>(a) originate in an area, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which shall be mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or</p> <p>(b) originate in a place of production, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) on official inspections carried out at least once each three weeks during the nine weeks prior to export, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which shall be mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or</p> <p>(c) in cases where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) has been found at the place of production, are held or produced in this place of production and have undergone an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) and subsequently this place of production shall have been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aiming at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations), in both official inspections carried out weekly during the nine weeks prior to export and in monitoring</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	procedures throughout the said period. Details of the treatment shall be mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance.
45.2. Cut flowers of <i>Aster</i> spp., <i>Eryngium</i> L., <i>Gypsophila</i> L., <i>Hypericum</i> L., <i>Lisianthus</i> L., <i>Rosa</i> L., <i>Solidago</i> L., <i>Trachelium</i> L., and leafy vegetables of <i>Ocimum</i> L., originating in non-European countries	Official statement that the cut flowers and leafy vegetables: – originate in a country free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations), or
	– immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations).
45.3. Plants of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw. intended for planting, originating in countries where Tomato yellow leaf curl virus is known to occur (a) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. is not known to occur (b) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. is known to occur	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to plants listed in List III, Part A, item 13 and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 25.5, 25.6 and 25.7, where appropriate: Official statement that no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the plants Official statement that: (a) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the plants, and (aa) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn., (bb) the place of production has been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export, or (b) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed at the place of production and the place of production has been subjected to an appropriate treatment and monitoring regime to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn.
46. Plants intended for planting, other than tubers and corms, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur. The relevant harmful organisms are:	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed List III, Part A, item 13 and in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 25.5, 25.6, 32.1, 32.2, 32.3, 35.1, 35.2, 44, 45, 45.1, 45.2 and 45.3, where appropriate

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
<p>– Bean golden mosaic virus, – Cowpea mild mottle virus, – Lettuce infectious yellow virus, – Pepper mild tigré virus, – Squash leaf curl virus and – 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 relevant harmful organisms are not known to occur</p> <p>(b) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) or other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur</p>	<p>Official statement that no symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants during their complete cycle of vegetation</p> <p>Official statement that no symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants during an adequate period, and</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms; or</p> <p>(b) the place of production has been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms on official inspections carried out at appropriate times; or</p> <p>(c) the plants have been subjected to an appropriate treatment aimed at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn.</p>
<p>47. Seeds of <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. et de Toni; or</p> <p>(b) the seeds, other than those seeds that have been produced on varieties resistant to all races of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. et de Toni present in the area of production, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. et de Toni</p>
<p>48. Seeds of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw.</p>	<p>Official statement that the seeds have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent officially approved method, and</p> <p>(a) either the seeds originate in areas where <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis et al., <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> (Doidge) Dye and Potato spindle tuber viroid are not known to occur; or</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>(b) no symptoms of diseases caused by those harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation; or</p> <p>(c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for at least those harmful organisms, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in these tests, free from those harmful organisms.</p>
<p>49.1. Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and that no <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev has been revealed by laboratory tests on a representative sample; or</p> <p>(b) fumigation has taken place prior to export.</p>
<p>49.2. Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. originating in countries where <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis <i>et al.</i> is known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, item 49.1, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis <i>et al.</i> has not been known to occur on the farm or in the immediate vicinity since the beginning of the past 10 years</p> <p>(b) either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the crop belongs to a variety recognised as being highly resistant to <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis <i>et al.</i>, or – it had not yet started its fourth complete cycle of vegetation from sowing when the seed was harvested and there was not more than one preceding seed harvest from the crop, or – the content of inert matter which has been determined in accordance with the rules applicable for the certification of seed, does not exceed 0,1% by weight; <p>(c) no symptoms of <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis <i>et al.</i> have been observed at</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>the place of production, or on any <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. crop adjacent to it, during the last complete cycle of vegetation or, where appropriate, the last two cycles of vegetation;</p> <p>(d) the crop has been grown on land on which no previous <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. crop has been present during the last three years prior to sowing.</p>
50. Seeds of <i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the seeds have been officially tested by appropriate nematological tests and have been found free from <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie; or</p> <p>(b) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate hot water treatment or other appropriate treatment against <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie.</p>
51. Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> L.	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Dye; or</p> <p>(b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Dye in these tests.</p>
52. Seeds of <i>Zea mais</i> L.	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Erwinia stewartii</i> (Smith) Dye; or</p> <p>(b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from <i>Erwinia stewartii</i> (Smith) Dye in these tests.</p>
53. Seeds of the genera <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Secale</i> and <i>X Triticosecale</i> from Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa, and the USA where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known to occur	<p>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 shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate provided for in Article 6 of this Ordinance.</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
<p>54. Grain of the genera <i>Triticum</i>, <i>Secale</i> and <i>X Triticosecale</i> from Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa, and the USA where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known to occur</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(i) the grain originates in an area where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known not to occur. The name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate provided for in Article 6 of this Ordinance, under the rubric 'place of origin'; or</p> <p>(ii) 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 shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate provided for in Article 6, in the rubric No 8 (name of produce) as: 'tested and found free from <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra'</p>

Section II

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER REGULATED OBJECTS ORIGINATING IN, AND MOVING WITHIN, THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
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<p>2. Wood of <i>Platanus</i> L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface</p>	<p>(a) Official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> f. sp. <i>platanii</i> Walter; or</p> <p>(b) there shall be evidence by a mark 'Kiln-dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
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4. Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting	Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Scirrhia pini</i> Funk et Parker have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation..
5. Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L., <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr. and <i>Tsuga</i> Carr., intended for planting	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section II, item 4, where appropriate, official statement that no symptoms of <i>Melampsora medusae</i> Thümen have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
6. Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., intended for planting	Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Melampsora medusae</i> Thümen have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
7. Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L., intended for planting	Official statement that: (a) the plants originate 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 place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation..
8. Plants of <i>Platanus</i> L., intended for planting	Official statement that: (a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> f.sp. <i>platani</i> Walter, or (b) no symptoms of <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> f.sp. <i>platani</i> Walter have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
9. Plants of <i>Amelanchier</i> Med., <i>Chaenomeles</i> Lindl., <i>Cotoneaster</i>	Official statement that: (a) the plants originate in zones recognised

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
<p>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., intended for planting</p>	<p>as being free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i>; or</p> <p>(b) that the plants in the field of production and its immediate vicinity, which have shown symptoms of <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i> have been rogued out.</p>
<p>10. . Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio <i>et al.</i>, <i>Phoma tracheiphila</i> (Petri), Kanchaveli et Gikashvili, Citrus vein enation woody gall and Citrus tristeza virus (European strains), or</p> <p>(b) the plants derive from a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected to official individual testing for, at least, Citrus tristeza virus (European strains) and Citrus vein enation woody gall, using appropriate indicators or equivalent and have been growing permanently in an insectproof glasshouse or in an isolated cage on which no symptoms <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio <i>et al.</i>, <i>Phoma tracheiphila</i> (Petri) Kanchaveli <i>et Gikashvili</i>, Citrus vein enation woody gall and Citrus tristeza virus (European strains) have been observed, or</p> <p>(c) the plants:</p> <p>– have been derived from a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected to official individual testing for, at least Citrus vein enation woody gall and Citrus tristeza virus (European strains), using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods, and has been found in these</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>tests, free from Citrus tristeza virus (European strains), and certified free from at least Citrus tristeza virus (European strains) in official individuals tests carried out according to the methods mentioned in this indent; and</p> <p>– have been inspected and no symptoms of <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio <i>et al.</i>, <i>Phoma tracheiphila</i> (Pandri) Kanchaveli et Gikashvili, and of Citrus vein enation woody gall and Citrus tristeza virus (European strains) have been observed since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation).</p>
<p>11. . Plants of <i>Araceae</i>, <i>Marantaceae</i>, <i>Musaceae</i>, <i>Persea</i> spp. and <i>Strelitziaceae</i>, rooted or with growing medium attached or associated</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) no contamination by <i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne has been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation; or</p> <p>(b) soil and roots from suspected plants have been subjected since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation to official nematological testing for at least <i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne and have been found, in these tests, free from that harmful organism.</p>
<p>12. . Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from the relevant harmful organisms, or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – on plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L.: – <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> Hickmann, var. <i>fragariae</i>, – Arabis mosaic virus, – Raspberry ringspot virus, – Strawberry crinkle virus, – Strawberry latent ringspot virus,

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strawberry mild yellow edge virus, – Tomato black ring virus, – <i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i> Kennedy et King, – on plants of <i>Prunus</i> L.: – Apricot chlorotic leafroll mycoplasma, – <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Dye, – on plants of <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch: – <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier et al.) Young et al., – on plants of <i>Rubus</i> L.: – Arabis mosaic virus, – Raspberry ringspot virus, – Strawberry latent ringspot virus, – Tomato black ring virus.
<p>13. . Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill. and <i>Pyrus</i> L., intended for planting</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section II, item 9, official statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Pear decline mycoplasma; or (b) the plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity, which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by Pear decline mycoplasma, have been rogued out at that place within the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
<p>14. . Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section II, item 12, official statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie; or (b) no symptoms of <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation; or (c) in the case of plants in tissue culture,

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>the plants have been derived from plants complying with section (b) of this item or have been officially tested by appropriate nematological methods and have been found free from <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie.</p>
<p>15. . Plants of <i>Malus</i> Mill, intended for planting</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section II, item 9., official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Apple proliferation mycoplasma; or</p> <p>(b) (aa) the plants, other than those raised from seed, have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least Apple proliferation mycoplasma, using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found, in these tests, free from that harmful organism, or – derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, within the last six complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for, at least, Apple proliferation mycoplasma using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found, in these tests, free from that harmful organism; – (bb) no symptoms of diseases caused by Apple proliferation mycoplasma have been observed on the plants at the place of production and on the susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
<p>16. Plants of the following species of</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
<p>the genus <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <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 et 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 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 et 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. – and other species of the genus <i>Prunus</i> L., susceptible to Plum pox virus 	<p>the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section II, item 12., official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Plum pox virus; or</p> <p>(b) (aa) the plants, other than those raised from seed, have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for, at least, Plum pox virus using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found, in these tests, free from that harmful organism, or – derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for, at least, Plum pox virus using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found, in these tests, free from that harmful organism; <p>(bb) no symptoms of disease caused by Plum pox virus have been observed on plants at the place of production and on the susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation;</p> <p>(cc) plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms of disease caused by other viruses or virus-like organisms, have been rogued out.</p>
<p>17. Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit</p>	<p>Official statement that no symptoms of Grapevine</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
and seeds	flavescence dorée MLO and <i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i> (Panagopoulos) Willems <i>et al.</i> have been observed on the mother-stock plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last two complete cycles of vegetation.
18.1. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the provisions to combat <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival have been complied with; and</p> <p>(b) either the tubers originate in an area known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann <i>et</i> Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i>, or the provisions to combat <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann <i>et</i> Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i> have been complied with; and</p> <p>(c) the tubers originate from a field known to be free from <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens and <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens; and</p> <p>(d) (aa) either, the tubers originate in areas in which <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith is known not to occur; or</p> <p>(bb) in areas where <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith is known to occur, the tubers originate from a place of production found free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith, or considered to be free thereof, as a consequence of the implementation of an appropriate procedure aimed at eradicating <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith; and</p> <p>(e) either, the tubers originate in areas in which <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden <i>et al.</i> (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen are known not to occur, or in areas where <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden <i>et al.</i> (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen are known to occur:</p>
	– either, the tubers originate from a place of production which has been found free from <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden <i>et al.</i> (all

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen based on an annual survey of host crops and by visual inspection both externally and by cutting of tubers after harvest from potato crops grown at the place of production, or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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, and no symptoms of <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden <i>et al.</i> (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen have been found.
<p>18.2. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting, other than tubers of officially accepted varieties</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the special requirements applicable to the tubers listed in List IV, Part A, Section II, item 18.1, official statement that the tubers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – belong to advanced selections such a statement being indicated in an appropriate way on the document accompanying the relevant tubers, and – have been derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected to official quarantine testing in accordance with appropriate methods and has been found, in these tests, free from harmful organisms.
<p>18.3. Plants of stolon- or tuber-forming species of <i>Solanum</i> L., or their hybrids, intended for planting, other than those tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. specified in List IV, Part A, Section II, items 18.1 or 18.2, and other than culture maintenance material being stored in gene banks or genetic stock collections</p>	<p>(a) The plants shall have been held under quarantine conditions and shall have been found free of any harmful organisms in quarantine testing;</p> <p>(b) the quarantine testing referred to in (a) shall:</p> <p>(aa) be supervised by the national plant protection organisation and executed by scientifically trained staff of that organisation or of other officially approved body;</p> <p>(bb) be executed at a site provided with appropriate facilities sufficient to contain harmful organisms and maintain the material including indicator plants in such a way as to eliminate any</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>risk of spreading harmful organisms;</p> <p>(cc) be executed on each unit of the material,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – by visual examination at regular intervals during the full length of at least one vegetative cycle, having regard to the type of material and its stage of development during the testing programme, for symptoms caused by harmful organisms, – by testing, in accordance with appropriate methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – in the case of all potato material at least for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Andean potato latent virus, – Arracacha virus B oca strain, – Potato black ringspot virus, – Potato spindle tuber viroid, – Potato virus T, – Andean potato mottle virus, – common potato viruses: A, M, S, V, X and Y (including Y^o, Yⁿ and Y^c) and Potato leaf roll virus, – <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann et Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i>, – <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith; – in the case of true seed potato at least for the viruses and viroid listed above; <p>(dd) by appropriate testing on any other symptom observed in the visual examination in order to identify the harmful organisms having caused such symptoms;</p>
	<p>(c) any material, which has not been found free, under the testing specified under (b) from harmful organisms as specified under (b) shall be immediately destroyed or subjected to procedures which eliminate these harmful organisms;</p> <p>(d) each organisation or research body holding this material shall inform thereof the responsible</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	authority.
18.4. Plants of stolon- or tuber-forming species of <i>Solanum</i> L., and their hybrids, intended for sowing or planting, being stored in gene banks or genetic stock collections	Each organisation or research body holding this material shall inform thereof the responsible authority.
18.5. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those mentioned in List IV, Part A, Section II, items 18.1, 18.2, 18.3 or 18.4.	There shall be evidence by a registration number put on the packaging, or in the case of loose loaded potatoes transported in bulk, on the vehicle transporting the potatoes, that the potatoes have been grown by an officially registered producer, or originate from officially registered collective storage or dispatching centres located in the area of production, indicating that the tubers are free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith and that the following are complied with: (a) the provisions to combat <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival; and (b) where appropriate, the provisions to combat <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann et Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i>
18.6. Plants of the family <i>Solanaceae</i> , intended for planting, other than plants mentioned in List IV, Part A, Section II, items 18.4 or 18.5.	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section II, items 18.1, 18.2 and 18.3, where appropriate, official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Potato stolbur mycoplasma; or (b) no symptoms of Potato stolbur mycoplasma have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
18.7. Plants of <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw, <i>Musa</i> L., <i>Nicotiana</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., intended for planting	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section II, item 18.6, where appropriate, official statement that: (a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Smith; or (b) no symptoms of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	(Smith) Smith have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
19. Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L., intended for planting	Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> Reinke et Berthold and <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Klebahn have been observed on hops at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
20. Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., <i>Dianthus</i> L. and <i>Pelargonium</i> l'Hérit. ex Ait., intended for planting	Official statement that: (a) no signs of <i>Heliothis armigera</i> Hübner or <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i> (Boisd.) have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, or (b) the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from the said harmful organisms.
21.1. Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section II, item 20, official statement that: (a) the plants are no more than third generation stock derived from material which has been found to be free from Chrysanthemum stunt viroid during virological tests, or are directly derived from material of which a representative sample of at least 10% has been found to be free from Chrysanthemum stunt viroid during an official inspection carried out at the time of flowering; (b) the plants or cuttings: – have come from premises which have been officially inspected at least monthly, during the three months prior to dispatch and on which no symptoms of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings have been observed during that period, and in the immediate vicinity of which no symptoms of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings have been known to have occurred during the three months prior to marketing, or
	– the consignment has undergone appropriate treatment against <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings;

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	(c) in the case of unrooted cuttings no symptoms of <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock et Davis) v. Arx were observed either on the cuttings or on the plants from which the cuttings were derived, or that, in the case of rooted cuttings, no symptoms of <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock et Davis) v. Arx were observed either on the cuttings or the rooting bed.
21.2. Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section II, item 20, official statement that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the plants have been derived in direct line from mother plants which have been found free from <i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>dianthicola</i> (Hellmers) Dickey, <i>Pseudomonas caryophylli</i> (Burkholder) Starr et Burkholder and <i>Phialophora cinerescens</i> (Wollenw.) Van Beyma on officially approved tests carried out at least once within the two previous years, – no symptoms of the above harmful organisms have been observed on the plants.
22. Bulbs of <i>Tulipa</i> L., and <i>Narcissus</i> L., other than those for which there is evidence from their packaging, or from other means, that they are intended for sale to final consumers not involved in professional cut flower production	Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed on the plants since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
23. Plants of herbaceous species intended for planting, other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – bulbs, – plants of the family <i>Poaceae</i> (<i>Gramineae</i>), – corms, – tubers 	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section II, items 20, 21.1 and 21.2, official statement that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess); or (b) no signs of <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) or <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess) have been observed at the place of production, on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to harvesting, or (c) immediately prior to marketing, the plants have been inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza</i>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

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

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>(aa) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn; or</p> <p>(bb) the place of production has been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export; or</p> <p>(c) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed at the place of production and the place of production has been subjected to an appropriate treatment and monitoring regime to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn.</p>
<p>27. Seeds of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw.</p>	<p>Official statement that the seeds have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent method; and</p> <p>(a) either the seeds originate in areas where <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis <i>et al.</i> or <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> (Doidge) Dye are not known to occur; or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of diseases caused by those harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation; or</p> <p>(c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for at least those harmful organisms, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in these tests, to be free from those harmful organisms.</p>
<p>28.1. Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and that no <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev has been revealed by laboratory tests on a representative sample; or</p> <p>(b) that fumigation has taken place prior to marketing.</p>
<p>28.2. Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section II, item 28.1, official statement that:</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements
	<p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis <i>et al.</i>, or</p> <p>(b) – <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis <i>et al.</i> has not been known to occur on the farm or in the immediate vicinity since the beginning of the past 10 years, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the crop belongs to a variety recognised as being highly resistant to <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis <i>et al.</i>, or – it had not yet started its fourth complete cycle of vegetation from sowing when the seed was harvested, and there was not more than one preceding seed harvest from that crop, or – the content of inert matter which has been determined in accordance with the rules applicable for certification of seed, does not exceed 0,1% by weight, – no symptoms of <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis <i>et al.</i> have been observed at the place of production or on any <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. crop adjacent to it, during the last complete cycle of vegetation or, where appropriate, the last two cycles of vegetation, – the crops has been grown on land on which no previous <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. crop has been present during the last three years prior to sowing.
29. Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> L.	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Dye; or</p> <p>(b) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Dye in these tests.</p>
30.1. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids	The packaging shall bear an appropriate origin mark.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS WHICH MUST BE FULFILLED FOR THE INTRODUCTION AND MOVEMENT OF PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER REGULATED OBJECTS INTO AND WITHIN CERTAIN PROTECTED ZONES

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
1. Wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>)	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 and 7, where appropriate:</p> <p>(a) the wood shall be stripped of its bark; or</p> <p>(b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelann; or</p> <p>(c) there shall be evidence by a mark «Kiln-dried», or «KD» or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.</p>	EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
2. Wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>)	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 and 7, where appropriate, and List IV, Part B, item 1:</p> <p>(a) the wood shall be stripped of its bark; or</p> <p>(b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips duplicatus</i> Sahlbergh; or</p> <p>(c) there shall be evidence by a mark «Kiln-dried», or «KD» or another internationally recognised</p>	EL, IRL, UK

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
	<p>mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.</p>	
<p>3. Wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>)</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 and 7, where appropriate, and List IV, Part B, items 1 and 2:</p> <p>(a) the wood shall be stripped of its bark; or</p>	<p>IRL, UK</p>
	<p>(b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips typographus</i> Heer; or</p> <p>(c) there shall be evidence by a mark «Kiln-dried», or «KD», or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.</p>	
<p>4. Wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>)</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 and 7, where appropriate and List IV, Part B, items 1, 2 and 3:</p> <p>(a) the wood shall be stripped of its bark; or</p>	<p>EL, F (Corsica), IRL, UK</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
	<p>(b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips amitinus</i> Eichhoff; or</p> <p>(c) there shall be evidence by a mark «Kiln-dried», or «KD», or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.</p>	
<p>5 Wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>)</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 and 7, where appropriate, and List IV, Part B, items 1, 2, 3 and 4:</p> <p>(a) the wood shall be stripped of its bark; or</p> <p>(b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer; or</p> <p>(c) there shall be evidence by a mark «Kiln-dried», or «KD», or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.</p>	<p>EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man)</p>
<p>6. Wood of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>)</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the</p>	<p>IRL, CY, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man)</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
	<p>wood listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 and 7, where appropriate, and List IV, Part B, items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5:</p> <p>(a) the wood shall be stripped of its bark; or</p> <p>(b) official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips sexdentatus</i> Börner; or</p> <p>(c) there shall be evidence by a mark «Kiln-dried», or «KD», or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.</p>	
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6.3. Wood of <i>Castanea</i> Mill.	<p>(a) The wood shall be bark-free; or</p> <p>(b) Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(i) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill.) Barr., or</p> <p>(ii) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark «Kiln-dried» or «KD» or another internationally</p>	CZ, DK, EL (Crete, Lesvos), IRL, S, UK (except the Isle of Man).

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
	recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current usage.	
7. 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	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, item 1, in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 8.1, 8.2, 9, 10, and in List IV, Part A, Section II, items 4 and 5, where appropriate, official statement that the place of production is free from <i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelann.	EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
8. 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	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, item 1, List IV, Part A, Section I, items 8.1, 8.2, 9 and 10, List IV, Part A, Section II, items 4 and 5 and in List IV, Part B, item 7, where appropriate, official statement that the place of production is free from <i>Ips duplicatus</i> Sahlberg.	EL, IRL, UK
9. 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	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, item 1, List IV, Part A, Section I, items 8.1, 8.2, 9 and 10, List IV, Part A, Section II, items 4 and 5 and in List IV, Part B, items 7 and 8, where appropriate, official statement that the place of production is free from <i>Ips typographus</i> Heer.	IRL, UK
10. 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	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, item 1, List IV, Part A, Section I, items 8.1, 8.2, 9 and 10, List IV, Part A, Section II, items 4 and 5 and in List IV, Part B, items 7, 8 and 9, where appropriate, official	EL, F (Corsica), IRL, UK

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
	statement that the place of production is free from <i>Ips amitinus</i> Eichhoff.	
11. 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	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, item 1, List IV, Part A, Section I, items 8.1, 8.2, and 10, List IV, Part A, Section II, items 4 and 5 and in List IV, Part B, items 7, 8, 9 and 10, where appropriate, official statement that the place of production is free from <i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer.	EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man)
12. 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	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, item 1, List IV, Part A, Section I, items 8.1, 8.2, 9 and 10, List IV, Part A, Section II, items 4 and 5 and in List IV, Part B, items 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, where appropriate, official statement that the place of production is free from <i>Ips sexdentatus</i> Börner.	IRL, CY, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man)
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14.1. Isolated bark of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>)	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> Kugelann.	EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
14.2. Isolated bark of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>)	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the bark listed in List IV, Part B, item 14.1, official statement that the consignment: (a) has been subjected to	EL, F (Corsica), IRL, UK

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
	fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles, or (b) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips amitinus</i> Eichhoff.	
14.3. Isolated bark of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>)	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the bark listed in List IV, Part B, items 14.1 and 14.2, official statement that the consignment: (a) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; or (b) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer.	EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man)
14.4. Isolated bark of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>)	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the bark listed in List IV, Part B, items 14.1, 14.2 and 14.3, official statement that the consignment: (a) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; or (b) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips duplicatus</i> Sahlberg.	EL, IRL, UK
14.5. Isolated bark of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>)	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the bark listed in List IV, Part B, items 14.1, 14.2, 14.3 and 14.4, 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.	IRL, CY, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man)

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
14.6. Isolated bark of conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>)	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the bark listed in List IV, Part B, items 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4 and 14.5, official statement that the consignment:</p> <p>(a) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; or</p> <p>(b) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips typographus</i> Heer.</p>	IRL, UK
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14.9. Isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> Mill.	<p>Official statement that the isolated bark:</p> <p>(a) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill.) Barr., or</p> <p>(b) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatment. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificate referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, the active substance, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m³) and the exposure time (h).</p>	CZ, DK, EL (Crete, Lesvos), IRL, S, UK (except the Isle of Man).
15. Plants of <i>Larix</i> Mill, intended for planting	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, item 1, List IV, Part A, Section I, items 8.1, 8.2 and 10, List IV, Part A, Section II, item 5 and List IV, Part B, items 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from <i>Cephalcia lariciphila</i> (Klug).</p>	IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
16. Plants <i>Pinus</i> L., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Abies</i> Mill., and <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr., intended for planting	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, item 1, List IV, Part A, Section I, items 8.1, 8.2 and 9, List IV, Part A, Section II, item 4 and in List IV, Part B, items 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15, where appropriate, official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from <i>Gremmeniella abietina</i> (Lag.) Morelet.	IRL, UK (Northern Ireland)
17. Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, item 1, List IV, Part A, Section I, items 8.1, 8.2 and 9, List IV, Part A, Section II, item 4 and in List IV, Part B, items 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 16, official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production and its immediate vicinity is free from <i>Thaumatococcus ptyocampa</i> (Den. et Schiff.).	E (Ibiza)
18. Plants of <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., intended for planting	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, item 1, List IV, Part A, Section I, items 8.1, 8.2 and 10, List IV, Part A, Section II, item 5 and in List IV, Part B, items 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 16, official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from <i>Gilpinia hercyniae</i> (Hartig).	EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
19. Plants of <i>Eucalyptus</i> l'Herit, other than fruit and seeds	Official statement that: (a) the plants are free from soil, and have been subjected to a	EL, P (Azores)

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
	treatment against <i>Gonipterus scutellatus</i> Gyll.; or (b) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Gonipterus scutellatus</i> Gyll.	
20.1. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, items 10 and 11, List IV, Part A, Section I, items 25.1, 25.2, 25.3, 25.4, 25.5 and 25.6 and in List IV, part A, Section II, items 18.1, 18.2, 18.3, 18.4 and 18.6, official statement that the tubers:	F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), LT, UK (Northern Ireland)
	(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.	
20.2. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those mentioned in List IV, Part B, item 20.1.	(a) The consignment or lot shall not contain more than 1 % by weight of soil, or (b) the tubers are intended for processing at premises with officially approved waste disposal facilities which ensures that there is no risk of spreading BNYVV.	F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), LT, UK (Northern Ireland)
20.3. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	Without prejudice to the requirements listed in List IV, Part A, Section II, items 18.1, 18.2 and 18.5, official statement that provisions are complied with in respect of <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera</i>	LV, SI, SK, FI

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
	<i>rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens	
<p>21. 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</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in List III, Part A, items 9, 9.1 and 18, and in List III, Part B, item 1, 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. <i>et al.</i></p> <p>(b) the plants originate in pest free areas in third countries which 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</p> <p>(c) the plants originate in one of the following Cantons of Switzerland: Berne (with the exceptions of the districts of Signau and Trachselwald), Fribourg, Grisons, Vaud, Valais, or</p> <p>(d) the plants originate in the protected zones listed in the right-hand column, or</p> <p>(e) 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 1 April to 31 October of the last complete cycle of vegetation, on a field:</p> <p>(aa) located at least 1 km inside the border of an officially designated 'buffer zone' of at least 50 km² where host plants</p>	<p>E, EE, F (Corsica), IRL, I (Abruzzi; Apulia; Basilicata; Calabria; Campania; Emilia-Romagna: provinces of Forlì-Cesena, Parma, Piacenza i Rimini; Friuli-Venezia Giulia; Lazio; Liguria; Lombardy; Marche; Molise; Piedmont; Sardinia; Sicily; Trento-Alto Adige: autonomous province of Trento; Tuscany; Umbria; Valle d'Aosta; Veneto: except in the province of Rovigo the communes Rovigo, Polesella, Villamarzana, Fratta Polesine, San Bellino, Badia Polesine, Trescenta, Caneselli, Pontecchio Polesine, Arquà Polesine, Costa di Rovigo, Occhiobello, Lendinara, Canda, Ficarolo, Guarda Vaneta, Frassinelle Polesine, Villanova del Ghebbo, Fiesso Umbertino, Castalguglielmo, Bagnolo di Po, Giacciano con Baruchella, Bosaro, Canaro, Lusina, Pincara, Stienta, Gaiba, Salara, and in the province of Padova the communes Castelbaldo, Barbona, Piacenza d'Adige, Vescovana, S. Urbano, Boara Pisani, Masi, and in the province of Verona the communes Palù, Roverchiara, Legnago, Castagnaro, Ronco all'Adige, Villa Bartolomea, Oppeano, Terrazzo, Isola Rizza, Angiari), LV, LT, A</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
	<p>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, with the object of minimising the risk of <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. being spread from the plants grown there. Details of the description of this 'buffer zone' shall be kept available to the Commission and to other Member States. Once the 'buffer zone' is established, official inspections shall be carried out in the zone not comprising the field and its surrounding zone of 500 m width, at least once since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation at the most appropriate time, and all host plants showing symptoms of <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. should be removed immediately, and</p>	<p>(Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Tirol (administrative district Lienz), Styria, Vienna), P, SI, SK, FI, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands).</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
	<p>(bb) which has been officially approved, as well as the ‘buffer zone’, before the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, for the cultivation of plants under the requirements laid down in this point, and</p> <p>(cc) 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. et al. since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, at official inspection carried out at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – twice in the field at the most appropriate time, i.e. once during June to August and once during August to November; – once in the said surrounding zone at the most appropriate time, i.e. during August to November, and <p>(dd) 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>Between 1 April 2004 and 1 April 2005, these provisions shall apply to plants moved into and within the protected zones listed in the right-hand column which have been produced and maintained on fields officially designated as ‘buffer zones’, according to the relevant requirements applicable before 1 April 2004.</p>	

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
21.1. Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds	<p>Without prejudice to the prohibitions in List III, Part A, item 15, on introducing plants of <i>Vitis</i> L. other than fruits from third countries (except Switzerland), official statement that the plants:</p> <p>(a) originate in an area known to be free from <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch); or</p> <p>(b) have been grown at a place of production which has been found free from <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch) on official inspections carried out during the two complete cycles of vegetation; or</p> <p>(c) have been subject to fumigation or other appropriate treatment against <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch).</p>	CY
21.2. Fruits of <i>Vitis</i> L.	<p>The fruits shall be free from leaves, and</p> <p>official statement that the fruits:</p> <p>(a) originate in an area known to be free from <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch); or</p> <p>(b) have been grown at a place of production which has been found free from <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch) on official inspections carried out during two complete cycles of vegetation; or</p> <p>(c) have been subject to fumigation or other appropriate treatment against <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch).</p>	CY
21.3. Beehives, from 15 March to 30 June	<p>There shall be written evidence that the beehives:</p> <p>(a) originate in third countries</p>	E, EE, F (Corsica), IRL, I (Abruzzi; Apulia; Basilicata; Calabria; Campania; Emilia-Romagna: provinces of Forlì-

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
	<p>recognised as being free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i>, or</p> <p>(b) originate in one of the following Cantons of Switzerland: Berne (with the exceptions of the districts of Signau and Trachselwald), Fribourg, Grisons, Vaud, Valais, or</p> <p>(c) originate in the protected zones listed in the right-hand column, or</p> <p>(d) have undergone an appropriate quarantine measure before being moved.</p>	<p>Cesena, Parma, Piacenza i Rimini; Friuli-Venezia Giulia; Lazio; Liguria; Lombardy; Marche; Molise; Piedmont; Sardinia; Sicily; Tuscany; Umbria; Valle d'Aosta; Veneto: except in the province of Rovigo the communes Rovigo, Polesella, Villamarzana, Fratta Polesine, San Bellino, Badia Polesine, Trescenta, Ceneselli, Pontecchio Polesine, Arquà Polesine, Costa di Rovigo, Occhiobello, Lendinara, Canda, Ficarolo, Guarda Vaneta, Frassinelle Polesine, Villanova del Ghebbo, Fiesso Umbertino, Castलगuglielmo, Bagnolo di Po, Giacciano con Baruchella, Bosaro, Canaro, Lusina, Pincara, Stienta, Gaiba, Salara, and in the province of Padova the communes Castelbaldo, Barbona, Piacenza d'Adige, Vescovana, S. Urbano, Boara Pisani, Masi and in the province of Verona the communes Palù, Roverchiara, Legnago, Castagnaro, Ronco all'Adige, Villa Bartolomea, Oppeano, Terrazzo, Isola Rizza, Angiari), LV, LT, A (Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Tirol (administrative district Lienz), Styria, Vienna), P, SI, SK, FI, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands).</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
<p>22. Plants of <i>Allium porrum</i> L., <i>Apium</i> L., <i>Beta</i> L., other than those mentioned in List IV, Part B, item 25 and those intended for animal fodder, <i>Brassica napus</i> L., <i>Brassica rapa</i> L. and <i>Daucus</i> L., other than plants intended for sowing or planting</p>	<p>(a) The consignment or lot shall not contain more than 1 % by weight of soil, or</p> <p>(b) the plants are intended for processing at premises with officially approved waste disposal facilities which ensures that there is no risk of spreading BNYVV.</p>	<p>F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), LT, UK (Northern Ireland)</p>
<p>23. Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting</p>	<p>(a) Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, items 35.1 and 35.2, List IV, Part A, Section II, item 25 and in List IV, Part B, item 22, statement that the plants;</p> <p>(aa) have been officially individually tested and found free from Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (BNYVV); or</p> <p>(bb) have been grown from seeds complying with the requirements listed in List IV, Part B, items 27.1 and 27.2, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – grown in areas where BNYVV is known not to occur, or – grown on land, or in growing media, officially tested by appropriate methods and found free from BNYVV; and – sampled, and the sample tested and found free from BNYVV; <p>(b) the organisation or research body holding the material shall inform thereof the responsible authority.</p>	<p>F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), LT, UK (Northern Ireland)</p>
<p>24.1. Unrooted cuttings of <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd.,</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A,</p>	<p>IRL, P (Alentejo, Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral, Entre Douro e Minho,</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
intended for planting	<p>Section I, item 45.1, where appropriate, 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), or</p> <p>(b) no signs of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) have been observed either on the cuttings or on the plants from which the cuttings are derived, on official inspections carried out at least each three weeks during the whole production period of these plants on this place of production, or</p> <p>(c) in cases where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) has been found at 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 shall be carried out immediately prior to the above movement.</p>	Madeira, Ribatejo e Oeste and Trás-os-Montes), FI, S, UK

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
<p>24.2. Plants of <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd., intended for planting, other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – those for which there shall be evidence by their packing or their flower (or bract) development or by other means that they are intended for sale to final customers not involved in professional plant production – those specified in 24.1. 	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A, Section I, item 45.1, where appropriate official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), or</p> <p>(b) no sign of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. have been observed 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</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 tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aimed 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 weekly inspection shall be carried out immediately prior to the above movement, and</p>	<p>IRL, P (Alentejo, Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral, Entre Douro e Minho, Madeira, Ribatejo e Oeste and Trás-os-Montes), FI, S, UK</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
	<p>(d) evidence is available that the plants have been produced from cuttings which:</p> <p>(da) originate in an area known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), or</p> <p>(db) have grown at a place of production where no signs of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) have been observed on official inspections carried out at least once each three weeks during the whole production period of these plants, or</p> <p>(dc) 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 aimed 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 weekly inspection shall be carried out immediately prior to the above movement.</p>	
24.3. Plants of <i>Begonia</i> L., intended for planting, other than	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in List IV, Part A,	IRL, P (Alentejo, Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral, Entre Douro e Minho,

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
<p>tubers and corms; plants of <i>Ficus</i> L. and <i>Hibiscus</i> L., intended for planting, other than those for which there shall be evidence by their packing or their flower development or by other means that they are intended for sale to final consumers not involved in professional plant production.</p>	<p>Section I, item 45.1, where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), or</p> <p>(b) no signs of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) have been observed 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</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 population) 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 aimed 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 weekly inspection shall be carried out immediately prior to the above movement.</p>	<p>Madeira, Ribatejo e Oeste and Trás-os-Montes), FI, S, UK</p>
<p>25. Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for industrial processing</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants are transported in such a manner as to ensure that</p>	<p>F (Brittany), FI, IRL, P (Azores), LT, UK (Northern Ireland)</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
	<p>there is no risk of spreading BNYVV, and are intended for processing in processing plants with officially approved waste disposal facilities, which ensures that there is no risk of spreading BNYVV, or</p> <p>(b) the plants have been grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur.</p>	
<p>26. Soil from beet and unsterilised waste from beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.)</p>	<p>Official statement that soil and waste:</p> <p>(a) has been treated to eliminate contamination with Beet necrotic yellow vein virus; or</p> <p>(b) are intended to be transported to an officially approved waste disposal facility, or</p> <p>(c) come from <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. plants grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur.</p>	<p>F (Brittany), FI, IRL, P (Azores), LT, UK (Northern Ireland)</p>
<p>27.1. Seeds of the species <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., including fodder beet seed</p>	<p>Where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the seed of the categories ‘basic seed’ and ‘certified seed’ satisfies the conditions laid down in regulations governing the marketing of seeds of agricultural plants; or</p> <p>(b) in the case of ‘seed not finally certified’, the seed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – satisfies the conditions laid down in regulations governing the marketing of seeds of agricultural plants and – is intended for processing that will satisfy the conditions laid down in regulations governing the marketing of seeds of agricultural plants and delivered to a processing enterprise with 	<p>F (Brittany), FI, IRL, P (Azores), LT, UK (Northern Ireland)</p>

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
	<p>officially approved controlled waste disposal, to prevent the spread of Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (BNYVV);</p> <p>(c) the seed has been produced from a crop grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur.</p>	
<p>27.2. Vegetable seed of the species <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.</p>	<p>Where applicable, official statement that:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) in the case of non-processed seed, the seed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – shall be officially packed in such a manner as to ensure that there is no risk of spread of BNYVV, and – is intended for processing that will satisfy the conditions laid down in (a) and delivered to a processing enterprise with officially approved controlled waste disposal, to prevent the spread of Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (BNYVV); or <p>(c) the seed has been produced from a crop grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur.</p>	<p>F (Brittany), FI, IRL, P (Azores), LT, UK (Northern Ireland)</p>
<p>28. Seeds of <i>Gossypium</i> spp.</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the seed has been acid-delinted, and</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of <i>Glomerella gossypii</i> Edgerton have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of</p>	<p>EL</p>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Special requirements	Protected zone
	vegetation, and that a representative sample has been tested and has been found free from <i>Glomerella gossypii</i> Edgerton in those tests.	
28.1. Seeds of <i>Gossypium</i> spp.	Official statement that the seed has been acid-delinted.	EL, E (Andalucia, Catalonia, Extremadura, Murcia, Valencia)
29. Seeds of <i>Mangifera</i> spp.	Official statement that the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> Fabricius.	E (Granada and Malaga), P (Alentejo, Algarve and Madeira)
30. Used agricultural machinery	(a) The machinery shall be cleaned and free from soil and plant debris when brought in on places of production where beets are grown, or (b) the machinery shall come from an area where BNYVV is known not to occur.	F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), LT, UK (Northern Ireland)
31. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, originating in E, F (except Corsica), CY and I	Without prejudice to the requirement in List IV, Part A, Section II, item 30.1: (a) the fruits shall be free from leaves and peduncles; or (b) in the case of fruits with leaves or peduncles, official statement that the fruits are packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and shall remain sealed during their transport through a protected zone, recognised for these fruits, and shall bear a distinguishing mark to be reported on the plant passport.	EL, F (Corsica), M, P

ANNEX 5

List V

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER REGULATED OBJECTS WHICH MUST BE SUBJECT TO A PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION BEFORE BEING MOVED WITHIN, OR INTRODUCED INTO, THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Part A

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER REGULATED OBJECTS WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO A PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION IF THEY ORIGINATE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA AND ARE MOVED WITHIN ITS TERRITORY

I. Plants, plant products and other regulated objects which are potential carriers of harmful organisms of relevance for the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia and which must be accompanied by a plant passport when moving within its territory

1. Plants and plant products

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

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

1.3. Plants of stolon- or tuber-forming species of *Solanum* L. or their hybrids, intended for sowing or planting.

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

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

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

1.7. Wood within the meaning of Article 3, paragraph 2, point 4, of the Act, where it:

(a) has been obtained in whole or part from *Platanus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface

and

(b) meets one of the following descriptions from the Customs Tariff:

CN code	Description
4401 10 00	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 22 00	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles
ex 4401 30 90	Wood waste and scrap (other than sawdust), not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

CN code	Description
4403 10 00	Wood in the rough or roughly squared, treated with paint, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood
ex 4403 99	Non-coniferous wood, other than tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to Chapter 44 of the Customs Tariff 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 4404 20 00	Wood other than coniferous: split poles: piles, pickets and stakes, pointed but not sawn lengthwise
ex 4407 99	Non-coniferous wood, other than tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to Chapter 44 of the Customs Tariff or other tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.) or beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, other than planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm.

2. Plants, plant products and other regulated objects produced by producers whose production and sale is authorised to persons professionally engaged in plant production, other than those plants, plant products and other objects which are prepared and ready for sale to the final consumer, and for which it is ensured by the Ministry that the production thereof is clearly separate from that for other purposes.

2.1. Plants intended for planting of the genera *Abies* Mill., *Apium graveolens* L., *Argyranthemum* spp., *Aster* spp., *Brassica* spp., *Castanea* Mill., *Cucumis* spp., *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul., *Dianthus* L. and hybrids *Exacum* spp., *Fragaria* L., *Gerbera* Cass., *Gypsophila* L., all varieties of New Guinea hybrids of *Impatiens* L., *Lactuca* spp., *Larix* Mill., *Leucanthemum* L., *Lupinus* L., *Pelargonium* l'Hérit. ex Ait., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., *Platanus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus laurocerasus* L., *Prunus lusitanica* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carr., *Quercus* L., *Rubus* L., *Spinacia* L., *Tanacetum* L., *Tsuga* Carr., *Verbena* L. and other plants of herbaceous species, other than plants of the family Poaceae (Gramineae) intended for sowing or planting, and other than bulbs, corms and tubers.

2.2. Plants of the family Solanaceae, other than those referred to in point 1.3, intended for sowing or planting .

2.3. Plants of Araceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae, Persea spp. and Strelitziaceae, rooted or with growing medium attached or associated.

2.4. – Seeds and bulbs of *Allium ascalonicum* L., *Allium cepa* L. and *Allium schoenoprasum* L., intended for sowing or planting and plants of *Allium porrum* L., intended for sowing or planting.

– Seeds of *Medicago sativa* L.

– Seeds of *Helianthus annuus* L., *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw. and *Phaseolus* L.

3. Bulbs and corms intended for planting, produced by producers whose production and sale is authorised to persons professionally engaged in plant production, other than those plants, plant products and other regulated objects which are prepared and ready for sale to the final consumer, provided it is ensured by the Ministry that the production thereof is clearly separate from that for other purposes: *Camassia* Lindl., *Chionodoxa* Boiss., *Crocus flavus* Weston 'Golden Yellow', *Galanthus* L., *Galtonia candicans* (Baker) Decne., miniature cultivars and their hybrids of the genus *Gladiolus* Tourn. ex L., such as *Gladiolus callianthus* Marais, *Gladiolus colvillei* Sweet, *Gladiolus nanus* hort., *Gladiolus ramosus* hort. and *Gladiolus tubergenii* hort., *Hyacinthus* L., *Iris* L., *Ismene* Herbert, *Muscari* Miller, *Narcissus* L., *Ornithogalum* L., *Puschkinia* Adams, *Scilla* L., *Tigridia* Juss. and *Tulipa* L.

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

Without prejudice to the plants, plant products and other regulated objects listed in Section I.

1. Plants, plant products and other regulated objects

1.1. Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L. and *Pseudotsuga* Carr.

1.2. Plants intended for planting of *Populus* L. and *Beta vulgaris* L.

1.3. Plants, other than fruit and seeds, of *Amelanchier* Med., *Chaenomeles* Lindl., *Cotoneaster* Ehrh., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Eucalyptus* L'Herit., *Malus* Mill., *Mespilus* L., *Photinia davidiana* (Dcne.) Cardot, *Pyracantha* Roem., *Pyrus* L. and *Sorbus* L.

1.4. 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.

1.5. Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L., intended for planting.

1.6. Plants of *Beta vulgaris* L., intended for industrial processing.

1.7. Soil from beet and unsterilised waste from beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.)

1.8. Seeds of *Beta vulgaris* L., *Dolichos* Jacq., *Gossypium* spp. and *Phaseolus vulgaris* L.

1.9. Fruits (bolls) of *Gossypium* spp. and unginned cotton, and fruits of *Vitis* L.

1.10. Wood within the meaning of Article 3, paragraph 2, point 4, of the Act, where it:

(a) has been obtained in whole or part from

– conifers (Coniferales), excluding wood which is bark-free,

– *Castanea* Mill., excluding wood which is bark-free;

and

(b) meets one of the following descriptions from the Customs Tariff:

CN code	Description
4401 10 00	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

CN code	Description
4401 21 00	Coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 22 00	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles
ex 4401 30	Wood waste and scrap (other than sawdust), not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
ex 4403 10 00	Wood in the rough or roughly squared, treated with paint, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood
ex 4403 20	Coniferous wood in the rough or roughly squared, not treated with paint, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood
ex 4403 99	Non-coniferous wood, other than tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to Chapter 44 of the Customs Tariff 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, creosote or other preservatives
ex 4404	Split poles: piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed, but not sawn lengthwise
4406	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood
ex 4407 10	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 specified in subheading note 1 to Chapter 44 of the Customs Tariff 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.

1.11. Isolated bark of *Castanea Mill.* and conifers (Coniferales).

2. Plants, plant products and other regulated objects produced by producers whose production and sale is authorised to persons professionally engaged in plant production, other than those plants, plant products and other regulated objects which are prepared and ready for sale to the final consumer, provided it is ensured by the Ministry that the production thereof is clearly separate from that for other purposes.

2.1. Plants of *Begonia* L., intended for planting, other than corms and tubers, and plants of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd., *Ficus* L. and *Hibiscus* L., intended for planting.

Part B

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER REGULATED OBJECTS NOT ORIGINATING IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA WHICH MUST BE SUBJECTED TO A PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION IN THE COUNTRY OF DISPATCH BEFORE BEING INTRODUCED INTO THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

I. Plants, plant products and other regulated objects which are potential carriers of harmful organisms of relevance for the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia and which must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate when being introduced into the Republic of Croatia

1. Plants intended for planting and seeds of Brassicaceae (Cruciferae), Poaceae (Gramineae), *Trifolium* spp., originating in Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, New Zealand and Uruguay, of the genera *Triticum*, *Secale* and *X Triticosecale* originating in Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA, and *Capsicum* spp., *Helianthus annuus* L., *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw., *Medicago sativa* L., *Prunus* L., *Rubus* L., *Oryza* spp., *Zea mais* L., *Allium ascalonicum* L., *Allium cepa* L., *Allium porrum* L., *Allium schoenoprasum* L. and *Phaseolus* L.

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

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

– conifers (Coniferales),

– *Acer saccharum* Marsh., originating in the Usa and Canada,

– *Prunus* L., originating in non-European countries,

– cut flowers of *Aster* spp., *Eryngium* L., *Hypericum* L., *Lisianthus* L., *Rosa* L. and *Trachelium* L., originating in non-European countries,

– leafy vegetables of *Apium graveolens* L. and *Ocimum* L.

3. Fruits of:

– *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and their hybrids, *Momordica* L. and *Solanum melongena* L.,

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

4. Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.

5. Isolated bark of:

– conifers (Coniferales), originating in non-European countries,

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

6. Wood within the meaning of Article 3, paragraph 2, point 4, of the Act, where it:

(a) has been obtained in whole or part from one of the order, genera or species as described hereafter, except wood packaging material defined in List IV, Part A, Section I, item 2:

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

- *Quercus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA, 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, ,
 - *Platanus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA and Armenia,
 - *Populus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in countries of the American continent,
 - *Acer saccharum* Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA and Canada,
 - Conifers (Coniferales), including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in non-European countries, Kazakhstan, Russia and Turkey
- and

(b) meets one of the following descriptions from the Customs Tariff:

CN code	Description
4401 10 00	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 30 10	Sawdust
ex 4401 30 90	Wood waste and scrap, not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
4403 10 00	Wood in the rough, treated with paint, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
4403 20	Coniferous wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than that treated with paint, creosote or other preservatives
4403 91	Oak wood (<i>Quercus</i> spp.) in the rough, other than treated with paint, creosote or other preservatives, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

CN code	Description
ex 4403 99	Non-coniferous wood, other than tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to Chapter 44 of the Customs Tariff 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, creosote or other preservatives
ex 4404	Split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise
4406	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood
4407 10	Coniferous wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 91	Oak wood (<i>Quercus</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	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
4415	Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood; pallet collars of wood
4416 00 00	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves
9406 00 20	Prefabricated buildings of wood

7. (a) Soil and growing medium as such, which consists in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as parts of plants, humus including peat or bark, other than that composed entirely of peat.

(b) Soil and growing medium, attached to or associated with plants, consisting in whole or in part of material specified in (a) or consisting in whole or in part of a solid inorganic substance, intended to sustain the vitality of the plants, originating in:

- Turkey,
- Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine,
- non-European countries, other than Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia..

8. Grain of the cereals Triticum, Secale and X Triticosecale originating in Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA.

II. Plants, plant products and other regulated objects which are potential carriers of harmful organisms of relevance for certain protected zones and which must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate when being introduced into those zones

Without prejudice to the plants, plant products and other regulated objects listed in Section I.

1. Plants of Beta vulgaris L., intended for industrial processing..
2. Soil from beet and unsterilised waste from beet (Beta vulgaris L.).
3. 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.;
4. Parts of plants, other than fruit and seeds, 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.
5. Seeds of Dolichos Jacq., Mangifera spp., Beta vulgaris L. and Phaseolus vulgaris L.
6. Seeds and fruits (bolls) of Gossypium spp. and unginned cotton..
- 6a. Fruits of Vitis L.
7. Wood within the meaning of Article 3, paragraph 2, point 4, of the Act, where it:
 - (a) has been obtained in whole or part from conifers (Coniferales), excluding wood which is bark-free originating in European third countries, and Castanea Mill., excluding wood which is bark-free
 - and
 - (b) meets one of the following descriptions from the Customs Tariff:

CN code	Description
4401 10 00	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
ex 4401 30	Wood waste and scrap (other than sawdust), not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
ex 4403 10 00	Wood in the rough, treated with paint, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

CN code	Description
ex 4403 20	Coniferous wood in the rough, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 99	Non-coniferous wood, other than tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to Chapter 44 of the Customs Tariff 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 4404	Split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise
4406	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood
4407 10	Coniferous wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 91	Oak wood (<i>Quercus</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	Non-coniferous wood, other than tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to Chapter 44 of the Customs Tariff 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
4415	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
9406 00 20	Prefabricated buildings of wood

8. Parts of plants of Eucalyptus l'Hérit.

9. Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales), originating in European third countries.

ANNEX 13

LIST OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIS

Albania	Croatia	Germany
Andorra	Ireland	Poland
Austria	Iceland	Portugal
Belgium	Italy	Romania
Belarus	Latvia	Russia (European part)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Liechtenstein	San Marino
Bulgaria	Lithuania	Slovakia
Cyprus	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Montenegro	Hungary	Serbia
Czech Republic	Macedonia	Spain
Denmark	Malta	Sweden
Estonia	Moldova	Switzerland
Finland	Monaco	Ukraine
France	Netherlands	Vatican City (Holy See)
Greece	Norway	Great Britain