

*Suppliment tal-Gazzetta tal-Gvern ta' Malta Nru. 20,266, 17 ta' Settembru, 2019*

*Taqsima B*

**L.N. 232 of 2019**

**PLANT QUARANTINE ACT  
(CAP. 433)**

**Plant Quarantine (Harmful Organisms) (Amendment)  
Regulations, 2019**

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by article 32 of the Plant Quarantine Act, the Minister for the Environment, Sustainable Development, and Climate Change has made the following regulations:

1. The title of these regulations is the Plant Quarantine (Harmful Organisms) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 and these regulations shall be read and construed as one with the Plant Quarantine (Harmful Organisms) Regulations, hereinafter referred to as "the principal regulations".

Title.

S.L.433.03

2. In sub-regulation (1) of regulation 3 of the principal regulations immediately after the definition "point of entry" there shall be added the following new definition:

Amends regulation 3 of the principal regulations.

" "small quantities" means plants, plant products and other objects that are intended for use by the owner or recipient for non-industrial and non-commercial purposes or for consumption during transport, provided that there is no risk of harmful organisms spreading;"

3. Regulation 4J of the principal regulations shall be substituted by the following:

Substitutes regulation 4J of the principal regulations.

"Measures issued in terms of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/715.

4J. (1) This regulation lays down measures in respect of certain fruits originating in Argentina, Brazil, South Africa and Uruguay to prevent the introduction into and the spread within Malta of *Phyllosticta citricarpa*.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation, the following definitions shall apply;

(a) "Phyllosticta citricarpa" means *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Van der Aa, also named *Guignardia citricarpa* Kiely under Directive 2000/29/EC; and

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(b) "*specified fruits*" means fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits of *Citrus aurantium* L. and *Citrus latifolia* Tanaka.

(3) By way of derogation from point 16.4(c) and (d) of Section I of Part A of Schedule IV specified fruits originating in Argentina, Brazil, South Africa or Uruguay, other than fruits destined exclusively for industrial processing into juice, shall be introduced into Malta in accordance with sub-regulations (4) to (8).

This sub-regulation shall apply without prejudice to the requirements laid down in points 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.5 and 16.6 of Section I of Part A of Schedule IV.

(4) Specified fruits originating in Brazil shall only be introduced into Malta if they are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, as referred to in regulation 15(b)(ii), officially stating under the heading 'Additional declaration' that no symptoms of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* have been observed in the place of production since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation, and that none of the fruits harvested in the place of production has shown, in an appropriate official examination, symptoms of that harmful organism.

(5) Specified fruits originating in South Africa and Uruguay shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, as referred to in regulation 15(b)(ii), including under the heading 'Additional declaration' the following elements:

(a) a statement that the specified fruits originate in a field of production which has been subjected to treatments against *Phyllosticta citricarpa* carried out at the appropriate time since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation;

(b) a statement that an appropriate official inspection has been carried out in the field of production during the growing season, and no symptoms of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* have been detected in the specified fruit since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation;

(c) a statement that a sample has been taken along the line between arrival and packaging in the packing facilities of at least 600 fruits of each species per 30 tonnes, or part thereof, selected as much as possible on the basis of any possible symptom of *Phyllosticta citricarpa*, and all sampled fruits showing symptoms have been tested and found free of that harmful organism;

(d) in the case of *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck 'Valencia', in addition to the statements referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c): a statement that a sample per 30 tonnes, or part thereof, has been tested for latent infection and found free of *Phyllosticta citricarpa*.

(6) Specified fruits originating in Argentina shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, as referred to in regulation 15(b)(ii), including under the heading 'Additional declaration' the following elements:

(a) a statement that the specified fruits originate in a field of production which has been subjected to treatments against *Phyllosticta citricarpa* carried out at the appropriate time since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation;

(b) a statement that an appropriate official inspection has been carried out in the field of production during the growing season, and no symptoms of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* have been detected in the specified fruit since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation;

(c) a statement that a sample has been taken along the line between arrival and packaging in the packing facilities of at least 600 fruits of each species per 30 tonnes, or part thereof, selected as much as possible on the basis of any possible symptom of *Phyllosticta citricarpa*, and all sampled fruits showing symptoms have been tested and found free of that harmful organism.

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(7) (a) Specified fruits originating in Argentina, South Africa and Uruguay shall be visually inspected at the point of entry or at the place of destination established in accordance with Commission Directive 2004/103/EC. Those inspections shall be carried out on samples of at least 200 fruits of each species of the specified fruits by batch of 30 tonnes, or part thereof, selected on the basis of any possible symptom of *Phyllosticta citricarpa*.

(b) If symptoms of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* are detected during the inspections referred to in paragraph (a), the presence of that harmful organism shall be confirmed or refuted by testing of the fruits showing symptoms.

(c) If the presence of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* is confirmed, the batch from which the sample has been taken shall be subjected to refusal of entry into Malta.

(8) For traceability purposes, the specified fruits shall be introduced into Malta only if they fulfil the following conditions:

(a) the field of production, the packing facilities, exporters and any other operator involved in the handling of the specified fruits have been officially registered for that purpose;

(b) throughout their movement, from the field of production to the point of entry to Malta, the specified fruits have been accompanied by documents issued under the supervision of the Directorate;

(c) in the case of the specified fruits originating in Argentina, South Africa and Uruguay, in addition to paragraphs (a) and (b), detailed information on the pre- and post-harvest treatments has been kept.

(9) By way of derogation from point 16.4(e) of Section I of Part A of Schedule IV to Directive 2000/29/EC, specified fruits originating in Argentina, Brazil, South Africa or Uruguay, destined exclusively for industrial processing into juice, shall only be introduced into, and moved within, Malta in accordance with sub-regulations 10 to 18.

This shall apply without prejudice to the requirements laid down in points 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.5 and 16.6 of Section I of Part A of Schedule IV.

(10) (a) The specified fruits shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, as referred to in regulation 15(b)(ii). The phytosanitary certificate shall include the following elements under the heading 'Additional Declaration':

(i) a statement that the specified fruits originate in a field of production subjected to appropriate treatments against *Phyllosticta citricarpa* carried out at the appropriate time;

(ii) a statement that an appropriate official visual inspection has been carried out during packaging and no symptoms of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* have been detected in the specified fruits harvested in the field of production in that inspection;

(iii) the words "Fruit destined exclusively for industrial processing into juice".

(b) The phytosanitary certificate shall include the identification numbers of the containers and the unique numbers of the labels on the individual packages.

(11) For traceability purposes, the specified fruits shall only be introduced into Malta if they originate in an officially registered place of production, and there has been an official registration of the movement of those fruits from the place of production to the point of export into Malta. The registered production unit code shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in regulation 15(b)(ii) under the heading "Additional declaration".

(12) (a) The specified fruits shall be introduced through points of entry, designated by the Directorate.

(b) The Directorate shall notify the designated points of entry and the name and address of the official body of each point of entry sufficiently in advance to the other Member States, the Commission and the third countries concerned.

(13) (a) The specified fruits shall be visually inspected by the Directorate at the point of entry.

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(b) If symptoms of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* are detected during the inspections, the presence of that harmful organism shall be confirmed or refuted by testing. If the presence of the harmful organism is confirmed, the batch from which the sample has been taken shall be subjected to refusal of entry into Malta."

Substitutes regulation 4L of the principal regulations.

4. Regulation 4L the principal regulations shall be substituted by the following:

"Emergency Measures issued in terms of Commission Implementing Decision 2012/535/EU.

4L. (1) For the purpose of this regulation:

"susceptible bark" means bark of conifers (*Coniferales*);

"susceptible plants" means plants (other than fruit and seeds) of *Abies* Mill., *Cedrus* Trew, *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carr. And *Tsuga* Carr.;

"susceptible wood" means wood of conifers (*Coniferales*), which falls under one of the following points:

(a) wood within the meaning of these regulations;

(b) wood which has not retained its round surface;

(c) wood in the form of beehives and bird nesting boxes,

susceptible wood does not mean sawn wood and logs of *Taxus* L. and *Thuja* L., and wood which has undergone processing eliminating the risk of hosting the pinewood nematode (PWN);

"pinewood nematode (PWN)" means the harmful organism *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*;

"flight season of the vector *Monochamus*" means the period from 1st April to 31st October, except where there is technical-scientific justification for a different duration of the flight season of the vector, taking into account a safety margin of four additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season;

"vector" means beetles belonging to the genus *Monochamus* Megerle in Dejean, 1821;

"wood packaging material" means wood or wood products used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects. Processed wood produced by glue, heat or pressure or a combination thereof and packaging material entirely composed of wood of 6mm of thickness or less are excluded.

(2) The following are the conditions for movement of susceptible plants and susceptible wood and bark within the Union:

(a) susceptible plants and susceptible wood and bark shall only be moved from demarcated areas into areas other than demarcated areas and from infested zones into buffer zones, if the conditions, as set out in Section 1 of Schedule VII are fulfilled;

(b) susceptible plants and susceptible wood and bark shall only be moved within infested zones subject to eradication measures if the conditions, as set out in Section 2 of Schedule VII fulfilled;

(c) the Director may restrict the movement of susceptible plants and susceptible wood and bark within infested zones subject to containment measures.

(3) (a) The Directorate shall carry out frequent random checks on susceptible plants and susceptible wood and bark being moved from demarcated areas situated in Malta to areas other than demarcated areas and from infested zones situated in Malta to buffer zones.

(b) When deciding in a specific case where to carry out the checks, inspectors shall base their decision on the risk that the plants or wood and bark to be checked carry live PWN, taking into account the provenance of the consignments, the degree of susceptibility of the plants and wood and bark concerned, and past compliance with this regulation and Decision 2006/133/EC by the operator responsible for the movement.

(c) Checks of the susceptible plants and the susceptible wood and bark shall be carried out in the following places:

(i) at the points where they are moved from infested zones into buffer zones;

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(ii) at the points where they are moved from buffer zones into non-demarcated areas;

(iii) at their place of destination in the buffer zone; and

(iv) at their place of origin in the infested zone, such as sawmills, from which they are moved out of the infested zone:

(d) The Directorate may decide to carry out checks additionally in other places than those referred to in paragraphs (a) to (d). These checks shall include a documentary check as regards the requirements laid down in Section 1 of Schedule VII, an identity check and, in the case of non-compliance or a suspicion of non-compliance with those requirements, a plant health check which includes testing for the presence of PWN.

(4) The Directorate shall carry out random checks on the susceptible plants and susceptible wood and bark being moved from demarcated areas situated outside Malta into areas in Malta other than demarcated areas. These checks shall include a documentary check as regards the requirements laid down in Section 1 of Schedule VII, an identity check and a plant health check which includes testing for the presence of PWN.

(5) The Directorate shall, by 30 April of each year, communicate to the other Member States and the Commission the time and results of the checks referred to in sub-regulations (3) and (4) carried out during the preceding year. Where those checks show that PWN is present in susceptible plants or susceptible wood or bark, the Director shall immediately notify the Commission and the other Member States of the finding.

(6) Where the checks referred to in sub-regulations (3), (4) and (5) show that Section 1 or 2 of Schedule VII is not complied with, the Directorate shall immediately subject the non-compliant material to one of the following measures:

(a) destruction;

(b) movement under official supervision to a treatment facility specifically authorised for this purpose, where it is subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for at least 30 minutes throughout the susceptible wood and bark ensuring freedom from live PWN and live vectors;



(c) where the non-compliant material consists of wood packaging material actually in use in the transport of objects, and without prejudice to Schedule VII, return under official supervision to the place of dispatch, or a location nearby the location of interception, for repackaging of those objects and destruction of that wood packaging material, while avoiding any risk of spreading PWN.

(7) (a) in the case where a demarcated area is established in the Maltese Islands, the Director shall authorise treatment facilities adequately equipped to carry out one or more of the following tasks, as set out in Schedule VII:

(i) treatment of susceptible wood and bark, as set out in point 2(a) of Section 1 of Schedule VII point (c) of the first sub-paragraph of point 2 of Section 2 of that Schedule;

(ii) issuing of plant passports referred to in regulation 10 for susceptible wood and bark treated by the treatment facility concerned in accordance with sub-paragraph (i), as set out in point 2(b) of Section 1 of Schedule VII and point (b) of the second sub-paragraph of item 2 of Section 2 of that Schedule;

(iii) treatment of wood packaging material, as set out in point 3(a) of Section 1 of Schedule VII and point 3 of Section 2 of that Schedule; and

(iv) marking in accordance with Annex II to the FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15, as set out in points 2(b) and 3(b) of Section 1 of Schedule VII and point 3 of Section 2 of that Schedule, of beehives, bird nesting boxes and wood packaging material treated by the treatment facility concerned in accordance with, respectively, sub-paragraphs (i) and (iii).

Those facilities are referred to hereinafter as "authorised treatment facilities".

(b) authorised treatment facilities shall ensure the traceability of the treated susceptible wood, bark and wood packaging material.

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(8) (a) in the case where a demarcated area is established in the Maltese Islands, the Director shall authorise producers of wood packaging material, beehives and bird nesting boxes adequately equipped to mark, in accordance with Annex II to the FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15, the wood packaging material, beehives and bird nesting boxes they assemble from wood treated by an authorised treatment facility and accompanied by the plant passport referred to in regulation 10 to these regulations.

Those products are referred to hereinafter in this regulation as "authorised wood packaging material producers";

(b) authorised wood packaging material producers shall exclusively use wood from treatment facilities specifically authorised for this purpose and accompanied by the plant passport referred to in regulation 10 for the production of wood packaging material and shall ensure that the wood used for that purpose can be traced back to those treatment facilities.

(9) (a) The Directorate shall supervise the authorised treatment facilities and the authorised wood packaging material producers to ensure that they correctly perform their tasks, as set out in their authorisation.

(b) The Director shall ensure that that supervision is carried out by technically qualified personnel under the responsibility of the Directorate or by any other technically qualified persons acting under the supervision of the Directorate.

(10) (a) Where the Directorate becomes aware of the presence of PWN in susceptible wood, bark or wood packaging material treated by an authorised treatment facility, it shall immediately withdraw that authorisation. Where the Directorate becomes aware of the presence of PWN in susceptible wood packaging material marked by an authorised wood packaging material producer, it shall immediately withdraw that authorisation.

(b) Without prejudice to sub-regulation (1), where the Directorate becomes aware of the fact that an authorised treatment facility or an authorised wood packaging material producer does not correctly perform its tasks, as set out in its authorisation, it shall take the necessary measures to ensure that sub-regulations (7) and (8) are complied with.

(11) (a) The Directorate shall inform the Commission when a treatment facility is authorised in accordance with sub-regulation (7) or a wood packaging material producer in accordance with sub-regulation (8) and when they withdraw such an authorisation.

(b) The Commission shall establish a list of the authorised treatment facilities and authorised wood packaging material producers and shall transmit that list to the Member States. Part A of that list shall set out the authorised treatment facilities. Part B of that list shall set out the authorised wood packaging material producers. That list shall be updated on the basis of the information received from the Member States."

5. Regulation 4M of the principal regulations shall be substituted by the following:

Substitutes regulation 4M of the principal regulations.

"Emergency measures issued in terms of Commission Implementing Decision 2012/270/EU.

4M. (1) (a) For the purpose of this regulation, "the specified organisms" means *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix papa* sp. n., *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) and *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner).

(b) the specified organisms shall not be introduced into or spread within Malta.

(2) Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L., including those intended for planting, hereinafter referred to as "potato tubers", originating in third countries where one or more of the specified organisms are known to be present may only be introduced into the Union if they comply with the specific import requirements, as set out in point (1) of Schedule XXVII (b) on entry into the Union potato tubers shall be inspected by the inspectors of the Directorate in accordance with point (5) of Schedule XXVII.

(3) (a) potato tubers originating in demarcated areas within the Union established in accordance with Article 5 of Commission Implementing Decision 2012/270/EU as amended, packed within those areas or at the facilities referred to in sub-regulation (5), may be moved within the Union only if they meet the conditions, as set out in point (1) of Section 2 of Schedule XXVII;

(b) potato tubers originating in a demarcated area, may be moved from that demarcated area to a packing facility fulfilling the requirements of sub-regulation (5) which is in the vicinity of that demarcated area provided that the conditions set out in point (2) of Section 2 of Schedule XXVII are fulfilled. Potato tubers may be stored at that facility;

(c) in the case of paragraph (b), the Directorate shall carry out the following actions:

(i) intensive monitoring for the presence of the specified organisms and of the signs of infestation by those organisms on potato tubers, through appropriate inspections on potato plants and, where appropriate, other host plants, including fields where those plants are growing, within at least a radius of 100 m of the packing facility; and

(ii) activities to raise public awareness concerning the threat of the specified organisms and the measures adopted to prevent its introduction into and spread within the Union in the vicinity of the packing facility;

(d) potato tubers introduced into the Union in accordance with sub-regulation (2) from third countries where one or more of the specified organisms are known to be present, may be moved within the Union only if they meet the conditions, as set out in point (3) of Section (2) of Schedule XXVII.

(4) The Directorate shall ensure that:

(a) any vehicle and packaging having been used to transport the potato tubers originating in a demarcated area prior to fulfilment of point 1(b) of Section 2 of Schedule XXVII is decontaminated and cleaned in an appropriate manner in the following cases:

(i) before they are moved outside the demarcated area; and

(ii) before they leave a packing facility, as referred to in sub-regulation (3)(b).

(b) machinery used to handle the potato tubers referred to in sub-regulation (1) in a packing facility referred to in sub-regulation (3)(b) is decontaminated and cleaned in an appropriate manner after each use.

(c) the waste soil, or other waste material, resulting from the fulfilment of the requirements of sub-regulation (3) and sub-regulations (4)(1)(a) and (4)(1)(b) is disposed of in such a manner to ensure that the specified organisms cannot establish or spread outside a demarcated area.

(5) Packing facilities located outside the demarcated areas concerned and handling potato tubers originating in such areas, as referred to in sub-regulation(3)(1), shall fulfil the following requirements:

(a) they are authorised by the Directorate to pack potato tubers originating in a demarcated area; and

(b) they keep, for one year from the time of arrival of the potato tubers at that facility, records of the potato tubers handled which originate in demarcated areas.

(6) (1) The Directorate shall conduct annual official surveys for the presence of the specified organisms and the signs of infestation by those organisms on potato tubers and, where appropriate, other host plants, including fields where potato tubers are growing, in their territory. The Directorate shall notify the results of those surveys to the Commission and the other Member States by 30th April of each year.

(2) Any presence or suspected occurrence of a specified organism, or of the signs of infestation by that organism on potato tubers, shall immediately be notified to the Directorate."

**6.** Sub-paragraph (ii) of regulation 16(b) of the principal regulations shall be substituted by the following:

Amends  
regulation 16 of  
the principal  
regulations.

"(ii) to the movement of small quantities of plants, plant products and other objects, other than potatoes, as defined in sub-paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (d) of regulation 4."

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Substitutes  
Schedule I to  
the principal  
regulations.

7. Schedule I to the principal regulations shall be substituted by the following:

"SCHEDULE I  
PART A  
HARMFUL ORGANISMS WHOSE  
INTRODUCTION INTO, AND SPREAD WITHIN,  
MALTA SHALL BE BANNED

Section I

HARMFUL ORGANISMS NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR IN ANY PART OF THE  
COMMUNITY AND RELEVANT FOR THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY

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

1. *Acleris* spp. (non-European)
  - 1.1. *Agrilus anxius* Gory
  - 1.2. *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire
  - 1.3. *Anthonomus eugenii* Cano
2. *Amauromyza maculosa* (Malloch)
3. *Anomala orientalis* Waterhouse
4. *Anoplophora chinensis* (Thomson)
  - 4.1. *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky)
  - 4.2 *Aromia bungii* (Faldermann)
6. *Arrhenodes minutus* Drury
  - 6.1 *Bactericera cockerelli* (Sulc.)
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) 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)
10. *Conotrachelus nenuphar* (Herbst)
  - 10.0. *Dendrolimus sibiricus* Tschetverikov
  - 10.1. *Diabrotica barberi* Smith and Lawrence
  - 10.2. *Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi* Barber
  - 10.3. *Diabrotica undecimpunctata undecimpunctata* Mannerheim
  - 10.4. *Diabrotica virgifera zea* Krysan & Smith
  - 10.5. *Diaphorina citri* Kuway

- 10.6 *Grapholita packardi* Zeller
11. *Heliothis zea* (Boddie)
- 11.1. *Hirschmanniella* spp., other than *Hirschmanniella gracilis* (de Man) Luc and Goodey
- 11.2. *Keiferia lycopersicella* (Walsingham)
12. *Liriomyza sativae* Blanchard
13. *Longidorus diadecturus* Eveleigh and Allen
14. *Monochamus* spp. (non-European)
15. *Myndus crudus* Van Duzee
16. *Nacobbus aberrans* (Thorne) Thorne and Allen
- 16.1. *Naupactus leucoloma* Boheman
- 16.2. *Neoleucinodes elegantalis* (Guenée)
- 16.3. *Oemona hirta* (Fabricius)
17. *Premnotypes* spp. (non-European)
18. *Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus* (Zimmermann)
19. *Pseudopityophthorus pruinosus* (Eichhoff)
- 19.1. *Rhynchophorus palmarum* (L.)
- 19.2. *Saperda candida* Fabricius
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) such as:
  - (a) *Anastrepha fraterculus* (Wiedemann)
  - (b) *Anastrepha ludens* (Loew)
  - (c) *Anastrepha obliqua* Macquart
  - (d) *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew)
  - (e) *Dacus ciliatus* Loew
  - (f) *Dacus curcurbitae* 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

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(u) *Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh

(v) *Rhagoletis ribicola* Doane

(w) *Rhagoletis suavis* (Loew)

25.1. *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* (Meyrick)

26. *Xiphinema americanum* Cobb *sensu lato* (non-European populations)

27. *Xiphinema californicum* Lamberti and Bleve-Zacheo

(b) **Bacteria**

0.1. *Candidatus Liberibacter* spp., causal agent of Huanglongbing disease of citrus/  
citrus greening

2. *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *aurantifolii*

2.1. *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *citri*

(c) **Fungi**

1. *Ceratocystis fagacearum* (Bretz) Hunt

2. *Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli* Dietel

3. *Cronartium* spp. (non-European)

3.1. *Elsinoë australis* Bitanc. & Jenk.

3.2. *Elsinoë citricola* X.L. Fan, R.W. Barreto & Crous

3.3. *Elsinoë fawcettii* Bitanc. & Jenk.

4. *Endocronartium* spp. (non-European)

5. *Guignardia loricata* (Saw.) Yamamoto and Ito

6. *Gymnosporangium* spp. (non-European)

7. *Inonotus weirii* (Murril) Kotlaba and Pouzar

8. *Melampsora farlowii* (Arthur) Davis

9. (deleted by L.N. 334 of 2014)

10. *Mycosphaerella larici-leptolepis* Ito *et al.*

11. *Mycosphaerella populorum* G. E. Thompson

12. *Phoma andina* Turkensteen

12.1. *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Van der Aa

13. *Phyllosticta solitaria* Ellis & Everhart

14. *Septoria lycopersici* Speg. var. *malagutii* Ciccarone and Boerema

15. *Thecaphora solani* Barrus

15.1. *Tilletia indica* Mitra

16. *Trechispora brinkmannii* (Bresad.) Rogers

(d) **Viruses and virus-like organisms**

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

(f) Potato virus T

(g) non-European isolates of potato viruses A, M, S, V, X and Y (including Y<sup>0</sup>, Y<sup>n</sup> and Y<sup>c</sup>) and Potato leafroll virus

3. Tobacco ringspot virus

4. Tomato ringspot virus



5. Viruses and virus-like organisms of *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 of *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)

Section II

HARMFUL ORGANISMS KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE COMMUNITY  
AND RELEVANT FOR THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY

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

0.01. *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner and Bühner) Nickle *et al*

1. *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens
2. *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens
3. (Deleted by Legal Notice 270 of 2008)
- 6.1. *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* Golden *et al.* (all populations)
- 6.2. *Meloidogyne fallax* Karssen
7. *Opogona sacchari* (Bojer)
- 7.1. *Pityophthorus juglandis* Blackman
8. *Popillia japonica* Newman
- 8.1. *Rhizoecus hibisci* Kawai and Takagi
9. *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisduval)
10. *Trioza erytreae* Del Guercio

(b) **Bacteria**

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1. *Clavibacter michiganensis* (Smith) Davis *et al.* ssp. *sepedonicus* (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis *et al.*
2. *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi *et al.*
3. *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells *et al.*)

(c) **Fungi**

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

(d) **Viruses and virus-like organisms**

- 0.1. *Ceratocystis platani* (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. & T. C. Harr
- 0.2. *Fusarium circinatum* Nirenberg & O'Donnell
- 0.3. *Geosmithia morbida* Kolarík, Freeland, Utley & Tisserat';
1. Apple proliferation mycoplasma
2. Apricot chlorotic leafroll mycoplasma
- 2.1. *Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi*
3. Pear decline mycoplasma

PART B

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

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

Species	Protected zone(s)
1. <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) 1.1 <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch) 1.2. <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> Yasumatsu	IRL, P (Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral, Entre Douro e Minho and Trás-os-Montes), UK, S, CY, IRL, UK
2. <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens 2.1. <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens	FI, LV, P (Azores), SI, SK P (Azores)
3. <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> Say	E (Ibiza and Menorca), IRL, CY, MT, P (Azores and Madeira), UK, S (counties of Blekinge, Gotland, Halland, Kalmar and Skåne), FI (districts of Åland, Häme, Kymi, Pirkanmaa, Satakunta, Turku and Uusimaa)
4. <i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i> (Kaltenbach) 4.1. <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) 4.2. <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess)	IRL and UK (Northern Ireland)

5. <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L.	IRL, UK (excluding the local authority areas of Barking and Dagenham; Barnet; Basildon; Basingstoke and Deane; Bexley; Bracknell Forest; Brent; Brentwood; Bromley; Broxbourne; Camden; Castle Point; Chelmsford; Chiltern; City of London; City of Westminster; Crawley; Croydon; Dacorum; Dartford; Ealing; East Hertfordshire; Elmbridge District; Enfield; Epping Forest; Epsom and Ewell District; Gravesham; Greenwich; Guildford; Hackney; Hammersmith & Fulham; Haringey; Harlow; Harrow; Hart; Havering; Hertsmere; Hillingdon; Horsham; Hounslow; Islington; Kensington & Chelsea; Kingston upon Thames; Lambeth; Lewisham; Littleford; Medway; Merton; Mid Sussex; Mole Valley; Newham; North Hertfordshire; Reading; Redbridge; Reigate and Banstead; Richmond upon Thames; Runnymede District; Rushmoor; Sevenoaks; Slough; South Bedfordshire; South Bucks; South Oxfordshire; Southwark; Spelthorne District; St Albans; Sutton; Surrey Heath; Tandridge; Three Rivers; Thurrock; Tonbridge and Malling; Tower Hamlets; Waltham Forest; Wandsworth; Watford; Waverley; Welwyn Hatfield; West Berkshire; Windsor and Maidenhead; Woking, Wokingham and Wycombe)
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(b) Viruses and virus-like organisms

Species	Protected zone(s)
1. Beet necrotic yellow vein virus	F (Brittany), FI, IRL, P (Azores), UK (Northern Ireland)

8. Schedule II to the principal regulations shall be substituted by the following:

"  
Substitutes  
Schedule II to  
the principal  
regulations.

"SCHEDULE II  
PART A  
HARMFUL ORGANISMS WHOSE INTRODUCTION  
INTO, AND SPREAD WITHIN, MALTA SHALL BE  
BANNED IF THEY ARE PRESENT ON CERTAIN  
PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS

Section I  
HARMFUL ORGANISMS NOT KNOWN TO  
OCCUR IN THE COMMUNITY AND  
RELEVANT FOR THE ENTIRE  
COMMUNITY

(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, other than seeds
1.1 (Deleted by L.N. 334 of 2014)	
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, other than seeds
4. <i>Anthonomus signatus</i> (Say)	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
5. <i>Aonidiella citrina</i> Coquillett	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds
6. <i>Aphelenchoïdes 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. (Deleted by L.N. 334 of 2014)	
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. (Deleted by L.N. 334 of 2014)	
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, other than seeds, 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
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 Cruciferae, Gramineae and <i>Trifolium</i> spp., originating in Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, New Zealand and Uruguay

19. <i>Margarodes</i> , non-European species, such as:	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds (a) <i>Margarodes vitis</i> (Phillipi) (b) <i>Margarodes vredendalensis</i> de Klerk (c) <i>Margarodes prieskaensis</i> Jakubski
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 and Baker	Plants of <i>Juniperus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, originating in non-European countries
22. <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European)	Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds, wood of conifers (Coniferales) with bark, and isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales), originating in non-European countries
23. <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> Huettel Dickson and 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 Araceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae, Persea spp., Strelitziaceae, rooted or with growing medium attached or associated
24. (Deleted by Legal Notice 100 of 2009)	
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. <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European)	Plants of conifers (Coniferales), over 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds, wood of conifers (Coniferales) with bark, and isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales), originating in non-European countries
28.1. <i>Scrobipalopsis solanivora</i> Povolny	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.
29. <i>Tachypterellus quadigibbus</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.	(Deleted by L.N. 334 of 2014)
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
(*) <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie is not present on <i>Oryza</i> spp. in the Community	

(b) **Bacteria**

Species	Subject of contamination
1. (Deleted by L.N. 334 of 2014)	
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
3. <i>Erwinia stewartii</i> (Smith) Dye	Seeds of <i>Zea mays</i> L.
5. <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>oryzae</i> (Ishiyama) Dye and pv. <i>oryzicola</i> (Fang. et al.) Dye	Seeds of <i>Oryza</i> spp.

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(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, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
1.1. <i>Anisogramma anomaala</i> (Peck) E. Müller	Plants of <i>Corylus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in Canada and the United States of America
2. <i>Apiosporina morbosa</i>	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds (Schwin.) v. Arx
3. <i>Atropellis</i> spp.	Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, 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 the USA and Canada, wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in USA and Canada
5. <i>Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae</i> (Hori and 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 and Mendes	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf, and their hybrids, other than seeds
7.	(Deleted by L.N. 334 of 2014)
8. <i>Diaporthe vaccinii</i> Shaer	Plants of <i>Vaccinium</i> spp., intended for planting, other than seeds
10. <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>albedinis</i> (Kilian and Maire) Gordon	Plants of <i>Phoenix</i> spp., other than fruit and 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 Solanaceae, other than fruit and seeds
14. <i>Scirrhia acicola</i> (Dearn.) Siggers	Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds
14.1. <i>Stegophora ulmea</i> (Schweinitz: Fries) Sydow & Sydow	Plants of <i>Ulmus</i> L. and <i>Zelkova</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
15. <i>Venturia nashicola</i> Tanaka and Yamamoto	Plants of <i>Pyrus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, 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, other than seeds
2. Black raspberry latent virus	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting
3. Blight and blight-like	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>Palmae</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
5. Cherry leafroll virus (*)	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting
5.1. Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus	Plants of <i>Dendramhema</i> (DC) Des Moul and <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
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
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, other than seeds
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>Palmae</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries
12. Prunus necrotic ringspot virus (**)	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for 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
(*) Cherry leaf roll virus is not present in <i>Rubus</i> L. in the Community.	
(**) Prunus necrotic ringspot virus is not present in <i>Rubus</i> L. in the Community.	

## Section II

### HARMFUL ORGANISMS KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE COMMUNITY AND RELEVANT FOR THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY

#### (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, other than seeds
2. <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch)	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds
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>Trigridia</i> Juss, <i>Tulipa</i> L., intended for planting, and potato tubers ( <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.), intended for planting

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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 planting and plants of <i>Allium porrum</i> L., intended for 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
6.2. <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hübner)	Plants or <i>Dendranthema</i> (Dc.) Des Moul, <i>Dianthus</i> L., <i>Pelargonium</i> l'Hérit. ex Ail. and of the family <i>Solanaceae</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds
6.3. <i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner)	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- bulbs,</li> <li>- corms,</li> <li>- plants of the family Gramineae,</li> <li>- rhizomes,</li> <li>- seeds</li> </ul>
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- bulbs,</li> <li>- corms,</li> <li>- plants of the family Gramineae,</li> <li>- rhizomes,</li> <li>- seeds</li> </ul>
10. <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister)	Plants of <i>Palmae</i> , intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following genera: <i>Brahea</i> Mart., <i>Butia</i> Becc., <i>Chamaerops</i> L., <i>Jubaea</i> Kunth, <i>Livistona</i> R Br., <i>Phoenix</i> L., <i>Sabal</i> Adans., <i>Syagrus</i> Mart., <i>Trachycarpus</i> H. Wendl, <i>Trithrinax</i> Mart., <i>Washingtonia</i> Raf

(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>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., intended for 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, other than seeds
4. <i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>dianthicola</i> (Hellmers) Dickey	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
5. <i>Pseudomonas caryophylli</i> (Burkholder) Starr and Burkholder	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
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, other than seeds
7. <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Dye	Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> L.
8. <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
9. <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> (Doidge) Dye	Plants of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and <i>Capsicum</i> spp., intended for planting
10. <i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i> Kennedy and King	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
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
3. <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
4. <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock and Davis) v. Arx	Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting, other than seeds
5. <i>Phialophora cinerescens</i> (Wollenweber) van Beyma	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds

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6. <i>Phoma tracheiphila</i> (Petri) Kanchaveli and 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, other than seeds
8. <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. and 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, other than seeds
10. <i>Scirrhia pini</i> Funk and Parker	Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
11. <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> Reinke and Berthold	Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
12. <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Klebahn	Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds

(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, other than seeds
2. Beet leaf curl virus	Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
3. Chrysanthemum stunt viroid	Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting other than seeds
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. (Deleted by L.N. 334 of 2014)	
6. Grapevine flavescentia 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, other than seeds
7.1. Potato spindle tuber viroid	Plants for planting (including seeds) of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and its hybrids, <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L. and plants of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.
8. Potato stolbur mycoplasma	Plants of Solanaceae, intended for planting, other than seeds
9. Raspberry ringspot virus	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. and <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
10. <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio et al.	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, other than seeds
12. Strawberry latent ringspot virus	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. and <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
13. Strawberry mild yellow edge virus	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds
14. Tomato black ring virus	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. and <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds

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 <i>Impatiens</i> , <i>Lactuca sativa</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L., of which there shall be 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, other than seeds
16. Tomato yellow leaf curl virus	Plants of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds

PART B

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

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

Species	Subject of contamination	Protected zone(s)
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, other than seeds	IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
3. <i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelan	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 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds, wood of conifers (Coniferales) with bark, 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, other than seeds	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> Eichhof	Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr. and <i>Pinus</i> L., over 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds, wood of conifers (Coniferales) with bark, isolated bark of conifers	EL, 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 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds, wood of conifers (Coniferales) with bark, 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 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds, wood of conifers (Coniferales) with bark, isolated bark of conifers	EL, IRL, UK

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(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 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds, wood of conifers (Coniferales) with bark, 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 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds, wood of conifers (Coniferales) with bark, isolated bark of conifers	IRL, UK
6.1. <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister)		IRL, MT, UK
6.2. <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier)	Plants of <i>Palmae</i> , intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following genera: <i>Brahea</i> Mart., <i>Butia</i> Becc., <i>Chamaerops</i> L., <i>Jubaea</i> Kunth, <i>Livistona</i> R. Br., <i>Phoenix</i> L., <i>Sabal</i> Adans., <i>Syagrus</i> Mart., <i>Trachycarpus</i> H. Wendl., <i>Trithrinax</i> Mart., <i>Washingtonia</i> Raf. Plants of <i>Palmae</i> , intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following taxa: <i>Areca catechu</i> L., <i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Merr., <i>Bismarckia</i> Hildebr. & H. Wendl., <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L., <i>Brahea armata</i> S. Watson, <i>Brahea edulis</i> H. Wendl., <i>Butia capitata</i> (Mart.) Becc., <i>Calamus merrillii</i> Becc., <i>Caryota maxima</i> Blume, <i>Caryota cumingii</i> Lodd. ex Mart., <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> L., <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L., <i>Copernicia</i> Mart., <i>Corypha utan</i> Lam., <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq., <i>Howea forsteriana</i> Becc., <i>Jubaea chilensis</i> (Molina) Baill., <i>Livistona australis</i> C. Martius, <i>Livistona decora</i> (W. Bull) Dowe, <i>Livistona rotundifolia</i> (Lam.) Mart., <i>Metroxylon sagu</i> Rottb., <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> Chabaud, <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L., <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> Jacq., <i>Phoenix roebelenii</i> O'Brien, <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb., <i>Phoenix theophrasti</i> Greuter, <i>Pritchardia</i> Seem. & H. Wendl., <i>Ravenea rivularis</i> Jum. & H. Perrier, <i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O. F. Cook, <i>Sabal palmetto</i> (Walter) Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult. f., <i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> (Cham.) Glassman, <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> (Hook.) H. Wendl. and <i>Washingtonia</i> Raf.	IRL, P (Azores), UK
8. (Deleted by Legal Notice 270 of 2008)		
9. <i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> Fabricus	Seeds of <i>Mangifera</i> spp. originating in third countries	E (Granada and Malaga), P (Alentejo, Algarve and Madeira)

10. <i>Thaumatococcus</i> <i>pityocarpa</i> Denis & Schiffermüller	Plants of <i>Cedrus</i> Trew and <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than fruit and seeds	UK
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(b) **Bacteria**

Species	Subject of contamination	Protected zone(s)
1. <i>Curtobacterium</i> <i>flaccumfaciens</i> pv. <i>flaccumfaciens</i> (Hedges) Collins and Jones	Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> <i>vulgaris</i> L. and <i>Dolichos</i> Jacq.	EL, E
2. <i>Erwinia</i> <i>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</i> <i>davidiana</i> (Dcne.) Cardot, <i>Pyracantha</i> Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Sorbus</i> L.	E (except the autonomous communities of Andalucía, Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura, the autonomous community of Madrid, Murcia, Navarra and La Rioja, the province of Guipuzcoa (Basque Country), the Comarcas of Garrigues, Noguera, Pla d'Urgell, Segrià and Urgell in the province of Lleida (Comunidad autonoma de Catalunya), the Comarcas de L'Alt Vinalopó and El Vinalopó Mitjà in the province of Alicante and the municipalities of Alborache and Turis in the province of Valencia (Comunidad Valenciana)), EE, F (Corsica), IRL (except Galway city), I (Abruzzo, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy (except the provinces of Mantua, Milano, Sondrio and Varese, and the communes of Bovisio Masciago, Cesano Maderno, Desio, Limbiate, Nova Milanese and Varedo in Monza Brianza Province), Marche, Molise, Piedmont (except the communes of Busca, Centallo, Scarnafigi, Tarantasca and Villafalletto in the province of Cuneo), Sardinia, Sicily (excluding the municipalities of Cesarò (Messina Province), Maniace, Bronte, Adrano (Catania Province) and Centuripe, Regalbuto and Troina (Enna Province)), Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto (except the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the communes of Barbona, Boara Pisani, Castelbaldo, Masi, Piacenza d'Adige, S. Urbano and, Vescovana in the province of Padova and the area situated to the south of highway A4 in the province of Verona)), LV, LT (except the municipalities of Baitai and Kėdainiai (region of Kaunas)), P, SI (except the regions Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, the communes of Lendava, Renče-Vogrsko (south from the highway H4) and Velika Polana, and the settlements Fužina, Gabrovčec, Glogovica, Gorenja vas, Gradiček, Grintovec, Ivančna Gorica, Krka, Krška vas, Male Lese, Malo Črnelo, Malo Globoko, Marinča vas, Mleščevo, Mrzlo Polje, Muljava, Podbukovje, Potok pri Muljavi, Šentvid pri Stični, Škrjanče, Trebnja Gorica, Velike Lese, Veliko Črnelo, Veliko Globoko, Vir pri Stični, Vrhpolje pri Šentvidu, Zagradec and Znojile pri Krki in the commune Ivančna Gorica), SK (except the county of Dunajská Streda, Hronovce and Hronské Kľačany (Levice County), Dvory nad Žitavou (Nové Zámky County), Málinec (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhyňa, Malý Horeš, Svätuš and Zátin (Trebišov County)), FI, UK (Isle of Man and Channel Islands)

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3. <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	UK
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(c) **Fungi**

Species	Subject of contamination	Protected zone(s)
0.0.1. <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. & T. C. Harr.	Plants of <i>Platanus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, and wood of <i>Platanus</i> L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface	IRL, UK
0.1. <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill.) Barr.	Wood, excluding wood which is bark-free, isolated bark, and plants intended for planting of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and plants intended for planting, other than seeds, of <i>Quercus</i> L..	CZ, IRL, S, UK
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, other than seeds	IRL,
3. <i>Hypoxylon mammatum</i> (Wahl.) J. Miller	Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	IRL, UK (Northern Ireland)

(d) **Virus and virus-like organisms**

Species	Subject of contamination	Protected zone(s)
01. <i>Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi</i>	Plants of <i>Ulmus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	UK
1. Citrus tristeza 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 (except the Regional Units of Argolida, Arta, Chania and Lakonia), MT, P (except Algarve, Madeira and the county of Odemira in Alentejo)
2. Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds.	CZ, FR (Alsace, Champagne-Ardenne, Picardie (département de l'Aisne), Ile de France (communes de Citry, Nanteuil-sur-Marne et Saâcy-sur-Marne) and Lorraine), I (Apulia, Basilicata and Sardinia)

9. Schedule III to the principal regulations shall be substituted by the following:

Substitutes  
Schedule III to  
the principal  
regulations.

"SCHEDULE III

PART A

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS THE  
INTRODUCTION OF WHICH SHALL BE PROHIBITED IN

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
4. (Deleted by L.N. 55 of 2005)	
5. Isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> Mill.	Third countries
6. Isolated bark of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than <i>Quercus 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>Crateagus</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	Third countries other than Switzerland
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 under Schedule III A (10)	Third countries

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12.	Tubers of species of <i>Solanum</i> L., and their hybrids, other than those specified in points 10 and 11	Without prejudice to the special requirements applicable to the potato tubers listed in Schedule 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 <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i> , in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2) in EU Directive 2000/29, or in which provisions recognised as equivalent to the Community provisions on combating <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i> in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2) in Directive 2000/29/EC have been complied with
13.	Plants of <i>Solanaceae</i> intended for planting, other than seeds and those items covered by Schedule IIIA (10), (11) or (12)	Third countries, other than European and Mediterranean countries
14.	14. Soil as such, consisting in part of solid organic substances and growing medium as such, which consists in whole or in part of solid organic substances, other than that composed entirely of peat or fibre of <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L., previously not used for growing of plants or for any agricultural purposes	Third countries except Switzerland
15.	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruits	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	Third countries
17.	Plants of <i>Phoenix</i> spp. other than fruit and seeds	Algeria, Morocco
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, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III A (9), where appropriate, non-European countries, other than Mediterranean countries, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the continental states of the USA



19. Plants of the family <i>Graminaceae</i> , other than plants of ornamental perennial grasses of the subfamilies <i>Bambusoideae</i> and <i>Panicoideae</i> and of the genera <i>Buchloe</i> , <i>Bouteloua</i> Lag., <i>Calamagrostis</i> , <i>Cortaderia</i> Stapf, <i>Glyceria</i> R. Br., <i>Hakonechloa</i> Mak. ex Honda, <i>Hystrix</i> , <i>Molinia</i> , <i>Phalaris</i> L., <i>Shibataea</i> , <i>Spartina</i> Schreb, <i>Stipa</i> L. and <i>Uniola</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Third countries, other than European and Mediterranean countries
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PART B

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

Description	Protected zone(s)
1. Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III A (9), (9.1), (18), 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. et al. in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC, or in which pest-free areas have been established in relation to <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. in accordance with the relevant International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures and recognised as such in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC	E (except the autonomous communities of Andalucía, Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura, the autonomous community of Madrid, Murcia, Navarra and La Rioja, the province of Guipuzcoa (Basque Country), the Comarcas of Garrigues, Noguera, Pla d'Urgell, Segrià and Urgell in the province of Lleida (Comunidad autonoma de Catalunya), the Comarcas de L'Alt Vinalopó and El Vinalopó Mitjà in the province of Alicante and the municipalities of Alborache and Turis in the province of Valencia (Comunidad Valenciana)), EE, F (Corsica), IRL (except Galway city), I (Abruzzo, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy (except the provinces of Mantua, Milano, Sondrio and Varese, and the communes of Bovisio Masciago, Cesano Maderno, Desio, Limbiate, Nova Milanese and Varedo in Monza Brianza Province), Marche, Molise, Piedmont (except the communes of Busca, Centallo, Scarnafigi, Tarantasca and Villafalletto in the province of Cuneo), Sardinia, Sicily (excluding the municipalities of Cesarò (Messina Province), Maniace, Bronte, Adrano (Catania Province) and Centuripe, Regalbuto and Troina (Enna Province)), Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto (except the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the communes of Barbona, Boara Pisani, Castelbaldo, Masi, Piacenza d'Adige, S. Urbano and, Vescovana in the province of Padova and the area situated to the south of highway A4 in the province of Verona)), LV, LT (except the municipalities of Babtai and Kėdainiai (region of Kaunas)), P, SI (except the regions Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, the communes of Lendava, Renče-Vogrsko (south from the highway H4) and Velika Polana, and the settlements Fužina, Gabrovčec, Glogovica, Gorenja vas, Gradiček, Grintovec, Ivančna Gorica, Krka, Krška vas, Male Lese, Malo Črnelo, Malo Globoko, Marinča vas, Mleščevo, Mrzlo Polje, Muljava, Podbukovje, Potok pri Muljavi, Šentvid pri Stični, Škrjanče, Trebnja Gorica, Velike Lese, Veliko Črnelo, Veliko Globoko, Vir pri Stični, Vrhpolje pri Šentvidu, Zagradec and Znojile pri Krki in the commune Ivančna Gorica), SK (except the county of Dunajská Streda, Hronovce and Hronské Kľačany (Levice County), Dvory nad Žitavou (Nové Zámky County), Málíneč (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhyňa, Malý Horeš, Svätušie and Zátin (Trebišov County)), FI, UK (Isle of Man and Channel Islands)

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<p>2. Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III A (9), (9.1), (18), where appropriate, plants and live pollen for pollination of: <i>Cotoneaster</i> Ehrh. and <i>Photinia davidiana</i> (Dcne.) Cardot, 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> in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2), 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 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC</p>	<p>E (except the autonomous communities of Andalucía, Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura, the autonomous community of Madrid, Murcia, Navarra and La Rioja, the province of Guipuzcoa (Basque Country), the Comarcas of Garrigues, Noguera, Pla d'Urgell, Segrià and Urgell in the province of Lleida (Comunidad autonoma de Catalunya), the Comarcas de L'Alt Vinalopó and El Vinalopó Mitjà in the province of Alicante and the municipalities of Alborache and Turís in the province of Valencia (Comunidad Valenciana)), EE, F (Corsica), IRL (except Galway city), I (Abruzzo, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy (except the provinces of Mantua, Milano, Sondrio and Varese, and the communes of Bovisio Masciago, Cesano Maderno, Desio, Limbiate, Nova Milanese and Varedo in Monza Brianza Province), Marche, Molise, Piedmont (except the communes of Busca, Centallo, Scarnafigi, Tarantasca and Villafalletto in the province of Cuneo), Sardinia, Sicily (excluding the municipalities of Cesarò (Messina Province), Maniace, Bronte, Adrano (Catania Province) and Centuripe, Regalbuto and Troina (Enna Province)), Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto (except the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the communes of Barbona, Boara Pisani, Castelbaldo, Masi, Piacenza d'Adige, S. Urbano and, Vescovana in the province of Padova and the area situated to the south of highway A4 in the province of Verona)), LV, LT (except the municipalities of Babtai and Kėdainiai (region of Kaunas)), P, SI (except the regions Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, the communes of Lendava, Renče-Vogrsko (south from the highway H4) and Velika Polana, and the settlements Fužina, Gabrovčec, Glogovica, Gorenja vas, Gradiček, Grintovec, Ivančna Gorica, Krka, Krška vas, Male Lese, Malo Črnelo, Malo Globoko, Marinča vas, Mleščevo, Mrzlo Polje, Muljava, Podbukovje, Potok pri Muljavi, Šentvid pri Stični, Škrjanče, Trebnja Gorica, Velike Lese, Veliko Črnelo, Veliko Globoko, Vir pri Stični, Vrhpolje pri Šentvidu, Zagradec and Znojile pri Krki in the commune Ivančna Gorica), SK (except the county of Dunajská Streda, Hronovce and Hronské Kľačany (Levice County), Dvory nad Žitavou (Nové Zámky County), Málinec (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhýňa, Malý Horeš, Svätušie and Zátin (Trebišov County)), FI, UK (Isle of Man and Channel Islands)</p>
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Substitutes  
Schedule IV to  
the principal  
regulations.

**10.** Schedule IV to the principal regulations shall be substituted by the following:

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"SCHEDULE IV  
PART A

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

Section I  
PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS ORIGINATING  
OUTSIDE THE COMMUNITY

Plants, Plant products or other objects	Special requirements
<p>1.1. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Schedule V, Part B, wood of conifers (Coniferales), except that of <i>Thuja</i> L. and <i>Taxus</i> L., other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers,</li> <li>- wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment,</li> </ul>	<p>Official statement that the wood has undergone an appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). 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 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, or</li> <li>(b) fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.2. of Directive 2000/29/EC. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m<sup>3</sup>) and the exposure time (h), or</li> <li>(c) chemical pressure impregnation with a product approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.2. of Directive 2000/29/EC. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%), and official statement that subsequent to its treatment the wood was transported until leaving the country issuing that statement outside of the flight season of the vector <i>Monochamus</i>, taking into account a safety margin of four additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season, or, except in the case of wood free from any bark, with a protective covering ensuring that infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle et al. or its vector cannot occur.</li> </ul>

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<p>- wood of <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> Torr. where there is evidence that the wood has been processed or manufactured for pencils using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 82°C for a seven to eight-day period, but including that 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 to occur.</p>	
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<p>1.2. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Schedule V, Part B, wood of conifers (Coniferales) in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, 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 to occur.</li> </ul>	<p>Official statement that the wood has undergone an appropriate:</p> <p>(a) heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), the latter to be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, or</p> <p>(b) fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.2. of Directive 2000/29/EC. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC., the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m<sup>3</sup>) and the exposure time (h), and official statement that subsequent to its treatment the wood was transported until leaving the country issuing that statement outside of the flight season of the vector <i>Monochamus</i>, taking into account a safety margin of four additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season, or, except in the case of wood free from any bark, with a protective covering ensuring that infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle <i>et al.</i> or its vector cannot occur.</p>
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B 1752

<p>1.3. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Schedule V, Part B, wood of <i>Thuja</i> L. and <i>Taxus</i> L., other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers,</li> <li>- wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same European Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment;</li> </ul> <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 to occur.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) is bark-free, or</li> <li>(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 "K.D." or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage, or</li> <li>(c) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). 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 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, or</li> <li>(d) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.2. of Directive 2000/29/EC. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m<sup>3</sup>) and the exposure time (h), or</li> <li>(e) has undergone an appropriate chemical pressure impregnation with a product approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.2. of Directive 2000/29/EC. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%).</li> </ul>
<p>1.4. (Deleted by L.N. 334 of 2014)</p>	

<p>1.5. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Schedule V, Part B, wood of conifers (Coniferales), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers,</li> <li>- wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether actually in use or not in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment;</li> </ul> <p>but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) originates in areas known to be free from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European)</li> <li>- <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European)</li> <li>- <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European)</li> </ul> <p>originates in areas known to be free from: The area shall be mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, under the rubric "place of origin", or</p> <p>(b) is bark-free and free from grub holes, caused by the genus <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European), defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across, 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. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark "kiln-dried" or "K.D". or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with the current usage, or</p> <p>(d) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). 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 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, or</p> <p>(e) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.2. of Directive 2000/29/EC. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m<sup>3</sup>) and the exposure time (h), or</p> <p>(f) has undergone an appropriate chemical pressure impregnation with a product approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.2. of Directive 2000/29/EC. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%).</p>
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B 1754

<p>1.6. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Schedule V, Part B, wood of conifers (Coniferales), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers,</li> <li>- wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether actually in use or not in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same European Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment;</li> </ul> <p>but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in third countries, other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey,</li> <li>- European countries,</li> <li>- Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA,</li> </ul> <p>where  <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner)  Nickle et al. is known to occur.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) is bark-free and free from grub holes, caused by the genus <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European), defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across, or</li> <li>(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 "K.D" or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage, or</li> <li>(c) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.2. of Directive 2000/29/EC. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m<sup>3</sup>) and the exposure time (h), or</li> <li>(d) has undergone an appropriate chemical pressure impregnation with a product approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.2. of Directive 2000/29/EC. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, the active ingredient, the pressure (psi or kPa) and the concentration (%), or</li> <li>(e) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). 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 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC.</li> </ul>
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<p>1.7. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Schedule V, Part B, wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or in part from conifers (Coniferales), originating in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey,</li> <li>- non-European countries other than Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA,</li> </ul> <p>where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bührer) Nickle et al. is known to occur.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) originates in areas known to be free from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European)</li> <li>- <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European)</li> <li>- <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European)</li> </ul> <p>The area shall be mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, 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 undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.2. of Directive 2000/29/EC. There shall be evidence of the fumigation by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m<sup>3</sup>) and the exposure time (h), or</p> <p>(e) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), the latter to be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC.</p>
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B 1756

<p>1.8. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Part B of Schedule V, wood of <i>Juglans</i> L. and <i>Pterocarya</i> Kunth, other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these plants,</li> <li>- wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, but including that which has not kept its natural round surface originating in the USA.</li> </ul>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to wood referred to in Schedule IV (A)I(2.3), (2.4) and (2.5), official statement that the wood:</p> <p>originates in an area free from <i>Geosmithia morbida</i> Kolarik, Freeland, Utley &amp; Tisserat and its vector <i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i> Blackman, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric 'Additional declaration',</p> <p>or</p> <p>has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 40 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood. 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 13(1)(ii),</p> <p>or</p> <p>has been squared to entirely remove the natural rounded surface.</p>
<p>1.9. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Part B of Schedule V, isolated bark and wood of <i>Juglans</i> L. and <i>Pterocarya</i> Kunth, in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these plants, originating in the USA</li> </ul>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions referred to in Schedule IV (A)I(1.8.), (2.3.), (2.4.) and (2.5.), official statement that the wood or the isolated bark:</p> <p>originates in an area free from <i>Geosmithia morbida</i> Kolarik, Freeland, Utley &amp; Tisserat and its vector <i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i> Blackman, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric 'Additional declaration',</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 40 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the bark or the wood, the latter to be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii).</p>

<p>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, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except raw wood of 6 mm thickness or less, processed wood produced by glue, heat and pressure, or a combination thereof, and dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same European Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, coming from third countries, except Switzerland.</p>	<p>The wood packaging material shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- be made of debarked wood, as specified in Annex I to FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15 on Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade</li> <li>- be subject to one of the approved treatments as specified in Annex I to that International standard, and</li> <li>- display a mark as specified in Annex II to that International standard, indicating that the wood packaging material has been subjected to an approved phytosanitary treatment in accordance with this standard.</li> </ul>
<p>2.1. Wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- wood intended for the production of veneer sheets,</li> <li>- chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap,</li> </ul>	<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 "K.D." or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p>

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<p>- wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same European Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment_ originating in the USA and Canada.</p>	
<p>2.2. Wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., intended for the production of veneer sheets, originating in the USA and Canada.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis virescens</i> (Davidson) Moreau and is intended for the production of veneer sheets.</p>
<p>2.3. Whether or not listed among CN codes in Schedule V, Part B, wood of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold &amp; Zucc., other than in the form of</p> <p>- chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, obtained in whole or part from these trees,</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) the wood originates in an area recognised as being free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC. The name of the area shall be mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC; or</p> <p>(b) the bark and at least 2.5 cm of the outer sapwood are removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant protection organisation, or</p> <p>(c) the wood has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood.</p>

<p>- wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same European Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, and furniture and other objects made of untreated wood, originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA</p>	
<p>2.4. Whether or not listed among CN codes in Schedule V, Part B, wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or in part from <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold &amp; Zucc.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood originates in an area recognised as being free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC. The name of the area shall be mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC.</p>
<p>originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA</p>	

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<p>2.5. Whether or not listed among CN codes in Schedule V, Part B, isolated bark and objects made of bark of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold &amp; Zucc. originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA</p>	<p>Official statement that the bark originates in an area recognised as being free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 18(2). The name of the area shall be mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii).</p>
<p>3. Wood of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than in the form of: -chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, -casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves where there is documented evidence that the wood has been produced or manufactured using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 176°C for 20 minutes, -Wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same European Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, -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 dry matter, or (c) is bark-free and has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot water treatment, or (d) if sawn, with or without residual bark attached, has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark "kiln-dried" or "K.D." or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>(Deleted by L.N. 55 of 2005)</p>

<p>4.1. Whether or not listed among CN codes in Schedule V, Part B, wood of <i>Betula</i> L., other than in the form of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these trees,</li> <li>- wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same European Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment,</li> </ul> <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, and furniture and other objects made of untreated wood, originating in Canada and the USA where <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory is known to occur.</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the bark and at least 2.5 cm of the outer sapwood are removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant protection organisation, or</p> <p>(b) the wood has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood.</p>
<p>4.2. Whether or not listed among CN codes in Schedule V, Part B, wood chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or in part from <i>Betula</i> L.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood originates in a country known to be free of <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory.</p>
<p>4.3. Whether or not listed among CN codes in Schedule V, Part B, bark and objects made of bark of <i>Betula</i> L., originating in Canada and the USA where <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory is known to occur.</p>	<p>Official statement that the bark is free from wood.</p>

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<p>5. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Part B of Schedule V, wood of <i>Platanus</i> L., except</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment,</li> <li>- but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, and wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or in part from <i>Platanus</i> L., originating in Albania, Armenia, Switzerland, Turkey and the USA</li> </ul>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) originates in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. &amp; T. C. Harr. in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric 'Additional declaration',</p> <p>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 current usage.</p>
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<p>6. Wood of <i>Populus</i> L., except that in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap,</li> <li>- wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same European Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in countries of the American continent.</li> </ul>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) is bark-free, 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 "K.D." or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage</p>
<p>7.1.1. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Schedule V, Part B, wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap and obtained in whole or in part from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., originating in the USA and Canada,</li> <li>- <i>Populus</i> L., originating in the American continent.</li> </ul>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) has been produced from debarked round wood; 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, or</p> <p>(c) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC. There shall be evidence of the fumigation by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m<sup>3</sup>) and the exposure time (h), or</p> <p>(d) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), the latter to be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC.</p>

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<p>7.2. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Schedule V, Part B, wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap and obtained in whole or in part from <i>Quercus</i> L., originating in the USA.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) has undergone an appropriate fumigation to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.2. of Directive 2000/29/EC. There shall be evidence of the fumigation by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m<sup>3</sup>) and the exposure time (h), or</p> <p>(c) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), the latter to be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii).</p>
<p>7.3. Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales), originating in non-European countries</p>	<p>Official statement that the isolated bark:</p> <p>(a) has been subjected to an appropriate fumigation with a fumigant approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.2. of Directive 2000/29/EC. There shall be evidence thereof by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, the active ingredient, the minimum bark temperature, the rate (g/m<sup>3</sup>) and the exposure time (h), or</p> <p>(b) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the bark (including at its core), the latter to be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, and official statement that subsequent to its treatment the bark was transported until leaving the country issuing that statement outside of the flight season of the vector <i>Monochamus</i>, taking into account a safety margin of four additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season, or with a protective covering ensuring that infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bühner) Nickle et al. or its vector cannot occur.</p>
<p>7.4. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Part B of Schedule V, wood of <i>Amelanchier</i> Medik., <i>Aronia</i> Medik., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyracantha</i> M. Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Sorbus</i> L., other than in the form of:</p> <p>- chips, sawdust and shavings, obtained in whole or part from these plants,</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) originates in an area free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations under the rubric 'Additional declaration', or</p> <p>(b) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood, which is to be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, or</p>

<p>- wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignments and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada and the USA.</p>	<p>(c) has undergone an appropriate ionising radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood, to be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC.</p>
<p>7.5. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Part B of Schedule V, wood in the form of chips obtained in whole or part from <i>Amelanchier</i> Medik., <i>Aronia</i> Medik., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyracantha</i> M. Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Sorbus</i> L., originating in Canada and the USA.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) originates in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these Regulations under the rubric 'Additional declaration', or</p> <p>(b) has been processed into pieces of not more than 2,5 cm thickness and width, or</p> <p>(c) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 minutes throughout the entire profile of the chips, which is to be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC.</p>

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<p>7.6. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Part B of Schedule V, wood of <i>Prunus</i> L., other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, obtained in whole or part from these plants,</li> <li>- wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignments and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment, but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Japan, Republic of Korea and Vietnam</li> </ul>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to wood referred to in Schedule IV (A)(I)(7.4.) and (7.5.), official statement that the wood:</p> <p>originates in an area free from <i>Aromia bungii</i> (Falderman), established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric 'Additional declaration',</p> <p>or</p> <p>has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood, which is to be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC,</p> <p>or</p> <p>has undergone an appropriate ionising radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood, to be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC.</p>
<p>7.7. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Part B of Schedule V, wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from <i>Prunus</i> L., originating in China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Japan, Republic of Korea and Vietnam</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to wood referred to in Schedule IV (A)(I)(7.4.) and (7.5.) and (7.6.), official statement that the wood:</p> <p>originates in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Aromia bungii</i> (Faldermann) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric 'Additional declaration',</p> <p>or</p> <p>has been processed into pieces of not more than 2,5 cm thickness and width,</p> <p>or</p> <p>has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood, which is to be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC.</p>

8. (Deleted by L.N. 334 of 2014)	
8.1.Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds, originating in non-European countries	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(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).
8.2.Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds, over 3m in height, originating in non-European countries	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(1), and Schedule IV(A)(I)(8.1), where appropriate, official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European).
9. Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III (A)(1) and Schedule IV(A)(1)(8.1), (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.
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, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(1), and Schedule IV(A)(I)(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.
11.01.Plants of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, originating in the USA	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(2), official statement that the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i> (Bretz) Hunt.
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 Schedule III(A)(2), and Schedule IV(A)(I)(11.01), official statement that no symptoms of <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-European) 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, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(2), and Schedule IV(A)(I)(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, other than seeds, originating in Canada and the United States of America	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 these regulations under the rubric "Additional declaration", or

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	(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 these regulations under the rubric "Additional declaration", and declared free from <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller.
11.4. Plants of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., other than fruit and seeds, but including cut branches with or without foliage, originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA	Official statement that the plants originate in an area recognised as being free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC. The name of the area shall be mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC.
11.4.1. Plants of <i>Juglans</i> L. and <i>Pterocarya</i> Kunth, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in the USA	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants referred to in Schedule IV(A)I(11.4.), official statement that the plants for planting: (a) have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Geosmithia morbida</i> Kolarik, Freeland, Utley & Tisserat and its vector <i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i> Blackman, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric 'Additional declaration', or (b) originate in a place of production, including its vicinity of at least 5 km radius, where neither symptoms of <i>Geosmithia morbida</i> Kolarik, Freeland, Utley & Tisserat and its vector <i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i> Blackman, nor the presence of the vector, have been observed during official inspections within a period of two years prior to export; the plants for planting have been inspected immediately prior to export and handled and packaged in ways to prevent infestation after leaving the place of production, or originate in a place of production, with complete physical isolation, and plants for planting have been inspected immediately prior to export and handled and packaged in ways to prevent infestation after leaving the place of production.
11.5. Plants of <i>Betula</i> L., other than fruit and seeds, but including cut branches of <i>Betula</i> L. with or without foliage	Official statement that the plants originate in a country known to be free of <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory.

12.Plants of <i>Platanus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in Albania, Armenia, Switzerland, Turkey and the USA	Official statement that the plants: originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. & T. C. Harr. in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric 'Additional declaration', or no symptoms of <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. & T. C. Harr. have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation..
13.1.Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in third countries	Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(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 Schedule III(A)(3) and IV(A)(I)(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, other than seeds, originating in North American countries	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants in Schedule IV(A)(I)(11.4), official statement that no symptoms of ' <i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma ulmi' have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.

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<p>14.1.Plants intended for planting, other than scions, cuttings, plants in tissue culture, pollen and seeds, of <i>Amelanchier</i> Medik., <i>Aronia</i> Medik., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyracantha</i> M. Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Sorbus</i> L. originating in Canada and the USA.</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants in ScheduleIII(A)(9) and (18), Schedule III(B)(1), (2) or Schedule IV(A)(I), (17), (19.1), (19.2), (20), (22.1), (22.2), (23.1) and (23.2) where appropriate, official statement that the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations, under the rubric 'Additional declaration', or</li> <li>(b) have been grown during a period of at least two years prior to export, or in the case of plants which are younger than two years have been grown throughout their life, in a place of production established as free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, and</li> <li>(ii) which has been subjected annually to two official inspections for any signs of <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius carried out at appropriate times, and</li> <li>(iii) where the plants have been grown in a site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius, or</li> <li>- with the application of appropriate preventive treatments and surrounded by a buffer zone with a width of at least 500m where the absence of <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius was confirmed by official surveys carried out annually at appropriate times, and</li> </ul> </li> <li>(iv) immediately prior to export the plants have been subjected to a meticulous inspection for the presence of <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius, in particular in the stems of the plant, including, where appropriate, destructive sampling.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<p>14.2. Plants intended for planting, other than plants in tissue culture and seeds, of <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Vaccinium</i> L. originating in Canada, Mexico and the USA</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants in Schedule III(A) (9) and (18), Schedule III(B)(1), or Schedule IV(A)(I), (14.1.), (17), (19.1.), (19.2.), (20), (22.1.), (22.2.), (23.1.) and (23.2.) where appropriate, official statement that the plants:</p> <p>have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission;</p> <p>or</p> <p>have been grown throughout their life, in a place of production established as free from <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures:</p> <p>which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin,</p> <p>and</p> <p>which has been subjected to inspections annually for any signs of <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller carried out at appropriate times, and</p> <p>where the plants have been grown in a site with the application of appropriate preventive treatments and where the absence of <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller was confirmed by official surveys carried out annually at appropriate times, and</p> <p>immediately prior to export the plants have been subjected to a meticulous inspection for the presence of <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller;</p> <p>or</p> <p>have been grown in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller.'</p>
<p>15.(Deleted by L.N. 334 of 2014)</p>	
<p>16.(Deleted by L.N. 334 of 2014)</p>	
<p>16.1.Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, originating in third countries</p>	<p>The fruits shall be free from peduncles and leaves and the packaging shall bear an appropriate origin mark.</p>

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<p>16.2.Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Naringi</i> Adans., <i>Swinglea</i> Merr., and their hybrids, originating in third countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Schedule IV(A)(I)(16.1), (16.3), (16.4), (16.5) and (16.6), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the fruits originate in a country recognised as being free of <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission, or</p> <p>(b) the fruits originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission, or</p> <p>(c) the fruits originate in a place of production established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations under the rubric 'Additional declaration', or</p>
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	<p>(d) the site of production and the immediate vicinity are subject to appropriate treatments and cultural practices against <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>, and the fruits have been subjected to a treatment with sodium orthophenylphenate, or another effective treatment mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, provided that the treatment method has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission, and official inspections carried out at appropriate times prior to export have shown that the fruits are free from symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>, and information on traceability is included in the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, or and the site of production and the immediate vicinity are subject to appropriate treatments and cultural practices against <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>, and movement, storage and processing takes place under conditions, approved in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC, and the fruits have been transported in individual packages bearing a label, which contains a traceability code and the indication that the fruits are destined for industrial processing, and information on traceability is included in the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC.</p> <p>(e) in the case of fruits destined for industrial processing, official inspections prior to export have shown that the fruits are free from symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>,</p>
16.3.Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, originating in third countries	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Schedule IV(A)(I)(16.1), (16.2), (16.4) and (16.5), official statement that:

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	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Schedule IV(A)(I)(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 in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission, or</p> <p>(b) the fruits originate in an area recognised as being free from <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission, or</p> <p>(c) no symptoms of <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes have been observed in the site of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation, and none of the fruits harvested in the site of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of this organism.</p>
<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. and <i>Citrus latifolia</i> Tanaka, originating in third countries</p>	

	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Schedule IV(A)(I)(16.1), (16.2), (16.3), (16.5), and (16.6), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the fruits originate in a country recognised as free from <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission, or</p> <p>(b) the fruits originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission, or</p> <p>(c) the fruits originate in a place of production established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations under the rubric 'Additional declaration', and the fruits are found free of symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa by official inspection of a representative sample, defined in accordance with international standards, or</p> <p>(d) the fruits originate in a site of production subjected to appropriate treatments and cultural measures against <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) van der Aa, and official inspections have been carried out in the site of production during the growing season since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation, and no symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) van der Aa have been detected in the fruits, and the harvested fruits from that site of production are found free of symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa during an official inspection prior to export, of a representative sample, defined in accordance with international standards, and information on traceability is included in the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, or</p>
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	<p>(e) in the case of fruits destined for industrial processing, the fruits have been found free of symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa prior to the export during an official inspection of a representative sample, defined in accordance with international standards, and a statement that the fruits originate in a site of production subjected to appropriate treatments against <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa carried out at the appropriate time is included in the certificates referred to in these regulations under the rubric 'Additional declaration', and</p> <p>movement, storage and processing takes place under conditions, approved in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC, and the fruits have been transported in individual packages bearing a label, which contains a traceability code and the indication that the fruits are destined for industrial processing, and</p> <p>information on traceability is included in the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC.</p>
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<p>16.5. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, <i>Mangifera</i> L. and <i>Prunus</i> L.</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Schedule IV (A)(I) (16.1.), (16.2.), (16.3.), (16.4.), and (16.6.) official statement that:</p> <p>the fruits originate in a country recognised as free from <i>Tephritidae</i> (non- European), to which those fruits are known to be susceptible, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>the fruits originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Tephritidae</i> (non- European), to which those fruits are known to be susceptible, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>no signs of <i>Tephritidae</i> (non-European), to which those fruits are known to be susceptible, have been observed at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to harvesting, and none of the fruits harvested at the place of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, signs of the relevant organism</p> <p>and</p> <p>information on traceability is included in the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC,</p> <p>or</p> <p>have been subjected to an effective treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Tephritidae</i> (non-European), to which those fruits are known to be susceptible, and the treatment data should be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, provided that the treatment method has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission.</p>
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<p>16.6. Fruits of <i>Capsicum</i> (L.), <i>Citrus</i> L., other than <i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Osbeck. and <i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle, <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch and <i>Punica granatum</i> L. originating in countries of the African continent, Cape Verde, Saint Helena, Madagascar, La Reunion, Mauritius and Israel</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Schedule IV(A)(I) (16.1.), (16.2.), (16.3.), (16.4.), (16.5.) and (36.3.), official statement that the fruits:</p> <p>originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick), in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>originate in a place of production established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures and information on traceability is included in the certificates referred to in the Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, and official inspections have been carried out in the place of production at appropriate times during the growing season, including a visual examination on representative samples of fruit, shown to be free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick),</p> <p>or</p> <p>have been subjected to an effective cold treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) or another effective treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) and the treatment data should be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, provided that the treatment method together with documentary evidence of its effectiveness has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission.</p>
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<p>16.7. Fruits of <i>Malus</i> Mill.</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Schedule IV(A)(I) (16.8.), (16.9.) and (16.10.) official statement that the fruits:</p> <p>originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Enarmonia prunivora</i> Walsh, <i>Grapholita inopinata</i> Heinrich and <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> (Walsch) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Enarmonia prunivora</i> Walsh, <i>Grapholita inopinata</i> Heinrich and <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> (Walsch) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>originate in a place of production where official inspections and surveys for the presence of <i>Enarmonia prunivora</i> Walsh, <i>Grapholita inopinata</i> Heinrich and <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> (Walsch) are carried out at appropriate times during the growing season, including a visual inspection of a representative sample of fruits, shown to be free of the harmful organism(s) and information on traceability is included in the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC,</p> <p>or</p> <p>have been subjected to an effective treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Enarmonia prunivora</i> Walsh, <i>Grapholita inopinata</i> Heinrich and <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> (Walsch) and the treatment data should be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, provided that the treatment method has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission.</p>
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<p>16.8. Fruits of <i>Malus</i> Mill. and <i>Pyrus</i> L.</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Schedule IV(A)(I) (16.7.), (16.9.) and (16.10.) official statement that the fruits:</p> <p>(a) originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Guignardia piricola</i> (Nosa) Yamamoto in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Guignardia piricola</i> (Nosa) Yamamoto in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) originate in a place of production where official inspections and surveys for the presence of <i>Guignardia piricola</i> (Nosa) Yamamoto are carried out at appropriate times during the growing season, including a visual inspection of a representative sample of fruits, shown to be free of the harmful organism and information on traceability is included in the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) have been subjected to an effective treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Guignardia piricola</i> (Nosa) Yamamoto and the treatment data should be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, provided that the treatment method has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission.</p>
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<p>16.9. Fruits of <i>Malus</i> Mill. and <i>Pyrus</i> L.</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Schedule IV(A)(I) (16.7.), (16.8.) and (16.10.) official statement that the fruits:</p> <p>(a) originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Tachypterellus quadrigibbus</i> Say in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Tachypterellus quadrigibbus</i> Say in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) originate in a place of production where official inspections and surveys for the presence of <i>Tachypterellus quadrigibbus</i> Say are carried out at appropriate times during the growing season, including a visual inspection of a representative sample of fruits, shown to be free of the harmful organism and information on traceability is included in the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC ,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) have been subjected to an effective treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Tachypterellus quadrigibbus</i> Say and the treatment data should be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, provided that the treatment method has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission.</p>
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<p>16.10. Fruits of <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Vaccinium</i> L., originating in Canada, Mexico and the USA</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Schedule IV(A)(I) (16.5.), (16.6.), (16.7.), (16.8) and (16.9.) official statement that the fruits:</p> <p>(a) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) originate in a place of production where official inspections and surveys for the presence of <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller are carried out at appropriate times during the growing season, including an inspection of a representative sample of fruits, shown to be free of the harmful organism and information on traceability is included in the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) have been subjected to an effective treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Grapholita packardi</i> Zeller and the treatment data should be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, provided that the treatment method has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission.</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, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(9), (9.1), (18), Schedule III(B) or Schedule IV) (A)(1)(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> in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC, 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 and recognised as such in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18 (2) of Directive 2000/29/EC, 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.</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 Schedule III(A)(16), where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) that 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 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.</p>
<p>18.1. Plants of <i>Aegle</i> Corrêa, <i>Aeglopsis</i> Swingle, <i>Afraegle</i> Engl, <i>Atalantia</i> Corrêa, <i>Balsamocitrus</i> Stapf, <i>Burkillanthus</i> Swingle, <i>Calodendrum</i> Thunb., <i>Choisya</i> Kunth, <i>Clausena</i> Burm. f., <i>Limonia</i> L., <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle., <i>Murraya</i> J. Koenig ex L., <i>Pamburus</i> Swingle, <i>Severinia</i> Ten., <i>Swinglea</i> Merr., <i>Triphasia</i> Lour. and <i>Vepris</i> Comm., other than fruit (but including seeds); and seeds of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle and <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, originating in third countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants in Schedule IV(A)(I)(18.2) and (18.3), official statement that the plants originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Candidatus Liberibacter</i> spp., causal agent of Huanglongbing disease of citrus/citrus greening, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC.</p>
<p>18.2. Plants of <i>Casimiroa</i> La Llave, <i>Choisya</i> Kunth, <i>Clausena</i> Burm. f., <i>Murraya</i> J. Koenig ex L., <i>Vepris</i> Comm., <i>Zanthoxylum</i> L., other than fruits and seeds, originating in third countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants referred to in Schedule IV(A)(I)(18.1) and (18.3), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in a country in which <i>Trioza erytreae</i> Del Guercio is known not to occur, or</p> <p>(b) the plants originate in an area free from <i>Trioza erytreae</i> Del Guercio, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations under the rubric 'Additional declaration', or</p> <p>(c) the plants have been grown in a place of production, which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, and where the plants are placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Trioza erytreae</i> Del Guercio, and where, during the last complete cycle of vegetation prior to the movement, two official inspections were carried out at appropriate times and no signs of <i>Trioza erytreae</i> Del Guercio have been observed in that site, and in the surrounding area with a width of at least 200 m.</p>

B 1784

<p>18.3.Plants of <i>Aegle</i> Corrêa, <i>Aeglopsis</i> Swingle, <i>Afraegle</i> Engl., <i>Amyris</i> P. Browne, <i>Atalantia</i> Corrêa, <i>Balsamocitrus</i> Stapf, <i>Choisya</i> Kunth, <i>Citropsis</i> Swingle &amp; Kellerman, <i>Clausena</i> Burm. f., <i>Eremocitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Esenbeckia</i> Kunth., <i>Glycosmis</i> Corrêa, <i>Limonia</i> L., <i>Merrillia</i> Swingle, <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Murraya</i> J. Koenig ex L., <i>Naringi</i> Adans., <i>Pamburus</i> Swingle, <i>Severinia</i> Ten., <i>Swinglea</i> Merr., <i>Tetradium</i> Lour., <i>Toddalia</i> Juss., <i>Triphasia</i> Lour., <i>Vepris</i> Comm., <i>Zanthoxylum</i> L., other than fruit and seed, originating in third countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants in Schedule IV(A)I(18.1) and (18.2), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in a country in which <i>Diaphorina citri</i> Kuway is known not to occur, or</p> <p>(b) the plants originate in an area free from <i>Diaphorina citri</i> Kuway, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1 (ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric "Additional declaration.</p>
<p>18.4. Plants of <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Naringi</i> Adans. and <i>Swinglea</i> Merr., other than fruits and seeds, originating in third countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants in Schedule IV(A)I (18.1), (18.2) and (18.3), official statement that the plants:</p> <p>(a) originate in a country recognised as being free of <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission, or</p> <p>(b) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission.</p>
<p>19.1.Plants of <i>Crataegus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. and Ev. is known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(9), and Schedule IV(A)(I)(15) and (17), official statement that no symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. and Ev. have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>

<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, other than seeds,  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"> <li>- on <i>Fragaria</i> L.:</li> <li>- <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i>  Hickman, var., <i>fragariae</i>,</li> <li>- Arabis mosaic virus,</li> <li>- Raspberry ringspot virus,</li> <li>- Strawberry crinkle virus</li> <li>- Strawberry latent  ringspot virus</li> <li>- Strawberry mild yellow  edge virus,</li> <li>- Tomato black ring virus,</li> <li>- <i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>  Kennedy et King;</li> <li>- on <i>Malus</i> Mill.:</li> <li>- <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell.  and Ev.;</li> <li>- on <i>Prunus</i> L.:</li> <li>- Apricot chlorotic leafroll  mycoplasma,</li> <li>- <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i>  pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin  et al.</li> <li>- on <i>Prunuspersica</i> (L.)  Batsch:</li> <li>- <i>Pseudomonassyringae</i> pv.  <i>persicae</i> (Prunier et al.)  Young et al.;</li> <li>- on <i>Pyrus</i> L.:</li> <li>- <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell.  and Ev.;</li> <li>- on <i>Rubus</i> L.:</li> <li>- Arabis mosaic virus,</li> <li>- Raspberry ringspot virus,</li> <li>- Strawberry latent ringspot  virus</li> <li>- Tomato black ring virus,</li> <li>- on all species:</li> <li>- non-European viruses and  virus-like organisms.</li> </ul>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants  where appropriate listed in Schedule III(A)(9), and Schedule  IV(A)(I)(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.</p>
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<p>20.Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., and <i>Pyrus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Pear decline mycoplasma is known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants where appropriate listed in Schedule III(A)(9) and (18), and Schedule IV(A)(I)(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, other than seeds, 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"> <li>- Strawberry latent 'C' virus,</li> <li>- Strawberry vein banding virus,</li> <li>- Strawberry witches' broom mycoplasma</li> </ul>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(18), and Schedule IV(A)(I)(19.2), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants, other than those raised from seed, have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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 the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms,</li> </ul> <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, other than seeds, 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 Schedule III(A)(18), and Schedule IV(A)(I)(19.2) and (21.1), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) either no symptoms of <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie have been observed on plants 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 section (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, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(18), and Schedule IV(A)(I)(19.2), (21.1) and (21.2), official statement that the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Anthonomus signatus</i> Say and <i>Anthonomus bisignifer</i> (Schenkling).</p>



<p>22.1.Plants of <i>Malus</i> Mill., intended for planting, other than seeds, 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"> <li>- Cherry rasp leaf virus (American),</li> <li>- Tomato ringspot virus.</li> </ul>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(9) and (18), Schedule III(B)(I) and Schedule IV(A)(I)(15), (17) and (19.2), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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 the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms;</li> </ul> <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, other than seeds, originating in countries where apple proliferation mycoplasma is known to occur.</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(9) and (18), Schedule III(B)(I) and Schedule IV(A)(I)(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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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 free, in these tests, from that harmful organism, or</li> <li>- 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 mycoplasma using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from the harmful organism;</li> </ul> <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>

B 1788

<p>23.1.Plants of following species of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Plum pox virus is known to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus armentaca</i> L.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus blireiana</i> Andre,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus brigantina</i> Vill.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Ehrh.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus cistena</i> Hansen,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus curdica</i> Fenzl and Fritsch.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus domestica</i> spp. <i>domestica</i> L.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus domestica</i> spp. <i>insititia</i> (L.) C.K.Schneid.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus domestica</i> spp. <i>italica</i> (Borkh.) Hegi.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus glandulosa</i> Thunb.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus holosericea</i> Batal.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus hotrulana</i> Bailey,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus japonica</i> Thunb.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus mandshurica</i> (Maxim.) Koehne,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus maritima</i> Marsh.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus mume</i> Sieb and Zucc.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus nigra</i> Ait.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus salicina</i> L.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus sibirica</i> L.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus simonii</i> Carr.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus sinosa</i> L.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus tomentosa</i> Thunb.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus triloba</i> Liddl.,</li> <li>- other species of <i>Prunus</i> L. susceptible to Plum pox virus.</li> </ul>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(9) and (18), and Schedule IV(A)(I)(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"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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 that harmful organism;</li> </ul> <p>(b) no symptoms of disease 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>
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<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 <i>Prunus</i> L.</p> <p>(b) other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur</p> <p>(c) other than seeds, 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"> <li>- for the case under (a):</li> <li>- Tomato ringspot virus;</li> <li>- for the case under (b):</li> <li>- Cherry rasp leaf virus (American),</li> <li>- Peach mosaic virus (American),</li> <li>- Peach phony rickettsia,</li> <li>- Peach rosette mycoplasma,</li> <li>- Peach yellows mycoplasma,</li> <li>- Plum line virus (American),</li> <li>- Peach X-disease mycoplasma;</li> <li>- for the case under (c):</li> <li>- Little cherry pathogen.</li> </ul>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants, where appropriate listed in Schedule III(A)(9) and (18), or Schedule IV(A)(I)(15), (19.2) and (23.1), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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 the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms;</li> </ul> <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>
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B 1790

<p>24.Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting:</p> <p>(a)originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on <i>Rubus</i> L.</p> <p>(b)other than seeds, 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"> <li>- in the case under (a):</li> <li>- Tomato ringspot virus,</li> <li>- Black raspberry latent virus,</li> <li>- Cherry leafroll virus,</li> <li>- Punus necrotic ringspot virus;</li> <li>- in the case under (b):</li> <li>- Raspberry leaf curl virus (American),</li> <li>- Cherry rasp leaf virus (American)</li> </ul>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(19.2), official statement that:</p> <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"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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 the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators for equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms;</li> </ul> <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>
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<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 Schedule III(A)(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 Community provisions on combating <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC have been complied with, in the country of origin.</p>
<p>25.2. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions listed in Schedule III(A)(10), (11) and (12) and Schedule IV(A)(I)(25.1), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the tubers originate in areas known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i>; or</p> <p>(b) provisions recognised as equivalent to the Community provisions on combating <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i> in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC, have been complied with, in the country of origin.</p>
<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</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the tubers listed in Schedule III(A)(10), (11) and (12) and Schedule IV(A)(I)(25.1) and (25.2), suppression of the faculty of germination.</p>

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<p>25.4. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the tubers listed in Schedule III(A)(10), (11) and (12) and Schedule IV(A)(I)(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) either, the tubers originate in areas in which <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al</i> is known not to occur; or</p> <p>(bb) in areas where <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al</i> is known to occur, the tubers originate from a place of production found free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al</i>, or considered to be free thereof, as a consequence of the implementation of an appropriate procedure aiming at eradicating <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al</i>. which shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC, 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 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- the tubers after harvest have been randomly sampled and, either checked for the presence of symptoms after an appropriate method to induce symptoms, or laboratory tested, as well as inspected visually both externally and by cutting the tubers, at appropriate times and in all cases at the time of closing of the packages or containers before marketing according to the provisions on closing in Council Directive 66/403/EEC of 14 June 1996 on the marketing of seed potatoes and no symptoms of <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden <i>et al</i>. (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen have been found.</li> </ul>
<p>25.4.1. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those intended for planting</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to tubers listed in Schedule III(A)(12) and Schedule IV(A)(I)(25.1), (25.2) and (25.3), official statement that the tubers originate in areas in which <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al</i> is not known to occur.</p>

25.4.2. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to tubers listed in Schedule III(A)(10), (11) and (12) and Schedule IV(A)(I)(25.1), (25.2), (25.3), (25.4) and (25.4.1), official statement that: (a) the tubers originate in a country where <i>Scrobipalopsis solanivora</i> Povolny is not known to occur; or (b) the tubers originate in an area free from <i>Scrobipalopsis solanivora</i> Povolny, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.
25.5. Plants of Solanaceae, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Potato stolbur mycoplasma is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the tubers listed in Schedule III(A)(10), (11), (12) and (13) and Schedule IV(A)(I)(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.
25.6. Plants of Solanaceae, intended for planting, other than tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., and other than seeds of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., originating in countries where Potato spindle tuber viroid is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(11) and (13) and Schedule IV(A)(I)(25.5), where appropriate, official statement that no symptoms of Potato spindle tuber viroid have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
25.7. Plants of <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., <i>Musa</i> L., <i>Nicotiana</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., intended for planting other than seeds, originating in countries where <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i> is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(11) and (13), and Schedule IV(A)(I)(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) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i> ; or (b) no symptoms of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i> have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
25.7.1. Plants of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., other than fruits and seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants in Schedule III(A)(13) and Schedule IV(A)(I)(25.5), (25.6), (25.7), (28.1), and (45.3), official statement that the plants: (a) originate in a country recognised as being free of <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or (b) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations under the rubric 'Additional declaration'

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<p>25.7.2.Fruits of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L.</p>	<p>Official statement that the fruits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) originate in a country recognised as being free of <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or</li> <li>(b) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations under the rubric 'Additional declaration', or</li> <li>(c) originate in a place of production, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham), on the basis of official inspections and surveys carried out during the last three months prior to export, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations under the rubric 'Additional declaration'.</li> </ul>
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<p>25.7.3. Fruits of <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum aethiopicum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L.</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the fruits in Schedule IV(A)(I) (16.6.), (25.7.1.), (25.7.2.), (25.7.4.), (36.2.) and (36.3.), official statement that the fruits:</p> <p>(a) originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Neoleucinodes elegantalis</i> (Guenée) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Neoleucinodes elegantalis</i> (Guenée) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) originate in a place of production established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Neoleucinodes elegantalis</i> (Guenée) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures and official inspections have been carried out in the place of production at appropriate times during the growing season, including an examination on representative samples of fruit, shown to be free from <i>Neoleucinodes elegantalis</i> (Guenée), and information on traceability is included in the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) Directive 2000/29/EC,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) originate in an insect proof site of production, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Neoleucinodes elegantalis</i> (Guenée), on the basis of official inspections and surveys carried out during the three months prior to export, and information on traceability is included in the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) Directive 2000/29/EC.</p>
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<p>25.7.4. Fruits of <i>Solanaceae</i> originating in Australia, the Americas and New Zealand</p>	<p>Without prejudice provisions applicable to the fruits in Schedule IV(A)(I) (16.6.), (25.7.1.), (25.7.2.), (25.7.4.), (36.2.) and (36.3.), official stat fruits:</p> <p>(a) originate in a country recognised as being free from <i>Bactericera cockerelli</i> (Sulc.) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from <i>Bactericera cockerelli</i> (Sulc.) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric 'Additional declaration', provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the Commission,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) originate in a place of production, where official inspections and surveys for the presence of <i>Bactericera cockerelli</i> (Sulc.) including its immediate vicinity are carried out during the last three months prior to export and subject to effective treatments to ensure freedom from the harmful organism, and representative samples of the fruit have been inspected prior to export, and information on traceability is included in the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) Directive 2000/29/EC</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) originate in an insect proof site of production, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, as being free from <i>Bactericera cockerelli</i> (Sulc.), on the basis of official inspections and surveys carried out during the three months prior to export, and information on traceability is included in the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC.</p>
<p>25.8.(Deleted by L.N. 100 of 2009)</p>	
<p>26.Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> Reinke and 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.</p>
<p>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, other than seeds</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(aa)the plants originate in an area free from <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hübner) and <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i> (Boisd.), established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or</p> <p>(a) no signs of <i>Helicoverpa 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</p> <p>(b) the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from the said organisms.</p>

<p>27.2.Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., <i>Dianthus</i> L. and <i>Pelargonium</i> l'Hérit. ex Ait., other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A) (I)(27.1), official statement that:</p> <p>(aa)the plants originate in an area free from <i>Spodoptera eridania</i> (Cramer), <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> Smith and <i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fabricius), established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from the said organisms.</p>
<p>28.Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(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"> <li>- 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 known to 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 export, or</li> <li>- have undergone appropriate treatment against <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings;</li> </ul> <p>(c) in the case of unrooted cuttings, no symptoms of <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock and 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 and Davis) v. Arx were observed either on the cuttings or on the rooting bed.</p>
<p>28.1.Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul. and <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(13), Schedule IV(A)(I) (25.5), (25.6), (25.7), (27.1), (27.2) and (28), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants have been grown throughout their life in a country free from Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus; or</p> <p>(b) the plants have been grown throughout their life in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of export as being free from Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures; or</p> <p>(c) the plants have been grown throughout their life in a place of production, established as being free from Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus and verified through official inspections and, where appropriate, testing.</p>

B 1798

<p>29.Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(27.1) and (27.2), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) 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 and Burkholder and <i>Phialophora cinerescens</i> (Wollenw.) Van Beyma on officially approved tests, carried out at least once within the two previous years,</p> <p>(b) 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.Bulbs of <i>Pelargonium</i> l'Hérit. ex Ait., intended for planting, other than seeds, 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 Schedule IV(A)(I)(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 in the soil or plants; 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"> <li>- bulbs,</li> <li>- corms,</li> <li>- plants of the family Gramineae,</li> <li>- rhizomes,</li> <li>- seeds,</li> <li>- tubers,</li> </ul> <p>originating in third countries where <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) are known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV, Part A, Section I(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 certificates referred to in these regulations 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), in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations, and declared free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export, 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 these regulations, or</p> <p>(d) originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch); are grown <i>in vitro</i> in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch); and are shipped in transparent containers under sterile conditions.</p>
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B 1800

<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>	<p>Official statement that the cut flowers and the leafy vegetables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- originate in a country free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch), or</li> <li>- immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch).</li> </ul>
<p>32.3.Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- bulbs,</li> <li>- corms,</li> <li>- plants of the family Gramineae,</li> <li>- rhizomes,</li> <li>- seeds,</li> <li>- tubers,</li> </ul> <p>originating in third countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV, Part A, Section I(27.1), (27.2), (28), (29) and (32.1), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess), or</p> <p>(b) either no signs of <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (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</p> <p>(c) immediately prior to export, the plants have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <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), or</p> <p>(d) the plants originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess); are grown in vitro in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess); and are shipped in transparent containers under sterile conditions.</p>
<p>33.Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the place of production is known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i> and <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival, and</p> <p>(b) the plants originate from a field known to be free from <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globoderarostchiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens.</p>

<p>34. Growing medium, attached to or associated with plants, intended to sustain the vitality of the plants, with the exception of sterile medium of <i>in-vitro</i> plants, originating in third countries other than Switzerland.</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the growing medium, at the time of planting of the associated plants:</p> <p>(i) was free from soil and organic matter and not previously used for growing plants or for any agricultural purposes,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) was composed entirely of peat or fibre of <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L. and not previously used for growing plants or for any agricultural purposes</p> <p>or</p> <p>(iii) was subjected to effective treatment to ensure freedom from harmful organisms and the treatment data should be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC under the rubric 'Additional declaration'</p> <p>and</p> <p>in all the above cases was stored and maintained under appropriate conditions to keep freedom from harmful organisms</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) since planting:</p> <p>(i) appropriate measures have been taken to ensure that the growing medium has been kept free from harmful organisms, including at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— physical isolation of the growing medium from soil and other possible sources of contamination</li> <li>— hygiene measures</li> <li>— using water free from harmful organisms or</li> </ul> <p>(ii) within two weeks prior to export the growing medium including, where appropriate, soil has been completely removed by washing using water free from harmful organisms. Replanting may be performed in the growing medium that shall meet the requirements laid down in point (a). Appropriate conditions shall be maintained to keep freedom from harmful organisms as stipulated in point (b).</p>
<p>34.1. Bulbs, corms, rhizomes and tubers, intended for planting, other than tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>, originating in third countries other than Switzerland</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable in Schedule IV(A)(I)(30), official statement that the consignment or lot shall not contain more than 1 % by net weight of soil and growing medium.</p>
<p>34.2. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> originating in third countries other than Switzerland</p>	<p>Without the prejudice to provisions applicable in Schedule III(A)(10), (11) and (12) and Schedule IV(A)(I) (25.1.), (25.2.), (25.3.), (25.4.1.) and (25.4.2.), official statement that the consignment or lot shall not contain more than 1 % by net weight of soil and growing medium.</p>
<p>34.3. Root and tubercle vegetables originating in third countries other than Switzerland</p>	<p>Without the prejudice to provisions applicable in Schedule III(A)(10), (11) and (12), official statement that the consignment or lot shall not contain more than 1 % by net weight of soil and growing medium.</p>
<p>34.4. Machinery and vehicles which have been operated for agricultural or forestry purposes, imported from third countries other than Switzerland</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable in Schedule IV(B)(30), official statement that machinery or vehicles are cleaned and free from soil and plant debris.</p>

B 1802

35.1.Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	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, other than seeds, originating in countries where Beet leaf curl virus is known to occur	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(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 of 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, - rhizomes, - seeds, - tubers,  originating in third countries	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV, Part A, Section I(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 is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations, 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 these regulations, 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 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 these regulations, or (d) originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny; are grown <i>in vitro</i> in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny; and are shipped in transparent containers under sterile conditions.
36.2.Cut flowers of Orchidaceae fruits of <i>Momordica</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., originating in third countries	Official statement that the cut flowers and the fruits: - originate in a country free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny, or - immediately prior to export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny.



<p>36.3.Fruits of <i>Capsicum</i> L. originating in Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, USA and French Polynesia where <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> Cano is known to occur</p>	<p>Official statement that the fruits:</p> <p>(a) originate in an area free from <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> Cano, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations 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 organisation in that country, as being free from <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> Cano, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations under the rubric 'Additional declaration', and declared free from <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> Cano on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the two months prior to export, at the place of production and its immediate vicinity.</p>
<p>37.Plants of Palmae intended for planting other than seeds, originating in non-European countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(17), where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) either the plants originate in an area known to be free from Palm lethal yellowing mycoplasma and Cadang-Cadang viroid, and no symptoms have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, or</p> <p>(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 the 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;</p> <p>(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>

B 1804

<p>37.1.Plants of Palmae, intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following genera: <i>Brahea</i> Mart., <i>Butia</i> Becc., <i>Chamaerops</i> L., <i>Jubaea</i> Kunth, <i>Livistona</i> R. Br., <i>Phoenix</i> L., <i>Sabal</i> Adans., <i>Syagrus</i> Mart., <i>Trachycarpus</i> H. Wendl., <i>Trithrinax</i> Mart., <i>Washingtonia</i> Raf.</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(17) and the requirements listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(37) official statement that the plants:</p> <p>(a) have been grown throughout their life in a country where <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) is not known to occur; or</p> <p>(b) have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister), established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures; or</p> <p>(c) have, during a period of at least two years prior to export, been grown in a place of production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, and</li> <li>- where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) or with application of appropriate preventive treatments, and</li> <li>- where, during three official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, including immediately prior to export, no signs of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) have been observed.</li> </ul>
<p>38.1.(Deleted by L.N. 334 of 2014)</p>	
<p>38.2.Plants of <i>Fuchsia</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in the USA or Brazil</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>39.Trees and shrubs, intended for planting, other than seeds and plants in tissue culture, originating in third countries other than European and Mediterranean countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(a)(1), (2), (3), (9), (13), (15), (16), (17), (18), Schedule III(B)(1) and Schedule IV(A)(I)(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"> <li>- are clean (i.e. free from plant debris) and free from flowers and fruits,</li> <li>- have been grown in nurseries,</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
<p>40.Deciduous trees and shrubs, intended for planting, other than seeds and plants in tissue culture, originating in third countries other than European and Mediterranean countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(2), (3), (9), (15), (16), (17), and (18), Schedule III(B)(1) and Schedule IV(A)(I)(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.</p>

<p>41. Annual and biennial plants, other than Gramineae, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants, where appropriate, listed in Schedule III(A)(11), (13), and Schedule IV(A)(I)(25.5), (25.6), (32.1), (32.2), (32.3), (33), (34), (35.1) and (35.2), official statement that the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- have been grown in nurseries,</li> <li>- are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits,</li> <li>- have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export,</li> <li>- found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
<p>42. Plants of the family Gramineae of ornamental perennial grasses of the subfamilies Bambusoideae, Panicoideae, 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, other than seeds, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants, where appropriate, listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(33) and (34), official statement that the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- have been grown in nurseries,</li> <li>- are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, and</li> <li>- have been inspected and prior to export, and</li> <li>- found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>

B 1806

<p>43. Naturally or artificially dwarfed plants intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in non-European countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(1), (2), (3), (9), (13), (15), (16), (17), (18), Schedule III(B)(1) and Schedule IV(A)(I)(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> <p>(b) the plants on the nurseries referred to in (a) shall:</p> <p>(aa) at least during the period referred to in (a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- be potted, in pots which are placed on shelves at least 50 cm above ground,</li> <li>- have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure freedom from non-European rusts; the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate provided for in these regulations under the rubric "disinfection and/or disinfestation treatment",</li> <li>- 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 Schedules to these regulations. 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,</li> <li>- have been found free, in these inspections, from the relevant harmful organisms of concern as specified in the previous indent. Infested plants shall be removed. The remaining plants, where appropriate, shall be effectively treated, and in addition shall be held for an appropriate period and inspected to ensure freedom from such harmful organisms of concern,</li> <li>- have been planted in either an unused artificial growing medium or in a natural growing medium, which has been treated by fumigation or by appropriate heat treatment and has been freed of any harmful organisms,</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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:</li> <li>- shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, or</li> <li>- shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down in (aa) fifth indent, or</li> <li>- subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure that the growing medium is free from harmful organisms, the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate provided for in these regulations under the rubric "disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment",</li> </ul> <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 these regulations, enabling the consignments to be identified.</p>
<p>44. Herbaceous perennial plants, intended for planting, other than seeds, of the families Caryophyllaceae (except <i>Dianthus</i> L.), Compositae (except <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul.), Cruciferae, Leguminosae and Rosaceae (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, where appropriate, listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(32.1), (32.2), (32.3), (33) and (34), official statement that the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- have been grown in nurseries, and</li> <li>- are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, and</li> <li>- have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export, and</li> <li>- found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>

B 1808

<p>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, rhizomes, seeds and tubers, originating in non-European countries</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants in Schedule IV, Part A, Section I(27.1), (27.2), (28), (29), (32.1), (32.3) and (36.1), official statement that the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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 is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations under the rubric "Additional declaration", or</li> <li>(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) in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations under the rubric "Additional declaration", and declared 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, or</li> <li>(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 procedures throughout the said period. Details of the treatment shall be mentioned on the certificates referred to in these regulations, or</li> <li>(d) originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations); are grown <i>in vitro</i> in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations); and are shipped in transparent containers under sterile conditions.</li> </ul>
<p>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</p>	<p>Official statement that the cut flowers and leafy vegetables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- originate in a country free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations), or</li> <li>- immediately prior to export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations).</li> </ul>

<p>45.3.Plants of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Tomato yellow leaf curl virus is known to occur</p> <p>(a)where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. is not known to occur</p> <p>(b)where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. is known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to plants listed in Schedule IV, Part A, Section I(25.5), (25.6) and (25.7), where appropriate:</p> <p>Official statement that no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the plants</p> <p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the plants, and</p> <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>(b) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the place of production and the place of production has been subjected to an appropriate treatment and monitoring regime to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn.</p>
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<p>46.Plants intended for planting, other than seeds, bulbs, tubers, corms, and rhizomes, 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"> <li>- Bean golden mosaic virus,</li> <li>- Cowpea mild mottle virus,</li> <li>- Lettuce infectious yellow virus</li> <li>- Pepper mild tigré virus,</li> <li>- Squash leaf curl virus,</li> <li>- other viruses transmitted by <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn.</li> </ul> <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 population) or other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to plants listed in Schedule III(A)(13) and Schedule IV(A)(I)(25.5), (25.6), (32.1), (32.2), (32.3), (35.1), (35.2), (44), (45.1), (45.2) and (45.3), where appropriate:</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, or</p> <p>(d) the plants originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) and which did not show any symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms; are grown <i>in vitro</i> in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations); and are shipped in transparent containers under sterile conditions.</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. and 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. and de Toni present in the area of production, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. and de Toni.</p>
<p>48.Seeds of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.</p>	<p>Official statement that the seeds have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent method approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29, 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>, <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> (Doidge) Dye and Potato spindle tuber viroid 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, free from those harmful organisms.</p>



49.1. Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) no symptoms <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 no <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) has been revealed by laboratory tests on a representative sample; or</p> <p>(b) fumigation has taken place prior to export; or</p> <p>(c) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate physical treatment against <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev and have been found to be free of this harmful organism after laboratory tests on a representative sample.</p>
49.2. Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L., originating in countries where <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis <i>et al.</i> is known to occur	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(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"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- the content of inert matter which has been determined in accordance with the rules applicable for the certification of seed marketed in the Community, does not exceed 0.1% by weight;</li> </ul> <p>(c) 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;</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 mays</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 this test.</p>

B 1812

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	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 7.
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	Official statement that either: (a) the grain originates in an area where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known not to occur. The name of the area or areas shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate provided for in these regulations under the rubric 'place of origin'; or (b) no symptoms of <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their last complete cycle of vegetation and representative samples of the grain have been taken both at the time of harvest and before shipment and have been tested and found free from <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra in these tests; the latter shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate provided for in Article 7, in the rubric "name of produce" as "tested and found free from <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra"

PART A

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS WHICH MUST BE FOLLOWED FOR  
THE INTRODUCTION AND MOVEMENT OF PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS  
AND OTHER OBJECTS INTO, AND WITHIN, MALTA

Section II

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS ORIGINATING  
IN THE COMMUNITY

Plants, plant products and other objects	Special requirements
1. (Deleted by L.N. 55 of 2005)	
2. Wood of <i>Platanus</i> L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface.	(a) Official statement that: (a) the wood originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. & T. C. Harr., or (b) there shall be evidence by a mark 'kiln-dried', '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>2.1. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Part A of Schedule V, wood of <i>Juglans</i> L. and <i>Pterocarya</i> Kunth, other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these plants,</li> <li>- wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment,</li> </ul> <p>but including that which has not kept its natural round surface.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>originates in an area known to be free from <i>Geosmithia morbida</i> Kolarík, Freeland, Utley &amp; Tisserat and its vector <i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i> Blackman, established by the competent authorities in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures,</p> <p>or</p> <p>has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 40 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage,</p> <p>or</p> <p>has been squared to entirely remove the natural rounded surface.</p>
<p>2.2. Whether or not listed among the CN codes in Part A Schedule V, isolated bark and wood of <i>Juglans</i> L. and <i>Pterocarya</i> Kunth, in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these plants</li> </ul>	<p>Official statement that the wood or isolated bark:</p> <p>originates in an area free from <i>Geosmithia morbida</i> Kolarík, Freeland, Utley &amp; Tisserat and its vector <i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i> Blackman, established by the the competent authorities in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures,</p> <p>or</p> <p>has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 40 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the bark or the wood. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p>

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<p>2.3. Wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except raw wood of 6 mm thickness or less, processed wood produced by glue, heat and pressure, or a combination thereof, and dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment.</p>	<p>The wood packaging material shall:</p> <p>originate in an area, free from <i>Geosmithia morbida</i> Kolarík, Freeland, Utley &amp; Tisserat and its vector <i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i> Blackman, established by the the competent authorities in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures,</p> <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- be made of debarked wood, as specified in Annex I to FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15 on Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade</li> <li>- be subject to one of the approved treatments as specified in Annex I to that International standard, and</li> <li>- display a mark as specified in Annex II to that International standard, indicating that the wood packaging material has been subjected to an approved phytosanitary treatment in accordance with this standard.</li> </ul>
<p>3. (Deleted by L.N. 55 of 2005)</p>	
<p>4. Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Scirrhia pini</i> Funk and Parker have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p>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, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(II)(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.</p>
<p>6. Plants of <i>Populus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>7. Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Official statement that -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr, or</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul>

<p>7.1. Plants of <i>Juglans</i> L. and <i>Pterocarya</i> Kunth, intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Official statement that the plants for planting: have been grown throughout their life, or since their introduction into the Union, in a place of production in an area free from <i>Geosmithia morbida</i> Kolarík, Freeland, Utley &amp; Tisserat and its vector <i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i> Blackman, established by the competent authorities in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures or originate in a place of production, including its vicinity of at least 5 km radius, where neither symptoms of <i>Geosmithia morbida</i> Kolarík, Freeland, Utley &amp; Tisserat and its vector <i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i> Blackman, nor the presence of the vector, have been observed during official inspections within a period of two years prior to movement, the plants for planting have been visually inspected prior to movement and handled and packaged in ways to prevent infestation after leaving the place of production, or originate in a place of production, with complete physical isolation, and the plants for planting have been visually inspected prior to movement and handled and packaged in ways to prevent infestation after leaving the place of production.</p>
<p>8. Plants of <i>Platanus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Official statement that - (a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. &amp; T. C. Harr., or (b) no symptoms of <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. &amp; T. C. Harr. have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p>8.1. Plants of <i>Ulmus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Official statement that no symptoms of 'Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi' have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p>9. 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, other than seeds</p>	<p>Official statement that - (a) the plants originate in zones recognised as being free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i>, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC; or (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: (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 and Gikashvili and <i>Citrustristeza</i> virus (European strains); or</p>

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	<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, <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus (European strains), using appropriate tests or methods in line with international standards, and have been growing permanently in an insectproof glasshouse or in an isolated cage on which no symptoms of <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio <i>et al.</i>, <i>Phoma tracheiphila</i> (Petri) Kanchaveli and Gikashvili and <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus (European strains) have been observed; or</p> <p>(c) the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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 <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus (European strains), using appropriate tests or methods in line with international standards, and has been found in these tests, free from <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus (European strains), and certified free from at least <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus (European strains) in official individual tests carried out according to the methods mentioned in this indent, and</li> <li>- have been inspected and no symptoms of <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio <i>et al.</i>, <i>Phoma tracheiphila</i> (Petri) Kanchaveli et Gikashvili, and <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus (European strains) have been observed since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</li> </ul>
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<p>10.1.Plants of Citrus L., Choisya Kunth, Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids and Casimiroa La Llave, Clausena Burm f., Murraya J. Koenig ex L., Vepris Comm., Zanthoxylum L., other than fruits and seeds</p>	<p>Official statement that the plants:</p> <p>(a) originate in an area free from Trioza erytrae Del Guercio, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or</p> <p>(b) have been grown in a place of production, which is registered and supervised by the competent authorities in the Member State of origin, and</p> <p>where the plants are placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of Trioza erytrae Del Guercio, and</p> <p>where, during the last complete cycle of vegetation prior to the movement, two official inspections were carried out at appropriate times and no signs of Trioza erytrae Del Guercio have been observed in that site, and in the surrounding area with a width of at least 200m.</p>
<p>11. Plants of Araceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae, Persea spp. and Strelitziaceae, rooted or with growing medium attached or associated</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) no contamination by Radopholus similis (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 Radopholus similis (Cobb) Thorne and have been found, in these tests, free from that harmful organism.</p>

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<p>12. Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Prunus</i> L., and <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</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"> <li>- on <i>Fragaria</i> L.:</li> <li>- <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> Hickman, var., <i>fragariae</i>,</li> <li>- Arabis mosaic virus,</li> <li>- Raspberry ringspot virus,</li> <li>- Strawberry crinkle virus</li> <li>- Strawberry latent ringspot virus</li> <li>- Strawberry mild yellow edge virus,</li> <li>- Tomato black ring virus,</li> <li>- <i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i> Keenedy et King;</li> <li>- on <i>Prunus</i> L.:</li> <li>- Apricot chlorotic leafroll mycoplasma,,</li> <li>- <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin et al.</li> <li>- on <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch:</li> <li>- <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier et al.) Young et al.;</li> <li>- on <i>Rubus</i> L.:</li> <li>- Arabis mosaic virus,</li> <li>- Raspberry ringspot virus,</li> <li>- Strawberry latent ringspot virus</li> <li>- Tomato black ring virus,</li> </ul>
<p>13. Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., and <i>Pyrus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(II)(9), official statement that -</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Pear decline mycoplasma; or</p> <p>(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>
<p>14. Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(II)(12), official statement that -</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie; or</p> <p>(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</p>
<p>15. Plants of <i>Malus</i> Mill., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(II)(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 seeds, have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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</li><li>- 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 free, in these tests, from the harmful organism;</li></ul> <p>(bb) no symptoms of diseases caused by Apple proliferation mycoplasma have been observed on the 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>
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<p>16. Plants of the following species of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus armentaca</i> L.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus blireiana</i> Andre,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus brigantina</i> Vill.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Ehrh.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus cistena</i> Hansen,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus curdica</i> Fenzl and Fritsch.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>domestica</i> L.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>insititia</i> (L.) C.K.Schneid.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>italica</i> (Borkh.) Hegi.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus glandulosa</i> Thunb.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus holosericea</i> Batal.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus hotrulana</i> Bailey,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus japonica</i> Thunb.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus mandshurica</i> (Maxim.) Koehne,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus maritima</i> Marsh.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus mume</i> Sieb and Zucc.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus nigra</i> Ait.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus salicina</i> L.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus sibirica</i> L.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus simonii</i> Carr.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus tomentosa</i> Thunb.,</li> <li>- <i>Prunus triloba</i> Liddl.,</li> <li>- other species of <i>Prunus</i> L. susceptible to Plum pox virus.</li> </ul>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(II)(12), official statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Plum pox virus; or</li> <li>(b) (aa) the plants, other than those raised from seed, have been: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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 for equivalent methods and has been found, in these tests, free from that harmful organism;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(bb) no symptoms of disease caused by Plum pox virus have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on the susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation;</li> <li>(cc) plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms of disease caused by other viruses or virus-like pathogens, have been rogued out.</li> </ul>
<p>17. Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds</p>	<p>Official statement that no symptoms of Grapevine Flavescence doree MLO and <i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i> (Panagopoulos) Willems et al., have been observed on the mother-stock plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last two complete cycles of vegetation.</p>

<p>18.1. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the European Union provisions to combat <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival have been complied with; and</li> <li>(b) either the tubers originate in an area known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al. or the European Union provisions to combat <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al. have been complied with; and</li> <li>(c) <i>(Deleted by L.N. 334 of 2014)</i></li> <li>(d) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(aa) either, the tubers originate in areas in which <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. is known not to occur; or</li> <li>(bb) in areas where <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. is known to occur, the tubers originate from a place of production found free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al., or considered to be free thereof, as a consequence of the implementation of an appropriate procedure aiming at eradicating <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>(e) either, the tubers originate in areas in which <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen are known not to occur, or in areas where <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen are known to occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- either, the tubers originate from a place of production which has been found free from <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (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</li> <li>- the tubers after harvest have been randomly sampled and, either checked for the presence of symptoms after an appropriate method to induce symptoms or laboratory tested, as well as inspected visually both externally and by cutting the tubers, at appropriate times and in all cases at the time of closing of the packages or containers before marketing according to the provisions on closing in Council Directive 66/403/EEC, and no symptoms of <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen have been found.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<p>18.1.1. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting, other than those to be planted in accordance with Article 4.4(b) of Council Directive 2007/33/EC</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting in Schedule IV, Part A, Section II (18.1), official statement that the European Union provisions to combat <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens are complied with.</p>
<p>18.2. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting, other than tubers of those varieties officially accepted in one or more Member States pursuant to Council Directive 70/457/EEC of 29 September 1970 on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the special requirements applicable to the tubers listed in Schedule IV(A)(II)(18.1), official statement that the tubers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- belong to advanced selections such a statement being indicated in an appropriate way on the document accompanying the relevant tubers,</li> <li>- have been produced within the Community, and</li> <li>- have been derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected within the Community to official quarantine testing in accordance with appropriate methods and has been found, in these tests, free from harmful organisms.</li> </ul>
<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 points 18.1, 18.1.1 or 18.2, other than culture maintenance material being stored in gene banks or genetic stock collections, and other than seeds of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. specified in point 18.3.1.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The plants shall have been held under quarantine conditions and shall have been found free of any harmful organisms in quarantine testing;</li> <li>(b) the quarantine testing referred to in (a) shall:</li> <li>(aa) be supervised by the official plant protection organisation of the Member State concerned and executed by scientifically trained staff of that organisation or of any officially approved body;</li> <li>(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 risk of spreading harmful organisms;</li> <li>(cc) be executed on each unit of the material, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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 any harmful organisms, by testing, in accordance with appropriate methods to be submitted to the Committee referred to in Article 18 of Directive 2000/29/EC:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in the case of all potato material at least for</li> <li>- Andean potato latent virus,</li> <li>- Arracacha virus B. oca strain,</li> <li>- Potato black ringspot virus,</li> <li>- Potato spindle tuber viroid,</li> <li>- Potato virus T,</li> <li>- Andean potato mottle virus,</li> <li>- common potato viruses A, M, S, V, X and Y (including Y<sup>o</sup>, Y<sup>n</sup> und Y<sup>c</sup>) and Potato leaf roll virus,</li> <li>- <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i>,</li> <li>- <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i>;</li> <li>- in the case of seeds of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those specified in point 18.3.1, at least for the viruses and viroid listed above;</li> </ul> <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 the harmful organism(s);</p> <p>(d) each organisation or research body holding this material shall inform their official Member State plant protection service of the material held</p>
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<p>18.3.1 Seeds of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those specified in point 18.4.</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>The seeds derive from plants complying, as applicable, with the requirements set out in points 18.1., 18.1.1, 18.2 and 18.3; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival, <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i>, <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i> and Potato spindle tuber viroid; or</li> <li>(b) the seeds comply with all of the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) they have been produced in a site where, since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation, no symptoms of disease caused by the harmful organisms referred to in point (a) have been observed;</li> <li>(ii) they have been produced at a site where all of the following actions have been taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) separation of the site from other solanaceous plants and other host plants of Potato spindle tuber viroid;</li> <li>(2) prevention of contact with staff and items, such as tools, machinery, vehicles, vessels and packaging material, from other sites producing solanaceous plants and other host plants of Potato spindle tuber viroid, or appropriate hygiene measures concerning staff or items from other sites producing solanaceous plants and other host plants of Potato spindle tuber viroid to prevent infection;</li> <li>(3) only water free from all harmful organisms referred to in this point is used.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>18.4. Plants of stolon or tuber-forming species of <i>Solanum</i> L., or their hybrids, intended for planting, being stored in gene banks or genetic stock collections</p>	<p>Each organisation or research body holding such material shall inform the Directorate of the material held.</p>

<p>18.5. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those mentioned in Schedule IV(A)(II)(18.1), (18.1.1), (18.2), (18.3) or (18.4)</p>	<p>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) Yabuuchi et al. and that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the European Union provisions to combat <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival; and</li> <li>(b) where appropriate, the European Union provisions to combat <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al., and</li> <li>(c) the European Union provisions to combat <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens are complied with.</li> </ul>
<p>18.6. Plants of Solanaceae intended for planting, other than seeds and other than plants mentioned in Schedule IV(A)(II)(18.4) or (18.5)</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants, listed in Schedule IV(A)(II)(18.1), (18.2) and (18.3), where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Potato stolbur mycoplasma; or</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul>
<p>18.6.1. Plants with roots, intended for planting, of <i>Capsicum</i> spp., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., other than those to be planted in accordance with Article 4.4(a) of Council Directive 2007/33/EC</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants in Schedule IV, Part A, Section II (18.6) official statement that the European Union provisions to combat <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens are complied with.</p>
<p>18.7. Plants of <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., <i>Musa</i> L., <i>Nicotiana</i> L., and <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(II)(18.6) where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the plants originate in areas which have been found free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.; or</li> <li>(b) no symptoms of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</li> </ul>
<p>19. Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Official statement that no symptoms of <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> Reinke and Berthold and of <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.</p>

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<p>19.1. Plants of Palmae, intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following genera: <i>Brahea</i> Mart., <i>Butia</i> Becc., <i>Chamaerops</i> L., <i>Jubaea</i> Kunth, <i>Livistona</i> R. Br., <i>Phoenix</i> L., <i>Sabal</i> Adans., <i>Syagrus</i> Mart., <i>Trachycarpus</i> H. Wendl., <i>Trithrinax</i> Mart., <i>Washingtonia</i> Raf.</p>	<p>Official statement that the plants:</p> <p>(a) have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister), established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures; or</p> <p>(b) have, during a period of at least two years prior to movement, been grown in a place of production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- which is registered and supervised by the responsible official body in the Member State of origin, and</li> <li>- where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) or with application of appropriate preventive treatments, and</li> <li>- where, during three official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, no signs of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) have been observed</li> </ul>
<p>20. Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., <i>Dianthus</i> L. and <i>Pelargonium</i> l'Hérit. ex Ait., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(aa) the plants originate in an area free from <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hübner) and <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i> (Boisd.), established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures; or</p> <p>(a) no signs of <i>Helicoverpa 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</p> <p>(b) the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from the said organisms.</p>



<p>21.1.Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC) Des Moul. intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(II)(20), official statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the plants are no more than third generation stock derived from material which has been found to be free from <i>Chrysanthemum stunt viroid</i> 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 <i>Chrysanthemum stunt viroid</i> during an official inspection carried out at the time of flowering;</li> <li>(b) the plants or cuttings have come from premises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- the consignment has undergone appropriate treatment against <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) in the case of unrooted cuttings no symptoms of <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock and 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 and Davis) v Arx were observed either on the cuttings or on the rooting bed.</li> </ul>
<p>21.2.Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(II)(20), official statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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 and Burkholder and <i>Phialophora cinerescens</i> (Wollenw.) van Beyma on officially approved tests carried out at least once within the two previous years,</li> <li>- no symptoms of the above harmful organisms have been observed on the plants.</li> </ul>
<p>22. 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>

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<p>23. Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- bulbs,</li> <li>- corms,</li> <li>- plants of the family Gramineae,</li> <li>- rhizomes,</li> <li>- seeds,</li> <li>- tubers</li> </ul>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV, Part A, Section II(20), (21.1) or (21.2), official statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess), or</li> <li>(b) either no signs of <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (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</li> <li>(c) immediately prior to marketing, the plants have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <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), or</li> <li>(d) the plants originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess); are grown in vitro in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess); and are shipped in transparent containers under sterile conditions.</li> </ul>
<p>24. Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air</p>	<p>There shall be evidence that the place of production is known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis <i>et al.</i> and <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival.</p>
<p>24.1. Plants with roots, intended for planting, grown in the open air, of <i>Allium porrum</i> L., <i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L., <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., <i>Brassica</i> spp. and <i>Fragaria</i> L., and bulbs, tubers and rhizomes, grown in the open air, of <i>Allium ascalonicum</i> L., <i>Allium cepa</i> L., <i>Dahlia</i> spp., <i>Gladiolus</i> Tourn. ex L., <i>Hyacinthus</i> spp., <i>Iris</i> spp., <i>Lilium</i> spp., <i>Narcissus</i> L. and <i>Tulipa</i> L., other than those plants, bulbs, tubers and rhizomes to be planted in accordance with Article 4.4(a) or (c) of Council Directive 2007/33/EC</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants in Schedule IV, Part A, Section II (24) there shall be evidence that the European Union provisions to combat <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens are complied with.</p>

25. Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Beet leaf curl virus; or</p> <p>(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.</p>
26. Seeds of <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	<p>Official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. and 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. and de Toni present in the area of production, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. and de Toni.</p>
26.1. Plants of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants, where appropriate, listed in Schedule IV(A)(II)(18.6) and (23) official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Tomato yellow leaf curl virus; or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the plants; and</p> <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 on 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>
27. Seeds of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	<p>Official statement that the seeds have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent method approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC; and</p> <p>(a) either the seeds originate in areas where <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis et al. 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 last complete cycle of vegetation; or</p>

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	<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>
28.1. Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	<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, or</p> <p>(c) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate physical treatment against <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev and have been found to be free of this harmful organism after laboratory tests on a representative sample.</p>
28.2. Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(II)(28.1), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis et al.; or</p> <p>(b) <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis et al. has not been known to occur on the farm or in the immediate vicinity since the beginning of the past 10 years, and</p> <p>-- the crop belongs to a variety recognised as being highly resistant to <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis et al., or</p> <p>-- 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</p> <p>-- the content of inert matter which has been determined in accordance with the rules applicable for certification of seed was marketed in the Community, does not exceed 0,1% by weight,</p> <p>-- no symptoms of <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis et al. 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;</p> <p>-- the crops have 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>

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.
31. Machinery and vehicles which have been operated for agricultural or forestry purposes	<p>The machinery or vehicles shall:</p> <p>(a) be moved from an area free from <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. &amp; T. C. Harr., established by the competent authorities in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) be cleaned and free from soil and plant debris prior to movement out of the <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) infested area</p>

PART B

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

Plants, plant products and other objects	Special requirements	Protected zone(s)
1. Wood of conifers (Coniferales)	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(1.1), (1.2), (1.3), (1.4), (1.5), (1.6), (1.7), 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> Kugelan, or</p> <p>(c) there shall be evidence by a mark "kiln-dried", "K.D." 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)

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<p>2. Wood of conifers (Coniferales)</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(1.1), (1.2), (1.3), (1.4), (1.5), (1.6), (1.7), where appropriate, and Schedule IV(B)(1),</p> <p>(a) the wood shall be stripped off 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', '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</p>
<p>3. Wood of conifers (Coniferales)</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(1.1), (1.2), (1.3), (1.4), (1.5), (1.6), (1.7), where appropriate, and Schedule IV(B)(1) and (2):</p>	<p>IRL, UK</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 typographus</i> Heer; or</p> <p>(c) there shall be evidence by a mark 'Kiln-dried', '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 (Coniferales)</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(1.1), (1.2), (1.3), (1.4), (1.5), (1.6), (1.7), where appropriate, and Schedule IV(B)(1), (2), (3):</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 amitinus</i> Eichhof; or</p> <p>(c) there shall be evidence by a mark 'Kiln-dried', '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</p>
<p>5. Wood of conifers (Coniferales)</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(1.1), (1.2), (1.3), (1.4), (1.5), (1.6), (1.7), where appropriate, and Schedule IV(B)(1), (2), (3), (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', '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>

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<p>6. Wood of conifers (Coniferales)</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the wood listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(1.1), (1.2), (1.3), (1.4), (1.5), (1.6), (1.7), where appropriate, and Schedule IV(B)(1), (2), (3), (4), (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', '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>CY, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man)</p>
<p>6.3. Wood of <i>Castanea</i> Mill.</p>	<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 recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p>	<p>CZ, IRL, S, UK</p>



<p>6.4. Wood of <i>Platanus</i> L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the Union, or in Armenia, Switzerland or the USA</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the wood listed in Schedule IVA(I)5 and 7.1.2, and IVA(II)2, where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the wood originates in an area free from <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. &amp; T. C. Harr., established in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or</p> <p>(b) there shall be evidence by a mark 'kiln-dried', '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, or</p> <p>(c) the wood originates from a protected zone listed in the right hand column.</p>	<p>IRL, UK</p>
<p>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 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(1), Schedule IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), (10) and Schedule IV(A)(II)(4), (5), where appropriate, official statement that the place of production is free from <i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelan.</p>	<p>EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)</p>
<p>8. Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr. and <i>Pinus</i> L., over 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(1), Schedule IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), (10), Schedule IV(A)(II)(4), (5), and Schedule IV(B)(7), where appropriate, official statement that the place of production is free from <i>Ips duplicatus</i> Sahlberg.</p>	<p>EL, IRL, UK</p>
<p>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 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(1), Schedule IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), (10), Schedule IV(A)(II)(4), (5), and Schedule IV(B)(7), (8), where appropriate, official statement that the place of production is free from <i>Ips typographus</i> Heer.</p>	<p>IRL, UK</p>

B 1836

10. Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., and <i>Pinus</i> L., over 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(1), Schedule IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), (10), Schedule IV(A)(II)(4), (5), and Schedule IV(B)(7), (8), (9), where appropriate, official statement that the place of production is free from <i>Ips amitinus</i> Eichhof.	EL, IRL, UK
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 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(1), Schedule IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), (10), Schedule IV(A)(II)(4), (5), and Schedule IV(B)(7), (8), (9), (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 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(1), Schedule IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), (10), Schedule IV(A)(II)(4), (5), and Schedule IV(B)(7), (8), (9), (10), (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)
12.1. Plants of <i>Platanus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in the Union, or in Armenia, Switzerland or the USA	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IVA(I)12 and IVA(II)8, where appropriate, official statement that:  (a) the plants have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J. M. Walter) Engelbr. & T. C. Harr., established in accordance with relevant International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures, or  (b) the plants have been grown throughout their life in a protected zone listed in the right hand column.	IRL, UK
14.1. Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales)	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> Kugelán.	EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
14.2. Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales)	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the bark listed in Schedule IV(B)(14.1), official statement that the consignment:  (a) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; or  (b) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ips amitinus</i> Eichhof.	EL, IRL, UK

14.3.Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales)	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the bark listed in Schedule IV(B)(14.1), (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 (Coniferales)	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the bark listed in Schedule IV(B)(14.1), (14.2), (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 (Coniferales)	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the bark listed in Schedule IV(B)(14.1), (14.2), (14.3), (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)
14.6.Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales)	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the bark listed in Schedule IV(B)(14.1), (14.2), (14.3), (14.4), (14.5), 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 typographus</i> Heer.	IRL, UK
14.9.Isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> Mill.	Official statement that the isolated bark:  (a) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill.) Barr., or  (b) has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatment against <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill.) Barr., to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.2. of Directive 2000/29/EC. There shall be evidence of the fumigation by indicating on the certificates referred to in Article 13.1.(ii) of Directive 2000/29/EC, the active ingredient, the minimum bark temperature, the rate (g/m <sup>3</sup> ) and the exposure time (h)	CZ, IRL, S, UK

B 1838

15. Plants of <i>Larix</i> Mill., intended for planting, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(I), Schedule IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (10), Schedule IV(A)(II)(5) and Schedule IV(B)(7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (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.)	IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
16. Plants of <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, other than seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(I), Schedule IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), Schedule IV(A)(II)(4) and Schedule IV(B)(7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (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
16.1. Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, other than fruits and seeds	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(1), Schedule IV(A)(I) (8.1), (8.2), (9), (10), Schedule IV(A)(II) (4), (5) or Schedule IV(B) (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12) and (16), official statement that: (a) the plants have been grown throughout their life in places of production in countries where <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> Denis & Schifferrmüller is not known to occur, or (b) the plants have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> Denis & Schifferrmüller established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or (c) the plants have been produced in nurseries which, including their vicinity, have been found free from <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> Denis & Schifferrmüller on the basis of official inspections and official surveys carried out at appropriate times, or (d) the plants have been grown throughout their life in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> Denis & Schifferrmüller and have been inspected at appropriate times and found to be free from <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> Denis & Schifferrmüller.	UK

<p>16.2. Plants of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than <i>Quercus suber</i> L., of a girth of at least 8 cm measured at 1,2m height from the root collar, intended for planting, other than fruits and seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the prohibitions applicable to the plants listed in Annex III(A)(2), IV(A)(I)(11.01.), (11.1.), (11.2.) and IV(A)(II)(7) official statement that: the plants have been grown throughout their life in places of production in countries where <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L. is not known to occur, or the plants have been grown throughout their life in a protected zone listed in the third column or in an area free from <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L. established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or the plants: have been produced since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation in nurseries which, including their vicinity, have been found free from <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L. on the basis of official inspections carried out as close as practically possible to their movement and official surveys of the nursery and its vicinity have been carried out at appropriate times since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation to detect larvae and other symptoms of <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L., or the plants have been grown throughout their life in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L. and have been inspected at appropriate times and found to be free from <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L.</p>	
<p>17. (Deleted by Legal Notice of 2008).</p>		
<p>18. Plants of <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(I), Schedule IV(A)(I)(8.1), (8.2), (10), Schedule IV(A)(II)(5) and Schedule IV(B)(7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (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).</p>	<p>EL, IRL, UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)</p>
<p>19. Plants of <i>Eucalyptus</i> l'Herit, other than fruit and seeds</p>	<p>Official statement that: (a) the plants are free from soil, and have been subjected to a treatment against <i>Gonipterus scutellatus</i> Gyll.; or (b) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Gonipterus scutellatus</i> Gyll.</p>	<p>EL, P (Azores)</p>

B 1840

19.1. Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill., intended for planting	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(2) and IV(A)(I)(11.1), and (11.2), official statement that:  (a) the plants have been grown throughout their life in places of production in countries where <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr is known not to occur; or  (b) the plants have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary measures; or  (c) the plants have been grown throughout their life in the protected zones listed in the right-hand column.	CZ, IRL, S, UK
20.1. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(10), (11), Schedule IV(A)(I)(25.1), (25.2), (25.3), (25.4), (25.5), (25.6), Schedule IV(A)(II)(18.1), (18.2), (18.3), (18.4), (18.6), official statement that the tubers:  (a) were grown in an area where Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (BNYVV) is known not to occur; or  (b) were grown on land, or in growing media consisting of soil that is known to be free from BNYVV, or officially tested by appropriate methods and found free from BNYVV; or  (c) have been washed free from soil.	F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), UK (Northern Ireland)
20.2. Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those mentioned in Schedule IV(B)(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 ensure that there is no risk of spreading BNYVV	F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), UK (Northern Ireland)
20.3. Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air	There shall be evidence that the plants originate from a field known to be free from <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens.	FI, LV, P (Azores), SI, SK
20.4. Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air	There shall be evidence that the plants originate from a field known to be free from <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens.	P (Azores)

<p>20.5.Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L. intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(9) and (18) or Schedule IV(A)(I)(19.2), (23.1) and (23.2) or Schedule IV(A)(II)(12) and (16), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants have been grown throughout their life in places of production in countries where <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> is not known to occur, or</p> <p>(b) the plants have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or</p> <p>(c) the plants have been derived in direct line from mother plants which have shown no symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> during the last complete cycle of vegetation, and no symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, or</p> <p>(d) for plants of <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> L. and <i>Prunus lusitanica</i> L. for which there shall be evidence by their packing or by other means that they are intended for sale to final consumers not involved in professional plant production no symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete growing season.</p>	<p>UK</p>
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B 1842

<p>21. Plants and live pollen for pollination of:</p> <p><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 Schedule IIIA(9), (9.1), (18) and IIIB(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. et al. in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC, or</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. et al. in accordance with the relevant International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures and recognised as such in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC, or</p> <p>(c) the plants originate in the Canton of Valais in Switzerland, 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 km<sup>2</sup> where host plants are subject to an officially approved and supervised control regime established at the latest before the beginning of the complete cycle of vegetation preceding the last complete cycle of vegetation 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 500m 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.</p>	<p>E (except the autonomous communities of Andalucía, Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura, the autonomous community of Madrid, Murcia, Navarra and La Rioja, the province of Guipuzcoa (Basque Country), the Comarcas of Garrigues, Noguera, Pla d'Urgell, Segrià and Urgell in the province of Lleida (Comunidad autonoma de Catalunya), the Comarcas de L'Alt Vinalopó and El Vinalopó Mitjà in the province of Alicante and the municipalities of Alborache and Turis in the province of Valencia (Comunidad Valenciana)), EE, F (Corsica), IRL (except Galway city), I (Abruzzo, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy (except the provinces of Mantua, Milano, Sondrio and Varese, and the communes of Bovisio Masciago, Cesano Maderno, Desio, Limbiate, Nova Milanese and Varedo in Monza Brianza Province), Marche, Molise, Piedmont (except the communes of Busca, Centallo, Scarnafigi, Tarantasca and Villafalletto in the province of Cuneo), Sardinia, Sicily (excluding the municipalities of Cesarò (Messina Province), Maniace,</p>
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	<p>The results of these inspections shall be supplied by 1 May each year to the Commission and to other Member States, and</p> <p>(bb) which has been officially approved, as well as the 'buffer zone', before the beginning of the complete cycle of vegetation preceding the last complete cycle of vegetation, for the cultivation of plants under the requirements laid down in this point, and</p>	<p>Bronte, Adrano (Catania Province) and Centuripe, Regalbuto and Troina (Enna Province)), Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto (except the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the communes of Barbona, Boara Pisani, Castelbaldo, Masi, Piacenza d'Adige, S. Urbano and, Vescovana in the province of Padova and the area situated to the south of highway A4 in the province of Verona)), LV, LT (except the municipalities of Babtai and Kėdainiai (region of Kaunas)), P, SI (except the regions Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, the communes of Lendava, Renče-Vogrsko (south from the highway H4) and Velika Polana, and the settlements Fužina, Gabrovčec, Glogovica, Gorenja vas, Gradiček, Grintovec, Ivančna Gorica, Krka, Krška vas, Male Lese, Malo Črnelo, Malo Globoko, Marinča vas, Mleščevo, Mrzlo Polje, Muljava, Podbukovje, Potok pri Muljavi, Šentvid pri Stični, Škrjanče, Trebnja Gorica, Velike Lese, Veliko Črnelo, Veliko Globoko, Vir pri Stični, Vrhpolje pri Šentvidu, Zagradec and Znojile pri Krki in the commune Ivančna Gorica), SK (except the county of Dunajská Streda, Hronovce and Hronské Kľačany (Levice County), Dvory nad Žitavou (Nové Zámky County), Málinec (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhyňa, Malý Horeš, Svätušie and Zátin (Trebíšov County)), FI, UK (Isle of Man and Channel Islands)</p>
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B 1844

	<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 inspections carried out at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- twice in the field at the most appropriate time, i.e. once during June to August and once during August to November; and</li> <li>- once in the said surrounding zone at the most appropriate time, i.e. during August to November, and</li> </ul> <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 not apply to plants moved into and within the protected zones listed in the right-hand column which have been produced and maintained on fields located in officially designated "buffer zones", according to the relevant requirements applicable before 1 April 2004.</p>	
21.1. Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds	<p>Without prejudice to the prohibition in Schedule III(A)(15), on introducing plants of <i>Vitis</i> L. other than fruits from third countries (except Switzerland) into the Union, official statement that the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) originate in the protected zones listed in the right hand column; or</li> <li>(b) have been subjected to an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch) according to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 18(2).</li> </ul>	CY
21.2. Fruits of <i>Vitis</i> L.	<p>The fruits shall be free from leaves and official statement that the fruits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>originate in an area known to be free from <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch);</li> <li>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 last two complete cycles of vegetation; or</li> <li>have been subject to fumigation or other appropriate treatment against <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch).</li> </ul>	CY

<p>21.3. From 15 March to 30 June, beehives</p>	<p>There shall be documented evidence that the beehives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) originate in third countries recognised as being free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. <i>et al.</i> in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18(2), or</li> <li>(b) originate in the Canton of Valais in Switzerland, or</li> <li>(c) originate in the protected zones listed in the right-hand column, or</li> <li>(d) have undergone an appropriate quarantine measure before being moved</li> </ul>	<p>E (except the autonomous communities of Andalucía, Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura, the autonomous community of Madrid, Murcia, Navarra and La Rioja, the province of Guipuzcoa (Basque Country), the Comarcas of Garrigues, Noguera, Pla d'Urgell, Segrià and Urgell in the province of Lleida (Comunidad autonoma de Catalunya), the Comarcas de L'Alt Vinalopó and El Vinalopó Mitjà in the province of Alicante and the municipalities of Alborache and Turís in the province of Valencia</p>
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B 1846

		(Comunidad Valenciana)), EE, F (Corsica), IRL (except Galway city), I (Abruzzo, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna (the provinces of Parma and Piacenza), Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy (except the provinces of Mantua, Milano, Sondrio and Varese), Marche, Molise, Piedmont (except the communes of Busca, Centallo and Tarantasca in the province of Cuneo), Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto (except the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the communes of Barbona, Boara Pisani, Castelbaldo, Masi, Piacenza d'Adige, S. Urbano and, Vescovana in the province of Padova and the area situated to the south of highway A4 in the province of Verona)), LV, LT (except the municipalities of Babtai and Kėdainiai (region of Kaunas)), P, SI (except the regions Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, and the communes of Lendava and Renče-Vogrsko
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		(south from the highway H4)), SK (except the county of Dunajská Streda, Hronovce and Hronské Kľačany (Levice County), Dvory nad Žitavou (Nové Zámky County), Málíneč (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhyňa, Malý Horeš, Svätušie and Zátin (Trebíšov County)), FI, UK (Northern Ireland: excluding the townlands of Ballinran Upper, Carrigenagh Upper, Ballinran, and Carrigenagh in County Down, and the Electoral Area of Dunmurry Cross in Belfast, County Antrim; Isle of Man and Channel Islands).
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B 1848

<p>21.4. Plants of <i>Palmae</i>, intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following genera: <i>Brahea</i> Mart., <i>Butia</i> Becc., <i>Chamaerops</i> L., <i>Jubaea</i> Kunth, <i>Livistona</i> R. Br., <i>Phoenix</i> L., <i>Sabal</i> Adans., <i>Syagrus</i> Mart., <i>Trachycarpus</i> H. Wendl., <i>Trithrinax</i> Mart., <i>Washingtonia</i> Raf.</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(17). or Schedule IV(A)(I)(37) and (37.1) or Schedule IV(A)(II)(19.1), official statement that the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) have been grown throughout their life in places of production in countries where <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) is known not to occur; or</li> <li>(b) have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or</li> <li>(c) have, during a period of at least two years prior to export or movement, been grown in a place of production: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, and</li> <li>- where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister), and</li> <li>- where, during three official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, including immediately prior to movement from this place of production, no signs of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) have been observed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>IRL, MT, UK</p>
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<p>21.5. Plants of <i>Palmae</i>, intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following taxa: <i>Areca catechu</i> L., <i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Merr., <i>Bismarckia</i> Hildebr. &amp; H. Wendl., <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L., <i>Brahea armata</i> S. Watson, <i>Brahea edulis</i> H. Wendl., <i>Butia capitata</i> (Mart.) Becc., <i>Calamus merrillii</i> Becc., <i>Caryota maxima</i> Blume, <i>Caryota cumingii</i> Lodd. ex Mart., <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> L., <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L., <i>Copernicia</i> Mart., <i>Corypha utan</i> Lam., <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq., <i>Howea forsteriana</i> Becc., <i>Jubea chilensis</i> (Molina) Baill., <i>Livistona australis</i> C. Martius, <i>Livistona decora</i> (W. Bull) Dowe, <i>Livistona rotundifolia</i> (Lam.) Mart., <i>Metroxylon sagu</i> Rottb., <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> Chabaud, <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L., <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> Jacq., <i>Phoenix roebelenii</i> O'Brien, <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.,</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(17) or Schedule IV(A)(I)(37) and (37.1) or Schedule IV(A)(II)(19.1), official statement that the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) have been grown throughout their life in places of production in countries where <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier) is known not to occur or</li> <li>(b) have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier) established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or</li> <li>(c) have, during a period of at least two years prior to export or movement, been grown in a place of production: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, and</li> <li>- where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier), and</li> <li>- where, during three official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, including immediately prior to movement from this place of production, no signs of <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier) have been observed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>IRL, P (Azores), UK</p>
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B 1850

<p><i>theophrasti</i> Greuter, <i>Pritchardia</i> Seem. &amp; H. Wendl., <i>Ravenea</i> <i>rivularis</i> Jum. &amp; H. Perrier, <i>Roystonea</i> <i>regia</i> (Kunth) O. F. Cook, <i>Sabal</i> <i>palmetto</i> (Walter) Lodd. ex Schult. &amp; Schult. f., <i>Syagrus</i> <i>romanzoffiana</i> (Cham.) Glassman, <i>Trachycarpus</i> <i>fortunei</i> (Hook.) H. Wendl. and <i>Washingtonia</i> Raf.</p>		
<p>22. Plants of <i>Allium porrum</i> L., <i>Apium</i> L., <i>Beta</i> L., other than those mentioned in Schedule IV(B)(25) and those intended for animal fodder, <i>Brassica napus</i> L., <i>Brassica rapa</i> L., <i>Daucus</i> L., other than plants intended for planting</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), UK (Northern Ireland)</p>
<p>23. Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>(a) Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(I), (35.1), (35.2), Schedule IV(A)(II)(25) and Schedule IV(B)(22), official 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 Schedule IV(B)(27.1) and (27.2), and</p>	<p>F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), UK (Northern Ireland)</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- grown in areas where BNYVV is known not to occur, or</li> <li>- grown on land, or in growing media, officially tested by appropriate methods and found free from BNYVV, and</li> <li>- sampled, and the sample tested and found free from BNYVV;</li> </ul> <p>(b) the organisation or research body holding the material shall inform their official Member State plant protection service of the material held</p>	
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B 1852

<p>24.1. Unrooted cuttings of <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd., intended for planting,</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(45.1), where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the unrooted cuttings originate in an area known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), or</li> <li>(b) no signs of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) have been observed at the place of production, including either on the cuttings or on the plants from which the cuttings are derived and held or produced in this place of production, on official inspections carried out at least each three weeks during the whole production period of these plants on this place of production, or</li> <li>(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 of the above weekly inspections shall be carried out immediately prior to the above movement.</li> </ul>	<p>IRL, P (Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral, Entre Douro e Minho and Trás-os-Montes), S, UK</p>
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<p>24.2. Plants of <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd., intended for planting, other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- seeds,</li> <li>- those specified in 24.1.</li> </ul>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(45.1), where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), or</li> <li>(b) no signs of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) have been observed, including on plants, at the place of production on official inspections carried out at least once each three weeks during the nine weeks prior to marketing, or</li> <li>(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 aiming at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), in both official inspections carried out weekly during the three weeks prior to the movement from this place of production and in monitoring procedures throughout the said period. The last inspection of the above weekly inspections shall be carried out immediately prior to the above movement, and</li> </ul>	<p>IRL, P (Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral, Entre Douro e Minho and Trás-os-Montes), S, UK</p>
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B 1854

	<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 been grown at a place of production where no signs of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) have been observed, including on plants, on official inspections carried out at least once each three weeks during the whole production period of these plants, 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 aiming at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), in both official inspections carried out weekly during the three weeks prior to the movement from this place of production and in monitoring procedures throughout the said period. The last inspection of the above weekly inspections shall be carried out immediately prior to the above movement;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(e) for those plants for which there shall be evidence by their packing or their flower (or bract) development or by other means that they are intended for direct sale to final consumers not involved in professional plant production, the plants have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) prior to their movement.</p>	
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<p>24.3. Plants of <i>Begonia</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds, tubers and corms, and plants of <i>Ajuga</i> L., <i>Crossandra</i> Salisb., <i>Dipladenia</i> A.DC., <i>Ficus</i> L., <i>Hibiscus</i> L., <i>Mandevilla</i> Lindl. and <i>Nerium</i> <i>oleander</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to the plants listed in Schedule IV(A)(I)(45.1.), where appropriate, official statement that:</p> <p>the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations),</p> <p>or</p> <p>no signs of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) have been observed, including on plants, at the place of production on official inspections carried out at least once each three weeks during the nine weeks prior to marketing,</p> <p>or</p> <p>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 aiming at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), in both official inspections carried out weekly during the three weeks prior to the movement from this place of production and in monitoring procedures throughout the said period. The last inspection of the above weekly inspections shall be carried out immediately prior to the above movement;</p> <p>or</p> <p>for those plants for which there shall be evidence by their packing or their flower development or by other means that they are intended for direct sale to final consumers not involved in professional plant production, the plants have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) immediately prior to their movement.</p>	<p>IRL, P (Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral, Entre Douro e Minho and Trás-os-Montes), S, UK</p>
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B 1856

<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 there is no risk of spreading BNYVV, and are intended to be delivered to a processing plant with officially approved waste disposal facilities, which ensures that there is no risk of spreading BNYVV, or</p> <p>(b) the plants have been grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur</p>	<p>F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), UK (Northern Ireland)</p>
<p>26. Soil from beet and unsterilised waste from beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.)</p>	<p>Official statement that the soil or waste:</p> <p>(a) has been treated to eliminate contamination with BNYVV, or</p> <p>(b) is intended to be transported for disposal in an officially approved manner, or</p> <p>(c) comes from <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. plants grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur</p>	<p>F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), UK (Northern Ireland)</p>
<p>27.1. Seeds and fodder beet seed of the species <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions of Council Directive 66/400/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of beet seed, where applicable, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the seed of the categories 'basic seed' and 'certified seed' satisfies the conditions laid down in Schedule I(B)(3) to Directive 66/400/EEC; or</p> <p>(b) in the case of 'seed not finally certified', the seed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- satisfies the conditions laid down in Article 15(2) of Directive 66/400/EEC, and</li> <li>- is intended for processing that will satisfy the conditions laid down in Schedule I(B) to Directive 66/400/EEC and delivered to a processing enterprise with officially approved controlled waste disposal, to prevent the spread of Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (BNYVV);</li> </ul> <p>(c) the seed has been produced from a crop grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur</p>	<p>F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), UK (Northern Ireland)</p>

27.2. Vegetable seed of the species <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.	Without prejudice to the provisions of Council Directive 70/458/EEC of 29 September 1970 on the marketing of vegetable seed, where applicable, official statement that: (a) the processed seed contains no more than 0,5% by weight of inert matter, in the case of pelleted seed this standard shall be met prior to pelleting; or (b) in the case of non-processed seed, the seed: - 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 (c) the seed has been produced from a crop grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur.	F (Britanny), FI, IRL, P (Azores), UK (Northern Ireland)
28. Seeds of <i>Gossypium</i> spp.	Official statement that: (a) the seed has been acid-delinted, and (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 vegetation, and that a representative sample has been tested and has been found free from <i>Glomerella gossypii</i> Edgerton in those tests.	EL
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). UK (Northern Ireland)

B 1858

<p>31. Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids originating in BG, HR, SI, EL (Regional Units of Argolida, Arta, Chania and Lakonia), P (Algarve, Madeira and the county of Odemira in Alentejo), E, F, CY and I</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the requirement in Schedule IV(A)(II)(30.1.) that packaging should bear an origin mark:</p> <p>(a) the fruits shall be free from leaves and peduncles; or</p> <p>(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 passport.</p>	<p>EL (except the Regional Units of Argolida, Arta, Chania and Lakonia), MT, P (except Algarve, Madeira and the county of Odemira in Alentejo)</p>
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<p>32. Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruit and seeds.</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(15), IVA(II)17, and IVB21.1, official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants originate and have been grown in a place of production in a country where Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO is not known to occur; or</p> <p>(b) the plants originate and have been grown in a place of production in an area free from Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with the relevant international standards; or</p> <p>(c) the plants originate and have been grown in either the Czech Republic, France (Alsace, Champagne-Ardenne, Picardie (département de l'Aisne), Ile de France (communes de Citry, Nanteuil-sur-Marne et Saâcy-sur-Marne) and Lorraine) or Italy (Apulia, Basilicata and Sardinia); or</p> <p>(cc) the plants originate and have been grown in Switzerland (except the Canton of Ticino and the Misox Valley); or</p> <p>(d) the plants originate and have been grown in a place of production where:</p> <p>(aa) no symptoms of Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO have been observed on the mother-stock plants since the beginning of the last two complete cycles of vegetation; and</p> <p>(bb) either -</p> <p>(i) no symptoms of Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO have been found on the plants in the place of production; or,</p> <p>(ii) the plants have undergone hot water treatment of at least 50°C for 45 minutes in order to eliminate the presence of Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO.</p>	<p>CZ, FR (Alsace, Champagne-Ardenne, Picardie (département de l'Aisne), Ile de France (communes de Citry, Nanteuil-sur-Marne et Saâcy-sur-Marne) and Lorraine), I (Apulia, Basilicata and Sardinia)</p>
<p>33. Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill., other than plants in tissue culture, fruit and seeds</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to the plants listed in Schedule III(A)(2) and IV(A)(I)(11.1) and (11.2), official statement that:</p> <p>(a) the plants have been grown throughout their life in places of production in countries where <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> Yasumatsu is known not to occur, or</p>	<p>IRL, UK</p>

B 1860

	<p>(b) the plants have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> Yasumatsu, established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or</p> <p>(c) the plants have been grown throughout their life in the protected zones listed in the right-hand column.</p>	
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Substitutes  
Schedule V of  
the principal  
regulations.

**11.** Schedule V to the principal regulations shall be substituted by the following:

"SCHEDULE V

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER  
OBJECTS WHICH MUST BE SUBJECT TO A  
PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION - AT THE PLACE  
OF PRODUCTION IF ORIGINATING IN THE  
COMMUNITY, BEFORE BEING MOVED WITHIN  
THE COMMUNITY - IN THE COUNTRY OF  
ORIGIN OR THE CONSIGNOR COUNTRY, IF  
ORIGINATING OUTSIDE THE COMMUNITY -  
BEFORE BEING PERMITTED TO ENTER THE  
COMMUNITY

PART A

PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS  
ORIGINATING IN THE COMMUNITY

- I. Plants, plant products and other objects which are potential carriers of harmful organisms of relevance for the entire Community and which must be accompanied by a plant passport
  1. Plants and plant products
    - 1.1. Plants, intended for planting, other than seeds, of *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, other than seeds.
    - 1.3. Plants of stolon- or tuber-forming species of *Solanum* L. or their hybrids, intended for planting.
    - 1.4. Plants of *Choisya* Kunth, *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, *Casimiroa* La Llave, *Clausena* Burm. f., *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Vepris* Comm., *Zanthoxylum* L. and *Vitis* L., other than fruits and seeds.
    - 1.5. Without prejudice to point 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 the first sub-paragraph of Article 2(2), where it:

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

(b) meets one of the following descriptions laid down in Annex I, Part Two to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff\*:

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

1.8. (Deleted by L.N. 55 of 2005)

2. Plants, plant products and other 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 responsible official bodies of the Member States, that the production thereof is clearly separate from that of other products.

2.1. Plants intended for planting, other than seeds, of the genera *Abies* Mill., *Apium* graveolens L., *Argyranthemum* spp., *Asparagus officinalis* L., *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., *Juglans* 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., *Pterocarya* L., *Quercus* L., *Rubus* L., *Spinacia* L., *Tanacetum* L., *Tsuga* Carr., *Ulmus* L.,

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\* OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p.1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No.1558/2004 (OJ L 283, 2.9.2004, p.7).

B 1862

*Verbena* L. and other plants of herbaceous species, other than plants of the family *Gramineae*, intended for planting, and other than bulbs, corms, rhizomes, seeds and tubers.

- 2.2. Plants of *Solanaceae*, other than those referred to in point 1.3 intended for planting, other than seeds.
- 2.3. Plants of *Araceae*, *Marantaceae*, *Musaceae*, *Persea* spp. and *Strelitziaceae*, rooted or with growing medium attached or associated.
- 2.3.1. Plants of *Palmae*, intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following genera: *Brahea* Mart., *Butia* Becc., *Chamaerops* L., *Jubaea* Kunth, *Livistona* R. Br., *Phoenix* L., *Sabal* Adans., *Syagrus* Mart., *Trachycarpus* H. Wendl., *Trithrinax* Mart., *Washingtonia* Raf.
- 2.4. Seeds and bulbs of *Allium ascalonicum* L., *Allium cepa* L., and *Allium schoenoprasum* L. intended for planting and plants of *Allium porrum* L. intended for planting.

Seeds of *Medicago sativa* L.,

Seeds of *Helianthus annuus* L., *Solanum lycopersicum* L., and *Phaseolus* L.

3. Bulbs, corms, tubers and rhizomes 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 objects which are prepared and ready for sale to the final consumer, and for which it is ensured by the responsible official bodies of the Member States, that the production thereof is clearly separate from that of other products of *Camassia* Lindl., *Chionodoxa* Boiss., *Crocus flavus* Weston "Golden Yellow", *Dahlia* spp., *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, *Lilium* spp., *Muscari* Miller, *Narcissus* L., *Ornithogalum* L., *Puschkinia* Adams, *Scilla* L., *Tigridia* Juss. and *Tulipa* L.

- II. Plants, plant products and other 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 objects listed in Part I.

1. Plants, plant products and other objects
- 1.1. Plants of *Albies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L. and *Pseudotsuga* Carr.
- 1.2. Plants intended for planting, other than seeds, of *Beta vulgaris* L., *Cedrus* Trew, *Platanus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus* L. and *Quercus* spp., other than *Quercus suber* L., and *Ulmus* L. .
- 1.3. Plants, other than fruit and seeds, of *Amelanchier* Med., *Castanea* Mill., *Chaenomeles* Lindl., *Cotoneaster* Ehrh., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Eucalyptus* L'Herit., *Malus* Mill., *Mespilus* L., *Photinia davidiana* (Decne.) Cardot, *Pyracantha* Roem., *Pyrus* L., *Sorbus* L. and *Vitis* L.
- 1.3.1. Plants of *Palmae*, intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following taxa: *Areca catechu* L., *Arenga pinnata* (Wurmb) Merr., *Bismarckia* Hildebr. & H. Wendl., *Borassus flabellifer* L., *Brahea* Mart., *Butia* Becc., *Calamus merrillii* Becc., *Caryota*

*maxima* Blume, *Caryota cumingii* Lodd. ex Mart., *Chamaerops* L., *Cocos nucifera* L., *Copernicia* Mart., *Corypha utan* Lam., *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq., *Howea forsteriana* Becc., *Jubaea* Kunth, *Livistona* R. Br., *Metroxylon sagu* Rottb., *Phoenix* L., *Pritchardia* Seem. & H. Wendl., *Ravenea rivularis* Jum. & H. Perrier, *Roystonea regia* (Kunth) O. F. Cook, *Sabal* Adans., *Syagrus* Mart., *Trachycarpus* H. Wendl., *Trithrinax* Mart., *Washingtonia* Raf.

- 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., *Castanea* Mill., *Dolichos* Jacq., *Gossypium* spp. and *Phaseolus vulgaris* L.
- 1.9. Fruits (bolls) of *Gossypium* spp. and unginned cotton, fruits of *Vitis* L.
- 1.10. Wood, 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, *Platanus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface; and
  - (b) meets one of the following descriptions laid down in Annex I, Part Two to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2658/87:

CN code	Description
4401 11 00	Coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 12 00	Non-coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 21 00	Coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 22 00	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 40 90	Wood waste and scrap (other than sawdust), not agglomerated
ex 4403 11 00	Coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 12 00	Non-coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 21	Coniferous wood of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more

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ex 4403 22 00	Coniferous wood of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 23	Coniferous wood of fir ( <i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce ( <i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 24 00	Coniferous wood of fir ( <i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce ( <i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 25	Coniferous wood, other than of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir ( <i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce ( <i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 26 00	Coniferous wood, other than of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir ( <i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce ( <i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 99 00	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak ( <i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech ( <i>Fagus</i> spp.), birch ( <i>Betula</i> spp.), poplar and aspen ( <i>Populus</i> spp.) or eucalyptus ( <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.)), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
ex 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	Coniferous wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
ex 4407 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak ( <i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech ( <i>Fagus</i> spp.), maple ( <i>Acer</i> spp.), cherry ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), ash ( <i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), birch ( <i>Betula</i> spp.) or poplar and aspen ( <i>Populus</i> spp.)), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm

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

- Plants, plant products and other 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 responsible official bodies of the Member States, that the production thereof is clearly separate from that of other products.

- 2.1. Plants of *Begonia* L., intended for planting, other than corms, seeds and tubers, and plants of *Dipladenia* A.DC., *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd., *Ficus* L., *Hibiscus* L., *Mandevilla* Lindl. and *Nerium oleander* L., intended for planting, other than seeds.

## PART B

### PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER OBJECTS ORIGINATING IN TERRITORIES, OTHER THAN THOSE TERRITORIES REFERRED TO IN PART A

- I. Plants, plant products and other objects which are potential carriers of harmful organisms of relevance for the entire Community
1. Plants, intended for planting, other than seeds but including seeds of Cruciferae, Gramineae, *Trifolium* spp., originating in Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, New Zealand and Uruguay, genera *Triticum*, *Secale* and *X Triticosecale* from Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA, *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle and *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, *Capsicum* spp., *Helianthus annuus* L., *Solanum lycopersicum* L., *Medicago sativa* L., *Prunus* L., *Rubus* L., *Oryza* spp., *Zea mays* 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* L. and 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., *Ocimum* L., *Limnophila* L. and *Eryngium* L.,
  - Leaves of *Manihot esculenta* Crantz,
  - Cut branches of *Betula* L. with or without foliage,
  - Cut branches of *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans* L., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch. and *Pterocarya* L., with or without foliage, originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and the USA,
  - *Amyris* P. Browne, *Casimiroa* La Llave, *Citropsis* Swingle & Kellerman, *Eremocitrus* Swingle, *Esenbeckia* Kunth., *Glycosmis* Corrêa, *Merrillia* Swingle, *Naringi* Adans., *Tetradium* Lour., *Toddalia* Juss. and *Zanthoxylum* L.
  - *Convolvulus* L., *Ipomoea* L. (other than tubers), *Micromeria* Benth and *Solanaceae*, originating in Australia, the Americas, and New Zealand
- 2.1 Parts of plants, other than fruits but including seeds, of *Aegle* Corrêa, *Aeglopsis* Swingle, *Afraegle* Engl., *Atalantia* Corrêa, *Balsamocitrus* Stapf, *Burkillanthus* Swingle, *Calodendrum* Thunb., *Choisya* Kunth, *Clausena* Burm. f., *Limonia* L., *Microcitrus* Swingle, *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Pamburus* Swingle, *Severinia* Ten., *Swinglea* Merr., *Triphasia* Lour and *Vepris* Comm.

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3. Fruits of:

- *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., *Microcitrus* Swingle, *Naringi* Adans., *Swinglea* Merr. and their hybrids, *Momordica* L., and *Solanaceae* ,
- *Actinidia* Lindl., *Annona* L., *Carica papaya* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Diospyros* L., *Fragaria* L., *Malus* L., *Mangifera* L.; *Passiflora* L., *Persea americana* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Psidium* L.; *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L., *Rubus* L., *Syzygium* Gaertn., *Vaccinium* L., and *Vitis* L.
- *Punica granatum* L. originating in countries of the African continent, Cape Verde, Saint Helena, Madagascar, La Reunion, Mauritius and Israel.

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.,
- *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans* L., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch. and *Pterocarya* L., originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and the USA,
- *Betula* L., originating in Canada and the USA.

6. Wood within the meaning of the first sub-paragraph of Article 2(2), 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 Schedule IV, Part A, Section I, Point 2:

- *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 Albania, Armenia, Switzerland, Turkey or the USA ,
- *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,
- *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans* L., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch. and *Pterocarya* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA, -*Betula* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada and the USA; and
- *Amelanchier* Medik., *Aronia* Medik., *Cotoneaster* Medik., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Malus* Mill., *Pyracantha* M. Roem., *Pyrus* L. and *Sorbus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, except sawdust or shavings, originating in Canada or the USA,



- *Prunus* L. including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Japan, Republic of Korea, the USA or Vietnam.

(b) meets one of the following descriptions laid down in Schedule I, Part two to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87:

CN code	Description
4401 11 00	Coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 12 00	Non-coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 21 00	Coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 22 00	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 40 10	Sawdust, not agglomerated
4401 40 90	Wood waste and scrap (other than sawdust), not agglomerated
ex 4403 11 00	Coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 12 00	Non-coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 21	Coniferous wood of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 22 00	Coniferous wood of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 23	Coniferous wood of fir ( <i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce ( <i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 24 00	Coniferous wood of fir ( <i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce ( <i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 25	Coniferous wood, other than of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir ( <i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce ( <i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more

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ex 4403 26 00	Coniferous wood, other than of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir ( <i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce ( <i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
4403 91 00	Oak wood ( <i>Quercus</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
4403 95	Wood of birch ( <i>Betula</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
4403 96 00	Wood of birch ( <i>Betula</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
4403 97 00	Wood of poplar and aspen ( <i>Populus</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
ex 4403 99 00	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak ( <i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech ( <i>Fagus</i> spp.), birch ( <i>Betula</i> spp.), poplar and aspen ( <i>Populus</i> spp.) or eucalyptus ( <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.)), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
ex 4404	Split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise
4406	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood
ex 4407	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 93	Wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 94	Wood of cherry ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.) sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 95	Wood of ash ( <i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 96	Wood of birch ( <i>Betula</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm

4407 97	Wood of poplar and aspen ( <i>Populus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
ex 4407 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak ( <i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech ( <i>Fagus</i> spp.), maple ( <i>Acer</i> spp.), cherry ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), ash ( <i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), birch ( <i>Betula</i> spp.) or poplar and aspen ( <i>Populus</i> spp.)), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4408 10	Coniferous sheets for veneering (including those obtained by slicing laminated wood), for plywood or for similar laminated wood and other wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded, spliced or end-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm
4416 00 00	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other cooper's products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves
9406 10 00	Prefabricated buildings of wood

7. Growing medium, attached to or associated with plants, intended to sustain the vitality of the plants originating in third countries other than Switzerland.
- 7.1. Machinery and vehicles which have been operated for agricultural or forestry purposes and meeting one of the following descriptions laid down in Part II of Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 imported from third countries other than Switzerland:

'CN Code	Description
ex 8432	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation; lawn or sports-ground rollers
ex 8433 53	Root or tuber harvesting machines
ex 8436 80 10	Forestry machinery
ex 8701 20 90	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709): Road tractors for semi-trailers used
ex 8701 91 10	Agricultural tractors and forestry tractors, wheeled, of an engine power not exceeding 18 kW

8. Grain of the genera *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 objects which are potential carriers of harmful organisms of relevance for certain protected zones  
Without prejudice to the plants, plant products and other objects listed in Part 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*

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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 *Castanea* Mill., *Dolichos* Jacq., *Magnifera* 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, 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 laid down in Annex I, Part Two to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2658/87:

CN code	Description
4401 11 00	Coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 12 00	Non-coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 21 00	Coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 22 00	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 40 90	Wood waste and scrap (other than sawdust), not agglomerated
ex 4403 11 00	Coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 12 00	Non-coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 21	Coniferous wood of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 22 00	Coniferous wood of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 23	Coniferous wood of fir ( <i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce ( <i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 24 00	Coniferous wood of fir ( <i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce ( <i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more

ex 4403 25	Coniferous wood, other than of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir ( <i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce ( <i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 26 00	Coniferous wood, other than of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir ( <i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce ( <i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 99 00	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak ( <i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech ( <i>Fagus</i> spp.), birch ( <i>Betula</i> spp.), poplar and aspen ( <i>Populus</i> spp.) or eucalyptus ( <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.)), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
ex 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	Coniferous wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
ex 4407 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak ( <i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech ( <i>Fagus</i> spp.), maple ( <i>Acer</i> spp.), cherry ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), ash ( <i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), birch ( <i>Betula</i> spp.) or poplar and aspen ( <i>Populus</i> spp.)), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
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 10 00	Prefabricated buildings of wood

8. Parts of plants of Eucalyptus l'Hérit.
9. Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales) originating in European third countries.

12. Schedule VII of the principal regulations shall be substituted by the following:

".

Substitutes  
Schedule VII of  
the principal  
regulations.

"Schedule VII  
(Regulation 4L)

Conditions for movement of susceptible plants and susceptible wood and bark within the Union, as provided for in Regulation 4L

#### SECTION 1

Conditions for movement of susceptible plants and susceptible wood and bark from demarcated areas into areas other than demarcated areas and from infested zones into buffer zones

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1. Susceptible plants may be moved provided that those plants fulfil the following conditions:
  - (a) they have been grown in places of production where no PWN or its symptoms have been observed since the beginning of the last complete growing cycle;
  - (b) they have been grown throughout their life under complete physical protection ensuring that the vector cannot reach the plants;
  - (c) they have been officially inspected, tested, and found free from PWN and the vector;
  - (d) they are accompanied by a plant passport prepared and issued in accordance with regulation 10 for destinations within the Union;
  - (e) they are transported outside the flight season of the vector or in closed containers or packaging ensuring that infestation with PWN or the vector cannot occur.
2. Susceptible wood and bark, with exception of wood packaging material, may be moved provided that that wood or bark fulfils the following conditions:
  - (a) It has undergone an appropriate heat treatment in an authorised treatment facility to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes throughout that wood and bark ensuring freedom from live PWNs and live vectors. In the case of a composting heat treatment, the composting shall be carried out in accordance with a treatment specification approved in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC.
  - (b) It is accompanied by the plant passport referred to regulation 10 and issued by an authorised treatment facility; as regards susceptible wood in the form of beehives and bird nesting boxes, it is accompanied by that plant passport or it is marked in accordance with Annex II to the FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15.
  - (c) If it is not free from bark, it is moved either outside the flight season of the vector or with a protective covering ensuring that infestation with PWN or the vector cannot occur.
3. Susceptible wood in the form of wood packaging material may be moved provided that that wood packaging material fulfils the following conditions:
  - (a) it has been subjected in an authorised treatment facility to one of the approved treatments, specified in Annex I to the FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15 on Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade, ensuring freedom from live PWNs and live vectors;
  - (b) it is marked in accordance with Annex II to that International Standard.
4. By way of derogation from points 2 and 3, susceptible wood may be moved out of the demarcated area, or out of the infested zone into the buffer zone, to the authorised treatment facility located at the shortest distance from that demarcated area or infested zone for immediate treatment where no

appropriate treatment facility is located inside that area or zone.

The derogation shall apply only if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the management, treatment, storage and transport of felled susceptible plants in accordance with points 8 and 10 of Annex I of Commission Implementing Decision 2012/535/EU, and point 3(c) and point 4 of Annex II of that Decision, ensure that the vector cannot be present on or escape from that wood;
  - (b) the movements take place outside the flight season of the vector or with a protective covering ensuring that infestation of other plants, wood or bark with PWN or the vector cannot occur;
  - (c) the movements are subject to regular on-site control by the competent authorities.
5. By way of derogation from points 2 and 3, susceptible wood and bark chipped into pieces of less than 3 cm thickness and width may be moved out of the demarcated area to the authorised treatment facility located at the shortest distance from that area, or out of the infested zone into the buffer zone, to be used as fuel, provided that points (b) and (c) of the second sub-paragraph of point 4 are fulfilled.

## SECTION 2

Conditions for movement of susceptible plants and susceptible wood and bark within infested zones subject to eradication measures

- 1. Susceptible plants for planting may be moved provided that those plants fulfil the same conditions as set out in point 1 of Section 1.
- 2. Susceptible wood and bark may be moved in order for that wood or bark to be subjected to one of the following treatments:
  - (a) It is to be destroyed by burning in a nearby location within the demarcated area designated for this purpose.
  - (b) It is to be used in a processing facility as fuel or for other destructive purposes ensuring freedom from live PWNs and live vectors.
  - (c) It is to undergo an appropriate heat treatment in an authorised treatment facility to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes throughout that wood and bark ensuring freedom from live PWNs and live vectors. In the case of a composting heat treatment, the composting shall be carried out in accordance with a treatment specification approved in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC.

The following conditions shall apply to those movements:

- (a) the wood or bark is to be moved under official supervision and outside the flight season of the vector or with a protective covering ensuring that infestation of other plants, wood or bark with PWN or the vector cannot occur; or

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- (b) wood or bark having undergone the treatment referred to in point (c) of the first paragraph may be moved, provided that it is accompanied by a plant passport issued by an authorised treatment facility.

This point shall neither apply to wood packaging material nor to susceptible wood obtained from plants individually tested and found free from PWN.

- 3. Susceptible wood in the form of wood packaging material may be moved if it fulfils the conditions set out in point 3 of Section 1."

Amends  
Schedule XI of  
the principal  
regulations.

**13.** The title of Schedule XI Part A of the principal regulations shall be substituted by the following:

"CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH PROHIBITED PESTS AND REGULATED ARTICLES LISTED IN SCHEDULES I TO V AND OTHER LIVING PLANT PESTS AT ALL STAGES OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT MAY BE INTRODUCED, OR MAINTAINED IN MALTA FOR TRIAL OR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES AND FOR WORK ON PLANT BREEDING".

Adds new  
Schedule  
XXVII to the  
principal  
regulations.

**14.** Immediately after Schedule XXVI of the principal regulations there shall be added the following new Schedule:

"Schedule XXVII  
(Regulation 4M)

#### SECTION 1

Specific requirements for introduction into Malta

- (1) Without prejudice to the provisions listed in these regulations, potato tubers originating in third countries where one or more of the specified organisms are known to be present shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, as referred to in regulation 15 (b)(ii) ('the certificate'), which includes under the heading 'Additional declaration' the information set out in points (2) and (3).
- (2) The certificate shall include either the information in point (a) or in point (b):
  - (a) the potato tubers have been grown in a pest-free area established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant international standards for phytosanitary measures;
  - (b) the potato tubers have been washed or brushed so that there is no more than 0,1% of soil remaining, or have undergone an equivalent method specifically applied in order to achieve the same outcome and remove the specified organisms concerned and to ensure that there is no risk of spreading the specified organisms.
- (3) The certificate shall include the following:
  - (a) it shall include the information that the potato tubers have been found free from the specified organisms concerned and from the signs of infestation by those organisms on potato tubers, and do not contain more than 0,1% of soil in an official examination carried out immediately prior to export;
  - (b) it shall include the information that the packaging material in which



potato tubers are imported is clean.

- (4) Where the information set out in point (2)(a) is given, the name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the heading 'Place of origin'.
- (5) Potato tubers introduced into the Union in accordance with points (1) to (4) shall be inspected at the point of entry or the place of destination established in accordance with Commission Directive 2004/103/EC to confirm that they meet the requirements laid down in points (1) to (4).

## SECTION 2

### Conditions for movement

- (1) Potato tubers originating in demarcated areas within the Union may be moved from such areas into non-demarcated areas within Malta only if the following conditions are fulfilled:
  - (a) the potato tubers have been grown in a registered place of production in accordance with Commission Directive 92/90/EEC or by a registered producer in accordance with Commission Directive 93/50/EEC, or moved from a warehouse or a dispatching centre registered in accordance with Directive 93/50/EEC;
  - (b) the potato tubers have been washed or brushed so that there is no more than 0,1% of soil remaining or have undergone an equivalent method specifically applied in order to achieve the same outcome and remove the specified organisms concerned and to ensure that there is no risk of spreading the specified organisms;
  - (c) the packaging material in which potato tubers are moved is clean; and
  - (d) the potato tubers are accompanied by a plant passport prepared and issued in accordance with Commission Directive 92/105/EEC.
- (2) For the movement of potato tubers to the packing facility, as referred to in sub-regulation (3)(b) of regulation 4M, in addition to point (1)(a), the following conditions shall be fulfilled:
  - (a) the potato tubers have been grown in fields that have been submitted to insecticide treatments against the specified organisms at appropriate times during the growing season;
  - (b) pre-harvest official inspections have been carried out, at appropriate times, at those fields, and no specified organisms have been detected;
  - (c) the producer has, in advance, notified the responsible official bodies of its intention to move potato tubers in accordance with this point, and of the date of intended movement;
  - (d) the potato tubers are transported to the packing facility in closed vehicles, or in closed and clean packaging, in such a manner to ensure that the specified organisms cannot escape or spread;
  - (e) during their transport to the packing facility, the potato tubers are accompanied by a document identifying their origin and destination; and

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- (f) immediately upon arrival at the packing facility, the potato tubers are subject to the treatment described in point 1(b) of this Section.
- (3) Potato tubers introduced into Malta in accordance with Section 1 from third countries where one or more of the specified organisms are known to be present may be moved within Malta and the Union only if they are accompanied by the plant passport referred to in point (1)(d)."
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